"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART

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With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day in this city and neighborhood are partly cloudy, high northwesterly winds.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market firmer.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, $1.01¼; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 34¼c; cash cotton, 5⅞c.

FOREIGN.—M. E. de Kotzebue, Russian Minister to the United States, has been relieved of his post, and Count Cassini, now at Pekin, will succeed him. Representatives of the Orakzai tribes met Gen. Sir William Lockhart in India, and heard the terms upon which he insists for their submission. The abandoned Portuguese bark Para, was manned by British sailors from the steamer Bourbon, off the Scilly Isles, who are taking their prize to Liverpool. Fifteen bodies of victims who perished by the floods in Spain have been recovered. Enormous numbers of cattle have perished. The profits of the Coats, as the great English thread monopoly is known, have fallen off $500,000 in a year, and the shares dropped 11 points on the announcement. Capt. Sverdrup of the Fram is to attend a conference in St. Petersburg, at which the feasibility of constructing an ice-breaking steamer to penetrate the arctic seas is to be discussed. Florence Stansfield, a woman, was arraigned in London on a charge of blackmailing Earl Carrington, Joint Hereditary Lord Great Chamberlain of England.—Page 7.

Page 1.

The first snow of the season fell in Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Northern New York. There was a gale on the coast.

Charles D. Collins, who accused Martin Ensley of Memphis of assaulting him, failed to appear when the case was called for trial yesterday at Clayton, Mo.

The President has delegated John A. Kasson to conduct reciprocity negotiations with Premier Laurier of Canada. An understanding has been reached, looking to the settlement of all the disputed questions between the two countries.

The eleven remaining jurors in the trial of Thorn for the murder of Guldensuppe were discharged in Long Island City yesterday and it was ordered, to begin the trial on Nov. 22. Mr. Howe, counsel for Thorn, bitterly denounced Mr. Friend, counsel for Mrs. Nack. It is doubtful whether Mrs. Nack will repeat her confession.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt brought from Washington to leading New York Republicans a message from President McKinley, expressing his earnest desire for conciliation and harmony in the ranks of the party. This message was given at a meeting of the Republican organization of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District last night in a speech by Assemblyman-elect Weekes. The meeting was held for the purpose of adopting means for the reorganization of the party in that district, and members of both the factions were present by invitation. A resolution creating a committee with power to confer with other organizations was adopted.

Page 2.

The Garrison's wreck inquest was continued at Cold Spring last night. Division Roadmaster Abram R. Sparrow testified that in his opinion the wreck was caused by the engine jumping the track.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt, in a speech at the dinner of the Society of Naval Architects, dwelt upon the needs of the service and declared that more dry docks, ammunition, and men were urgently required.

It is rumored that Joseph H. Choate is being urged for the place of Attorney General in President McKinley's Cabinet, as a recognition of the independent element of the Republican Party in New York State.

A disagreement between Controller Fitch and the State Prison Commission as to the manner of certifying that goods purchased by New York City could not have been purchased from the State has resulted in delaying payment of bills amounting to over $100,000.

Page 3.

Chairman Cannon of the Appropriations Committee of the House of Representatives yesterday announced the sub-committees.

The President issued a proclamation yesterday exempting Mexican vessels from the payment of tonnage dues in the ports of the United States.

The report that Peru, Chile, and Argentine have formed a dreibund to partition Bolivia is discredited in Washington, where the explanation is made that Chile may cede enough territory to Bolivia to give the country an outlet to the sea.

Page 4.

In an effort to maintain prices, all of the anthracite coal mines in the Schuylkill region have shut down.

The National Baseball League yesterday voted to abolish the Temple Cup games, and adopted a new rule as to the drafting of players from minor league clubs.

John C. Bullitt, Jr., recently prosperous as a lawyer in the West and of good family, killed himself by taking acid in a room of the Central Railroad Hotel in this city.

A combination of steel tubing manufacturers, representing 90 per cent. of the total output of the country, has been formed with a capital of $6,000,000.

The Yale football eleven arrived in Boston yesterday preparatory to meeting Harvard at Cambridge to-day. Both teams are in good condition, and are confident of victory.

A meeting of The Jockey Club was held behind closed doors. It is said that the Horsemen's Protective Association was dissected, and that interesting developments may follow.

A number of prize winners at the recent Horse Show in Chicago were put up at auction at the American Horse Exchange, this city. Many fashionable experts were in attendance. Some of the purchases will figure at the show in Madison Square Garden next week.

Page 5.

Secretary Alger has issued regulations governing the use and occupation of lands in the military reservation of St. Michael, Alaska.

The managers of The Police Gazette agreed to destroy an edition of the paper to which Anthony Comstock and the Post Office authorities objected.

Howard P. Okie, Citizens' Union candidate for Alderman, who claims that the corrected returns from the Nineteenth District will show that he was elected to the board, said yesterday that, if the official returns are found to be as false as the police figures, the Election Inspectors will be indicted.

Page 7.

The floral exhibition of the New York Gardeners' Society was opened in the ballroom of the Hotel Astoria. J. B. Colgate's exhibit won many prizes.

A jury in the Supreme Court gave a verdict of $30,000 against the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad for causing the death of a doctor.

Two hundred business and professional men attended the meeting at St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church of the Local Assembly of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew and listened to addresses on the subject of "The Christian Man in Business."

President Berri of the Bridge Trustees and Mayor Strong said that no danger or inconvenience would result from the trolley cars running on surface tracks around the loop at the New York end of the bridge. They declare that by the arrangement no one need cross the tracks.

Page 10.

Two sisters fought in a store in Reading, Penn., after a dispute over their father's estate, and one of them may die from the injuries received in the encounter.

Carrie Ruppe lost a suit for $5,000 against a Brooklyn trolley company on account of having allowed a man in the employ of the company to induce her to have her picture taken in bathing costume. The jury thought her injuries were not severe enough to warrant the claim.

At the trial of Constantine Steiger, alias Fritz Meyer, for the murder of Policeman Smith, Dr. Otto H. Schultze, who performed the autopsy, declared that Smith's wounds were only the indirect cause of death, the direct cause being asphyxia, brought about by the propulsion of food from the stomach into the larynx.

R. Ross Appleton, defeated Republican candidate for President of the Council, and Gen. James R. O'Beirne, defeated Republican candidate for County Clerk, were among those whose certificates of expenses were not received when the legal limit for filing them expired. Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy announced that as he filed his with the Secretary of State at Albany, he did not consider it necessary to file another certificate here.

Page 11.

Superintendent Elliott of the Flatbush Asylum again refused to admit Catherine Meyer, an aged and mentally unbalanced woman, although she was committed there by Judge Hurd of Brooklyn.

In the suit brought by Leopold Gusthal, a taxpayer, for an injunction restraining the Board of Aldermen from granting the King's Bridge Road franchise to the Third Avenue Railroad Company, Justice Beach of the Supreme Court opened the defendants' default and permitted them to answer, and stayed further proceedings pending the decision of the appeal by the Appellate Division.

The Rothschilds and other prominent financiers in London and Paris have entirely cut off the monetary supplies which Spain has succeeded hitherto in obtaining. The Government has been obliged to change an order for battleships placed with the Armstrongs to two cruisers. Twenty men in an insurgent camp commanded by Gen. Rodriguez were slain by Spanish cavalry. The Competitor's crew are to be included in the decree of general amnesty to be issued.

Page 12.

The Police Board appointed thirty-eight new patrolmen, filling the ranks of the uniformed force for the first time in several years.

Elverton R. Chapman, Vice President and Treasurer of the American Malting Company, denied the reports that the concern is in trouble.

Lawson N. Fuller has sued the Manhattan Railway Company for $68,833, for services rendered in pushing the interests and working for its extension during many years.

The design of the Messrs. Stoughton, architects, with sculptures by Macmonnies, was adopted by the Commissioners appointed to choose a plan for the Soldiers' and Sailors' memorial to be erected on the Central Park Plaza.

Magistrate Mott made a decision refusing to dismiss the action against Oscar Hammerstein for selling liquor in the Olympia. The cases of other music hall managers, it is expected, will now be decided by other Magistrates.

Nat C. Goodwin and Manager Jordan of the Elberon and St. Marc Hotels testified against Manager McLellan of the Casino in supplementary proceedings instituted by the Gillin Printing Company to collect a judgment.

Brooklyn men have incorporated a turnpike company and a cross-country railroad, and it is believed that they are planning to build a roadway on spiles across Jamaica Bay, with car tracks and a cycle path.

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WATER PIPE FOR NEW ZEALAND.

Shipload to be Exported from Philadelphia—American Manufacturers Not Afraid of Competition.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 12.—The American bark Mary Hasbrouck, now at New York, has been chartered to come to Philadelphia and load a full cargo of water pipe for Auckland, New Zealand. This is the first exportation of the kind from Philadelphia, and other shipments are expected to follow.

For some time past negotiations have been pending for the exportation of water pipe to the United Kingdom and the Continent. It has been determined that the American makers of water pipe can compete with the world, and land pipe in several foreign countries at lower figures than they can be manufactured here.

MARTIN ENSLEY ON TRIAL.

Charles D. Collins, Whom He Is Said to Have Assaulted, Disappears from St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 12.—Martin Ensley of Memphis, was placed on trial to-day before Judge Hirzel at Clayton, the county seat of St. Louis County, on the charge of assault with intent to kill Charles D. Collins, at Meramec Highlands, one night last June. He is also charged with stealing $6,000 from Collins. Judge Thomas B. Harvey of St. Louis appeared for Ensley, and O'Neil Ryan will assist County Attorney Hierndon in prosecuting the case.

When the case was called, Mr. Collins was not on hand, Judge Hirzel issued a bench warrant for his arrest. Inquiry at the Franklin Hotel revealed the fact that Mr. Collins, who had been stopping there, was not in, and it was thought he had left the city last night.

Judge Hirzel was very much incensed because of the non-appearance of the prosecuting witness. He said: "It is an outrage that this man should not be here, and I shall see to it that he is brought here and made to testify. The charge against Ensley will not be dropped under any circumstances. If Collins cannot be found to-day I shall continue the case until the next day and so on until the man is found or until it develops that he has left the State. In case he has gone away, the trial against Ensley will go on just the same with the witnesses now before me. When Collins is brought back, I shall fine him heavily for contempt."

Martin Ensley is the son of Col. Enoch Ensley, one of the richest men in the South. Collins and Ensley roomed at the Lindell Hotel last Summer. On the night of June 15, the latter proposed a trip on the electric cars, and the two finally reached Meramec Highlands. It was while they were in the grounds surrounding the hotel that the assault was committed. Ensley, so Collins said at the time, stepped behind him and struck him on the head with a hammer. The Tennesseean denied his guilt, and claimed that two men assaulted Collins and that he was also attacked and fled in fear of his life. The affair caused a great sensation here because of the prominence of the two men.

COAL TRUST IN THE WEST.

A Pool Formed in Kansas, Arkansas, and Indian Territory.

NEWTON, Kan., Nov. 12.—Evidence has come to light in this city and State of the organization of a gigantic coal trust, formed by the leading operators and dealers in Kansas, Arkansas, and Indian Territory. In this State the organization is denominated the Kansas Commercial Association, and has for its purpose the complete control of the coal fields and business of the State.

Evidence showing this is in, and within a few days it will be sent to the Attorney General, at Topeka, with requests to prosecute under the anti-trust law. The pool has been organized and put into effect within the past two weeks. It has spread rapidly all over Kansas, and embraces every coal interest of importance in the State. It has a Board of Directors and a full list of officers, headed by Thomas Chappen President, a prominent Osage County dealer, living at Scranton.

Chicago's Mayor Not Coming Again.

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—Mayor Harrison said definitely to-night that it would be impossible for him to make a trip to New York on the occasion of Tammany's New Year celebration. He said he had no notion whatever of going, and that so far as he knew none of the members of the County Democracy expected to go. Some of them had considered such an invitation, but had told him they had abandoned the idea. The Mayor said he did not want to "tire out" his welcome in New York.

Schooner Mattie B. Russell Wrecked.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Nov. 12.—The two-masted schooner Mattie B. Russell, Capt. Drinkwater, New York for Baltimore, in ballast, was wrecked to-day on the Ocean City bar. The Ocean City life savers rescued the crew of four men. In a westerly gale last night the schooner's foremast was carried off and while the crew were letting her anchors go she struck the bar, quickly filled with water, and sank. The vessel was owned by Peter Nickerson of Portland, Me., and was built in 1871. She was 370 tons' burden.

M'KINLEY FOR HARMONY

A Message to New York Republicans Through Assistant Secretary Roosevelt.

THE OLIVE BRANCH TENDERED

Assemblyman-Elect Weekes Makes Known the President's Wish at a Meeting Held for the Purpose of Devising Means for Effecting Party Reorganization.

Some 300 leading Republicans of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District gathered in the hall at the "Chimney Corner," Twenty-fifth Street and Sixth Avenue, last night.

One of the most interesting statements that were made before them was that which came from the lips of Assemblyman-elect Weekes to the effect that he had received a direct message from President McKinley expressing his earnest desire for harmony among the Republicans of this city.

The meeting was that of the Republican organization of the district, which for the last two years has been opposed to the regular or so-called Platt organization. Its avowed object was the finding of a common ground of harmony for the Republican factions in the district with a view to a complete party reorganization. Both the regular and the independent Republican elements in the district were represented, and were heard. The speakers became warm, and their language was bitter at times, but the bitterness was not of the kind that leaves a nasty taste. No one who was there could have doubted the real desire for party harmony that was professed by all.

Ex-Alderman John C. O'Connor presided. Among others present were John A. Weekes, Jr., Augustus Johnson, Frederick R. Brockenridge, Edward A. Ware, Col. Charles N. Swift, Thomas W. Folsom, Frederick Gross, Major McKelvey, Lovell H. Jerome, J. Stewart Davison, Robert B. Miller, Henry Birrell, Michael J. McCann, W. H. Morton, James G. McMurray, Henry J. Ruffner, Gilbert Ray Hawes, Robert Brockenridge, R. G. Bagley, Edward S. Flow, James B. Townsend, Col. Henry L. Swords, George D. Knight, Philip Crosson, Jacob H. Simms, William H. Simms, James Howard, William D. Carr, W. A. Mond, and W. R. Davis. The colored vote had a notable representation in the six persons last named above, and they put forward their sentiments with much force during the discussion of the question of reorganization.

Some Essential Reforms.

The Chairman emphasized the fact, though in very moderate words, that it had been "left for the Republican organization of the Twenty-fifth District to nominate and elect a Republican Alderman and a Republican Assemblyman, without whom this district would have been obliged to look to Tammany Hall for its sole representation." He dwelt upon pure primaries and freedom of individual choice on the part of the voters as reforms essential to the reorganization and consolidation of the party.

J. Augustus Johnson offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the Chair, to which the Chairman and Secretary shall be added, to consider the future of the organization, the best means of uniting the Republicans in the district, and with power to confer with other organizations.

Mr. Hawes seconded the resolution in a vigorous speech. "If the Republican Party," he said, "is to keep a united front, it must go on with the work of progress and reform which this organization has begun. Surely, now is the appropriate time, and the only way is to give to each voter a free and untrammeled choice." He asked his hearers to "let the past bury the past," and to "get together as friends and brothers" to organize for future victorious struggles of the party.

Chairman O'Connor put the resolution after a little further discussion, and it was adopted without a dissenting voice. He subsequently named Walter R. Edmunds as the Chairman of the committee which it authorized.

Then he read a letter, which proved to be the warmest thing offered at the meeting. It was from Alderman-elect Sherman. Here are some extracts from it:

"For my part I am very earnest in my belief that we should simply ignore the present organization controlled by Platt; it is out of touch with popular sentiment, and in the last election did not control the majority of the Republican votes of the district; it has, moreover, forfeited all claims to loyalty by the uninterrupted course of fraud, venality, and party treason which has characterized it for the last three years. Under the present County Committee and constitution, and with the present district leaders, any reform is impossible.

"The County Committee can, as it has always done, change the roll. * * * With such power in the hands of such a shameless body as the present County Committee the holding of primaries is simply a form to amuse the people and delude the fools. * * * I am, therefore, in favor of organizing outside of the machine."

Arguments Pro and Con.

Col. Swift and Port Warden Miller spoke in condemnation of the uncompromising tone of the letter. W. R. Davis, the colored orator, made an impassioned address in justification of it, and demanding for his race full recognition within the Republican Party, as entitled to the same rights and privileges as white men. Mr. Johnson advocated harmony on the basis of party reform. Major McKelvey spoke on the other side, and was followed by Mr. Breckinridge in an address of great bitterness.

"I came here to-night," he said, "to be conciliated; but I certainly do object to being conciliated with a club. I feel sore to-night that any class of Republicans should come here to exult and to indulge in glorification when their party is down in the depths of defeat. If you adopt the denunciatory expressions of your Alderman-elect you bar the door forever to a reconciliation and to the success of the Republican Party in the Twenty-fifth District."

"A Political Assassination."

Mr. Breckinridge referred to the defeat of Col. Patrick H. Murphy as "a political assassination," and spoke of the son of the latter's old General walking across his prostrate body and enjoying the feat. "I believe," he added, "that the lesson taught the machine throughout the city will be received in good part and its contents noted. But you must give and take."

Assemblyman-elect Weekes was introduced, and told of the message he had received from President McKinley, urging harmony in the party. Addresses were also made by Messrs. Townsend, McCann, Jacob H. Simms, Morton, and Assemblyman-elect Laimbeer of the Twenty-seventh District.

Roosevelt Brought McKinley Message

Assemblyman John A. Weekes, asked about McKinley's appeal for harmony, said the President's message was brought by Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt, who arrived in New York to speak at the dinner of the Society of Naval Architects.

"Yes," said Mr. Weekes, "I was told by Mr. Roosevelt that the President was desirous that there should be harmony. He believes that the independents should be recognized in the management of the party; that there has been too much dictation in party affairs."

Senator Platt returned from Washington last night. He refused to discuss politics.

Chairman Quigg will return to New York to-day. It is said that he will issue a statement outlining the future policy of the County Committee.

Wilkesbarre Man Hurt in Newark.

NEWARK, Nov. 12.—Edwin S. Balk, thirty-one years old, of Wilkesbarre, Penn., fell from a trolley car on Market Street, in this city, to-night. His skull was fractured. He is at the City Hospital and it is thought he will die.

SNOW OVER A WIDE AREA.

New England States and Northern New York Have Their First Storm—A Gale on the Coast.

BOSTON, Nov. 12.—A severe storm, which began in this section last evening, continued with unusual fury through the night and during the forenoon. Snow fell part of the time. In the interior of New Hampshire and Maine the storm is of blizzard-like nature, and several inches of snow covers the ground.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., Nov. 12.—A very severe storm struck the Cape soon after midnight, and since that time until early this morning the wind blew almost a gale from the southwest. Rain fell at first, and later it changed into snow and sleet. This is the first snow that has fallen this season.

ROCKVILLE, Conn., Nov. 12.—A genuine snowfall prevailed in this vicinity during the night, and early this morning there was possibly an inch of snow on the ground. Reports from surrounding towns indicate a similar fall, and for a considerable distance early this morning snow could be seen.

ELIZABETHTOWN, N. Y., Nov. 12.—The first snow of the season here commenced to fall at 6 P. M., yesterday, and still continues.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Nov. 12.—Snow covered the morning trains to-day from Rutland, Vt., where three inches fell during the night. Throughout Saratoga and the lower Adirondacks rain fell in torrents during the night.

TRAIN ROBBERS IN MISSOURI.

Halt the St. Louis Express Near Independence—No Loss Reported.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 12.—The St. Louis limited night express on the Missouri Pacific Railway, which left Kansas City at 10:45 to-night, was halted three miles east of Independence, Mo., by five masked men who flagged the train with red lanterns.

It is reported that the robbers secured nothing, and that the train proceeded on its way.

The scene of the attempted robbery is within a mile of the famous Blue Cut, in which so many robberies on the Chicago and Alton Road have occurred.

CHILDREN BLOWN TO ATOMS.

They Played with Matches Where Powder Was Kept in Oklahoma.

WICHITA, Kan., Nov. 12.—The two little sons of Charles Walker, near Garber, Oklahoma, went to visit their bachelor uncle, a mile away, but did not find him at home.

They played with matches, and set the house on fire. A large quantity of giant powder for blasting was in the house, and it exploded, tearing the children to shreds and totally demolishing the house. The people attracted by the noise of the explosion found a heap of ashes and charred fragments of the children's bodies.

NO MONEY FOR BERESFORD.

The Bogus Lord's Father-in-Law Left Him Nothing.

FITZGERALD, Ga., Nov. 12.—"Lord" Beresford, the fugitive from justice, will not be a penny richer by the death of his wealthy father-in-law, Alexander Pelky, here yesterday. The bogus lord married Miss Pelky last May against the opposition of her father. Being aware of Beresford's tricky disposition, Mr. Pelky altered his will, lest Beresford should be tempted to have him assassinated, and left his property jointly to his brother and sister, in Rhode Island.

The estate is now said to amount to $100,000. It was originally much larger than this, but was depleted through Beresford's raids on his father-in-law. It is hardly probable that Beresford will attempt to break the will, as he is outlawed at present. The will makes provision for Mrs. Lascelles if she "gets rid of her husband."

FATALLY HURT BY FOOTPADS.

William C. Clark Robbed in Broad Daylight at Mount Joy, Penn.

LANCASTER, Penn., Nov. 12.—William C. Clark, a wealthy citizen of Casper, Wyoming, was buying cattle at Mount Joy Borough yesterday. At one of the hotels he had exhibited a purse well filled with money. Shortly after he left the hotel he was discovered in the gutter, unconscious, with a terrible gash in his head.

He was carried to the hotel, and after he had regained partial consciousness he said that he had been robbed by two men, one of whom was armed with a coupling pin and link.

When he resisted, he was hit over the head with the pin. His condition is critical, and no hopes of his recovery are entertained. The robbery was in daylight, and almost in the heart of the borough. There is no clue to the robbers.

WILL NOT MARRY MR. PULLMAN.

Miss Oglesby Embraces an Offer to Free Her of Her Engagement.

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—Formal announcement is made of the breaking of the engagement of George M. Pullman and Miss Felicite Oglesby. The news of Miss Oglesby's engagement to one of the Pullman twins came as a great surprise to the friends of the young people over two years ago. Rumors concerning the date of the wedding were almost countless.

When Mr. Pullman died Miss Oglesby was at the home of her parents, ex-Gov. and Mrs. Richard Oglesby, at Elkhart, Ill.

Since the funeral Miss Oglesby was in Chicago—a guest of Mrs. Pullman part of the time. Miss Oglesby has just returned to Elkhart, and simultaneously with her departure comes the announcement that Mr. Pullman had proposed to release her and that she had accepted the offer. Friends of the Oglesby family are stout in their declarations that the disinheritance of the young man had nothing whatever to do with the rupture of the betrothal vows.

PROPELLER ULSTER AGROUND.

Saugerties Boat Fast at Hull's Point and Her Cargo Damaged.

HIGHLAND FALLS, N. Y., Nov. 12.—The propeller Ulster is aground above West Point. She is partly under water. The Ulster carries passengers and freight between Saugerties and New York. She ran aground at Hull's Point, one mile below Cornwall, about midnight last night. The bow of the boat plowed into the west bank of the Hudson River to within fifteen feet of the West Shore Railroad tracks. The steamer had twenty passengers aboard for New York, most of whom were sound asleep in their berths when the accident occurred. The passengers were taken off the boat, and none was injured. A few slight bruises were received when the Ulster struck the bank. The passengers proceeded to their destinations by rail to-day.

The Ulster was heavily laden, and as the vessel is two-thirds under water, most of the freight is a complete loss. The freight which was saved has been placed in West Shore freight cars under the direction of Superintendent Finger.

The Ulster is a steam propeller of 666 tons, and was built in 1862. Albany is her home port. She is commanded by Capt. Hole. Pilot Ezra Whittaker was also on board. The cause of the accident has not yet been ascertained. The night was clear, but a high wind was blowing.

Bryanite for Mayor of Boston.

BOSTON, Nov. 12.—The Bryan Democrats, a faction of the regular Democratic Party in this city, which supported Bryan and free silver, to-night nominated Thomas Riley, a well-known member of the Suffolk County bar, as a candidate for Mayor, and also adopted a platform upon which he will stand. Mr. Riley's candidacy will be upon nomination papers in case he is not indorsed by the regular Democracy, which is by no means certain at present.

RECIPROCITY WITH CANADA

The President Delegates John A. Kasson to Conduct the Negotiations.

OTHER QUESTIONS INVOLVED

An Agreement Reached Between the Canadian Officials and the Washington Administration for the Settlement of All Disputes.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Definite arrangements have been made for taking up the subject of a reciprocity treaty between the United States and Canada, and to this end meetings have been fixed between John A. Kasson, who is delegated by President McKinley to conduct reciprocity negotiations, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Canadian Premier, and Sir Louis Davies, Minister of Marine. This is the result of the long and friendly conference held yesterday between Secretary Sherman and Sir Wilfrid. The first meeting will be held during the present visit of the Canadian officials, but no exact time for it has yet been fixed, as it will depend somewhat on the time which can be spared from the Bering Sea sessions.

The arrangements also contemplate taking up the questions of border immigration, North Atlantic fisheries, lake fisheries, and all other subjects affecting the two countries. The meetings with Mr. Kasson, however, will be confined to reciprocity, as he is delegated by the President to treat on that subject alone. It is not expected that the reciprocity treaty itself can be matured during the present visit of the Canadian officials, the desire being to arrive at some common understanding at this time, and then perfect the details later.

The dinner at the White House last night assisted toward a friendly settlement of pending questions. There were no toasts and no speeches at the dinner, but at its conclusion the guests accompanied the President and his Cabinet advisers to the Blue Room, where a wholly informal and personal exchange of views occurred. These were on the same friendly lines as those at the formal conference between the Secretary of State and Sir Wilfrid earlier in the day, and the general sentiment prevailed that the present time was opportune for more cordial intercourse between this country and Canada.

The announcement of the meetings with Mr. Kasson was made this morning. In view of these meetings it is pointed out that much misapprehension exists as to the preference which the Canadian tariff law gives to Great Britain. The law makes no mention of Great Britain. It has two schedules, maximum and minimum. At present Great Britain enjoys the minimum rates, but the same are open to all other countries, the United States included, and there is nothing in the law which contemplates giving Great Britain the exclusive benefits of these lower rates.

It is understood to be the view of the Canadian officials that the markets of the United States and Canada are so closely connected geographically that it is essential that the countries look to each other rather than to markets thousands of miles distant and difficult of access. This, it is said, implies no undue benefits or discriminations toward the United States or Great Britain, but a recognition of business conditions.

THE SEAL CONFERENCE.

Canadians Ask a Concession as to the Northern Fisheries—Experts Reaching an Agreement.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—It is stated that the Canadians will ask a counter concession from this country in the form of a guarantee for the protection of the northern fisheries in return for any alteration of the sealing regulations to which they may give their consent. They take the position that the fish along the Canadian and Newfoundland coasts are as much the property of Canada as are the seals on the Pribilof Islands the property of the United States, and contend that they have as much right to make demands for the protection of the fish against American fishermen as the United States has to ask the Canadians to agree to further restrictions in the matter of killing the seals.

Their specific complaint is that while Canadian laws prohibit fishing, except within certain seasons, the American laws do not impose corresponding conditions, and that while taking of the fish can be prohibited during the closed seasons within their territory, it cannot be controlled outside of these boundaries. Many of the fish which properly belong within Canadian waters, they say, are thus picked up out of season by American fishermen. Sir Wilfrid Laurier will ask the United States to agree to the protection of these fish during the breeding season as an offset for any seal concessions to which Canada may consent.

In to-day's seal conference a series of propositions was presented by the American representatives covering the number and habits of the seals and the extent to which the seal herd had been reduced during the five years in which the Paris award had been in operation.

The British-Canadian representatives presented counter propositions covering their view of the same subjects. These propositions differed considerably, but were not so wide apart as to lead to the belief that they could not be reconciled. It was felt to be desirable to hold the afternoon session, in order that the two sets of propositions might be compared. Later in the day the British-Canadians submitted some further amendments to the American propositions.

It is expected that when the session is resumed to-morrow the experts will be able to reach an understanding. The propositions do not embody any dramatic features, but are solely scientific, as to the number, habits, and destruction of the seals.

After the experts have reconciled their propositions the diplomats will begin to consider the larger subject of providing an adequate remedy against seal destruction. It is not expected, however, that this stage will be reached before next week, and the first plan of concluding the meeting this week has been given up.

NO INTERFERNCE BY ENGLAND.

Report About a Letter from Mr. Chamberlain Denied at Ottawa.

OTTAWA, Nov. 12.—R. W. Scott, Secretary of State, was asked to-day if there was any truth in the report from London that Mr. Chamberlain had forwarded to Lord Aberdeen last week important recommendations on the future trade relations between Canada and the United States from the imperial point of view. "Mr. Chamberlain never sent any suggestions here upon the subject—would never think of doing it," said the Secretary of State. "On the status of the sealing question they are well posted in England, because of its national and inter-colonial importance, and because upon it hinge the findings of the Paris tribunal of arbitration.

"But they are very little concerned in the subjects of our immediate trade relations with the United States, the alien labor law, the bonding privilege, and so on, except that they would like to see a settlement of these questions, which, while not of supreme importance in themselves, are a source of irritation between Canada and the United States, and furnish a constant theme for the belligerent press on both sides."

No Sunday Work on the Capitol.

ALBANY, Nov. 12.—Heeding the protest sent by the Christian Endeavor Union of Albany, Superintendent Aldridge of the State Department of Public Works to-day notified the contractors at work on the State Capitol that in the future they must not permit their workmen to labor on the construction work of the Capitol on Sunday.

PLATT SEES THE PRESIDENT.

The Recommendation of Henry L. Burnett for District Attorney Withdrawn—Gen. Batcheller.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Senator Thomas C. Platt appeared at the White House this morning carrying a bundle of papers. It was assumed by those who saw him that they related to appointments which he wishes to have made as soon as possible. He was with the President a long time, but he had nothing to tell as to the nature of their conversation.

It is learned, however, that he recalled his request, made some time before the election that Henry L. Burnett should be appointed United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York. As the report comes from the White House that John S. Wise expects to get that place, with the backing of the anti-Platt Republicans, it is apparent that the alignment of factions is not clearly understood at the Executive Mansion.

It cannot be learned definitely that Senator Platt made any opposition to the appointment of Gen. Batcheller of Saratoga to the place of Judge of the mixed tribunal at Cairo, Egypt. Gen. Batcheller was formerly a member of that tribunal. Walker Fearn, recently reported to have resigned, may have sent his resignation to the Khédive, but it has not been heard of at the Department of State. Strictly speaking, the President does not appoint to that place. By his direction the Department of State recommends a candidate to the Khédive, and that is considered equivalent to an appointment.

Early in the administration of Mr. McKinley, Gen. Batcheller would have been glad to accept the position of Minister to Turkey. His friends learned that Senator Platt was determined that he should have nothing from the Administration. As it has been announced very positively that the President would send him to take Judge Fearn's place, it has been assumed that the President will disregard Mr. Platt's opposition to Batcheller. If Mr. Platt adheres to a resolution he adopted at the beginning of the Administration, he will say nothing and turn to the next business as if it were an every-day occurrence to be turned down.

LOCOMOTIVE'S BELL BLOWN OFF.

Wind Plays a Prank with the Philadelphia Blue Line Express.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Nov. 12.—The wind played a peculiar prank with the bell of the Philadelphia Blue Line Express, which reached Elizabeth at 11:30 o'clock to-day.

While the train was speeding along above Plainfield at a rate of more than a mile a minute, a fierce gust of wind caught the locomotive bell, and blew it clear from its fastenings and off the engine. The train was stopped and the bell recovered, but it was useless.

LOST AN ARM BY HIS OWN GUN.

John Neuman of Bayville, N. J., Injured While at Work.

TOMS RIVER, N. J., Nov. 12.—John Neuman of Bayville, a place about five miles from here, was seriously injured to-day. His right arm was so badly shattered by a charge of duckshot that it had to be amputated.

Neuman went out this morning to work on the bay as usual, and took his gun with him, intending to obtain a couple of ducks, which were plentiful. While at work he knocked over his gun and it went off. The charge caught his arm at the elbow, tearing the flesh and splintering the bone.

LIVED WITHOUT BREATHING.

Peculiar Case of a Young Woman in a St. Paul Hospital.

ST. PAUL, Nov. 12.—Miss Matilda Anderson, a young woman who had been kept alive at the City Hospital for six weeks by artificial respiration, died late last night of congestion of the lungs. For forty-two days the nurses and house physicians of the hospital had been filling Miss Anderson's lungs with air by artificial means, at first by raising and lowering the arms, and, when that became painful, by operating on the chest. By this method, however, the lungs were but partially filled, and had the nurse stopped even for five minutes Miss Anderson would have died.

The young woman had become so used to the manipulation that she ate and slept almost naturally, and could carry on a conversation. The patient was a victim of paralysis when received at the hospital, and when that disease become complicated with congestion of the lungs it was impossible to save her life. The case attracted the attention of many eminent physicians.

RAN AWAY WITH A BARGE.

A New Brunswick Shipbuilder Has an Unpaid Bill for Repairs.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Nov. 12.—Shipbuilder E. B. Runyon is searching for the barge Henrietta, which was taken from his shipyard, on the banks of the Raritan Canal, last night. The barge had been undergoing repairs, and was ready for delivery to her owners upon the payment of $1,500, the amount of Mr. Runyon's bill.

Last night about 11 o'clock a tug, the name of which is not known, steamed into the canal and ran alongside the barge. Men leaped from the tug to the barge, and, casting off the mooring lines, made the barge fast to the tug. Then the tug started toward the river. Mr. Runyon reached the scene as the tug and barge were in the outlet lock, and about to enter the river.

He secured officers and hastened down the river bank and signaled the Captain of the tug to stop and make a landing. The Captain seemed ready to do so, but the other men on the barge shouted something to the Captain and he continued down the river. This morning Mr. Runyon started for New York to try and find some trace of the barge. He says he will libel her if he finds her.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The storm central near Lake Huron Thursday evening has moved eastward to the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Northwesterly gales have continued on the Atlantic coast from Eastport to Hatteras and in the lower lake region. The winds will diminish in force to-day. Rain or snow has occurred throughout New England and the lower lake region, and showers have fallen on the Northern Rocky Mountain plateau. The weather will be partly cloudy in New England to-day and generally fair throughout the central valleys, the Gulf States, and the Rocky Mountain slope. Showers may occur on the Northern Rocky Mountain plateau. The barometer has fallen in New England and risen in the lake regions, the Ohio Valley, the Atlantic and Gulf States. The temperature is lower in the Atlantic and East Gulf States, and higher on the Rocky Mountain slope. The temperature will rise to-day in the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys and the South Atlantic States.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1896.	1897.	TIMES. 1897.
3 A. M.	53	44	44
6 A. M.	54	42	44
9 A. M.	55	43	50
12 M.	52	43	51
3 P. M.	49	44	47
6 P. M.	49	41	44
9 P. M.	47	38	44
12 P. M.	45	38	44

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	46⅛
Weather Bureau	41
Corresponding date 1896	51
Corresponding date for last twenty years	46

The humidity at 8 A. M. was 66 per cent., and at 8 P. M. 60 per cent. The maximum temperature was 58 at 3 P. M., and the minimum 34 at 8 A. M.

THORN JURY DISCHARGED

Justice Smith Orders the Trial of the Case to be Begun Again on Nov. 22.

HOWE CALLS FRIEND "INSECT"

Propositions to Use the Remaining Jurors Rejected by the District Attorney—Mrs. Nack Has No Promises and May Not Testify.

The eleven remaining members of the jury impa

garding lenity to be shown Mrs. Nack for telling on Thorn, and that, in fact, he had never spoken to the District Attorney until the time of the confession.

Thorn to Accuse Mrs. Nack.

Mr. Howe seems determined to put Thorn on the stand to accuse Mrs. Nack of having murdered Guldensuppe, to describe the circumstances of the crime, and to swear that he was the woman's dupe and reluctant accomplice. This determination may be modified, however, if Mrs. Nack does not go on the stand. Mr. Howe said yesterday:

"My whole heart and soul are now wrapped up in this case. I am going to make it the case of my life. I never but once prepared a speech for a jury. When I was delivering it I got my notes all mixed up. In this case I am going to make an address to the jury without notes, and I will attempt to do better than I ever did before in my life. I am disappointed that my proposition to hold the present jury was not accepted. It is going to be a great waste of time. I will guarantee that a new jury will not be selected within two weeks."

This statement is confirmed by counsel for the people. Mrs. Nack has apparently received no assurance of mercy, and her fate is not yet decided.

It is not known whether she will repeat her confession. She cannot be compelled to do so. District Attorney Youngs said yesterday:

"If she refuses to testify again, it is a question whether the prosecution can have her sworn confession offered in evidence at the second trial of Thorn. After another jury is obtained, we can finish the prosecution in two days. The case being so clear against Thorn, it is evident that we shall need hardly half the witnesses summoned for the first trial."

The new jury panel will be drawn next Wednesday.

SOUND-MONEY MEN ARE FIRM.

Executive Committee of the Democratic League Decides to Keep Up the Fight.

The Executive Committee of the Democratic Sound Money League met at the Waldorf last night to take action on the recent elections. The following were present: John Byrne, President of the league, who presided; John J. Rooney, Secretary; John J. Pulleyn, George B. Sheppard, James Clark, Lloyd S. Bryce, Asa A. Alling, John D. Kelley, M. J. Bannin, and Henry J. Sayers. Bourke Cockran was expected, but did not arrive at the hotel until after the meeting adjourned.

President Byrne said, after the meeting, that the league would carry on the fight for sound money in the Democratic Party as long as possible, but that it would not sacrifice its principles under any circumstances.

The free silver issue he did not regard as any longer very important, because Tammany, which ignored it, won, and the Democracy of Thomas Jefferson, which indorsed it, met disastrous defeat.

The committee adopted resolutions denying the Bryanite assertion that the recent elections furnished an indorsement of free silver, pledging its members to continue the fight against the Chicago platform ideas and renewing support of the gold standard. An address to the people will be issued next Monday.

A resolution that President McKinley be requested to urge Congressional action on a reform of the currency was voted down upon the ground that, as McKinley has not kept his promises made to the sound-money Democrats, it is not becoming in Democrats to ask anything further of him.

BROOKLYN RAILWAY PLANS.

Decision May Prevent a Traffic Agreement and Cause Consolidation.

The decision of the Court of Appeals in the case of the Kingston City Railroad Company regarding a proposed traffic agreement in Kingston, where it was held that every railroad operating in this State must obtain the consent of one-half the property owners along its route, has been the cause of considerable worry among Brooklyn railroad men.

It is feared that it will have the effect of making it impossible for the Brooklyn roads to enter into a traffic agreement. There are rumors that a plan for the consolidation of the different railroads might be considered in order to overcome the difficulty that is feared. There has been talk of a traffic agreement, and President Uhlmann of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad has been quoted as saying that such an agreement was under way, but he denied this yesterday.

Bridge President William Berri was inclined to think yesterday that the decision might prevent the railroads from reaching the bridge to cross it.

THANKSGIVING IN KANSAS.

People Urged to Thank God Prosperity Has Silenced Their Defamers.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 12.—Gov. Leedy, in his Thanksgiving Day proclamation, hits at defamers of Kansas. He says:

"After seven years of self-denial our people have so reduced their enormous indebtedness that at last their liabilities bear a reasonable ratio to their resources. The attacks upon this State, to which it has been so long subjected, have been discontinued, and the reputation of Kansas is again as good as its character always has been.

"For these blessings let us return thanks to the great Author of the universe. In that day of our rejoicing let our people not forget the poor and needy of great cities and of foreign countries, but send up our petition that the Giver of all good things may enable them to be as self-reliant, as self-supporting, and self-respecting as are the citizens of the Commonwealth of Kansas."

SHOPLIFTER STARTS A BLAZE.

Tries to Steal an Overcoat, and a $20,000 Fire Follows.

A bad fire was caused in Hoboken last night by a shoplifter. He entered the clothing store of Harris Greenberg, 363 Newark Street, and asked Mrs. Greenberg to show him some underwear. While she was taking it from a shelf he grabbed an overcoat from a hook, and in pulling it down knocked over an oil lamp. It exploded, setting fire to the store. He dropped the coat and ran out. The flames spread rapidly. The street had been torn up to build a sewer, and when the engines succeeded in reaching the place the interior of the store was a mass of flames. The fire spread to No. 361, and three buildings, four-story frame tenements, were destroyed. The loss is estimated at $20,000.

Twenty families were made homeless and lost all their furniture. They were provided with temporary homes by the authorities.

Whist Congress at Albany.

ALBANY, Nov. 12.—The first annual congress of the New York State Whist Association began in this city to-day and will continue through to-morrow. Twenty-seven members, representing thirteen clubs, were present. The Secretary reported a membership of 21 clubs, with 1,297 whist players, and a total membership of 4,070. After the business session, play in the various tournaments was commenced. The two principal contests are for valuable trophies presented by the clubs of Utica and Albany.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

PENETANGUISHENE, Ontario, Nov. 12.—Davidson's lumber mills were burned early this morning. Loss about $22,000.

BOYERTOWN, Penn., Nov. 12.—Fire today destroyed the building occupied by H. M. Houck, undertaker; his brick residence, and the dwelling house of Morris Hartman. Loss, $10,000.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 12.—Fire to-day in the warehouse of Frederick Hergner & Co., manufacturers of picture frames at 308 and 310 West Pratt Street, caused damage estimated at $75,000.

LOWELL, Mass., Nov. 12.—The large pavilion and dance hall at Willow Dale, a Summer resort, five miles from here, was burned this afternoon, together with a small steam launch which lay alongside the building. Loss, $7,000; insurance, $3,500.

KANKAKEE, Ill., Nov. 12.—The River View Hotel was burned to-day. Loss, $85,000; insurance, $20,000. Robert Goodwin and C. W. Best saved themselves by jumping from a third-story window. Goodwin was badly bruised and Best sustained a broken leg. Forty guests barely escaped with their lives. The hotel burned so quickly that the guests lost most of their clothing and valuables.

FOSTORIA, Ohio, Nov. 12.—An explosion of gasoline in the basement of the Allcott Building to-day caused one of the most disastrous fires in the history of Fostoria. The building, which was one of the finest in the city, was demolished. The ground floor was occupied by the Maberry Shoe Store, Vogel Brothers, tailors; the Western Union Telegraph Company, the American Express Company, and Allcott's hardware store. The upper floors were occupied by the Pioneer Club, the Odd Fellows, and physicians' offices. Loss $50,000.

ROOSEVELT ON THE NAVY

Descants Upon Its Needs at the Dinner of the Society of Naval Architects.

MORE DOCKS, POWDER, AND MEN

We Cannot Evade Responsibilities Imposed by Monroe Doctrine and Question of Hawaii, and Powerful Fleet Is Imperative.

The last session of the fifth annual meeting of the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers ended last night with a dinner at Delmonico's. About 150 members and guests were present, and Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt came from Washington to address them.

The dinner was given in the large dining hall, which was decorated with flags, plants, and the National colors. Col. E. A. Stevens presided. At the guests' table were Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt, A. F. Yarrow, Capt. J. W. Miller, Louis Nixon, V. N. Haywood, Prof. W. F. Durand, W. H. Webb, Capt. Mertage, Russian Naval Attaché at Washington; Congressman Belford, Harrington Peckham, and E. P. Stratton.

Mr. Roosevelt, who was the first speaker, said, in part:

The Needs of the Navy.

"In upbuilding the navy we have to take into account, not only the military needs of the country, but also the possibilities imposed upon us by the necessity of proper economy, and we cannot go ahead as fast as many of us would like.

"At present we are confronted with the fact that the development so far has not been entirely symmetrical. The building of our warships has outstripped not only the building of dry docks, but even the gathering of a suitable quantity of projectiles, and especially of powder.

"We need a large increase in the force both of officers and of enlisted men; but the most crying need of the navy at the moment is the need of first-class dry docks. Next comes the need for an ample quantity of smokeless powder and projectiles. At present the supply of smokeless powder is insignificant.

Powerful Fleet Wanted.

"The other day the Chamber of Commerce of this city very properly memorialized the President and Congress in favor of more batteries for the protection of New York Harbor; but no system of coast defense would be adequate if it included merely forts and land batteries. We need a powerful fighting navy.

More and more modern naval war seems to show that fortifications containing sufficiently heavy guns cannot, as a rule, be reduced by ships, on the one hand, and on the other, cannot prevent the passage of these ships into interior waters from which they can destroy at their leisure such a city as New York. We must have the fortifications; but they will be nearly useless unless supplemented by a navy to which they could yield shelter if menaced by a superior force.

It Would Make for Peace.

"If we have a proper navy it will not tend toward war, but toward peace. In our past history we have once been forced into war chiefly because we had no powerful navy, and two or three times from the same cause we have been brought to the verge of war, but never once has peace been so much as threatened by the fact of our having a navy.

"On the contrary, the periods during which our navy has been most nearly commensurate with our rank as a great power have been the periods when the chance of war with any foreign nation was smallest.

The Monroe Doctrine and Hawaii.

"We cannot avoid our responsibilities. We have announced again and again our adherence to the Monroe doctrine. Unless we are willing to be put in the contemptible attitude of those who bluster without being able to back up their words by deeds, we must prove that our attitude about the Monroe doctrine is not a sham.

"If we annex Hawaii, as every consideration of interest and honor bids, we shall need an adequate navy to enforce our position on the Pacific. If we do not annex Hawaii we shall need a much larger navy, because we cannot play the part of 'dog in the manger,' and as Hawaii cannot stand alone some other power must necessarily take it, and from that moment menace our whole Pacific coast.

Makers of the New Navy.

During the last fifteen years we have built the new navy; and, whereas, fifteen years ago we were contemptible among naval powers, our flag has now begun to take the place it should upon the high seas. In looking at this progress I scarcely know whether to admire most the men who handle these ships or the men who build them. One class is as indispensable as the other.

"We have a navy which, ship for ship, need not fear comparison with any navy in the world. It would be a cruel disaster if the Nation should lack the wisdom to continue to profit by the experience these men have gained, and should permit the plants they have built up and the experts they have trained to be scattered."

Mr. Yarrow's Tribute.

Mr. Yarrow, the English shipbuilder, followed Mr. Roosevelt. He paid a glowing tribute to American shipbuilders, and said that the steamship St. Paul was one of the finest vessels he had ever been on. He also stated that the St. Paul left the harbor in a storm which the Lucania would not venture into. The art of shipbuilding, with all its resources, could produce no vessel finer than the St. Paul.

The other speakers were Louis Nixon, Congressman Belford and Robert Stevens.

LAST SESSION OF NAVAL EXPERTS.

Speed of Our New Battleships and Other Subjects Discussed.

At the final business meeting of the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers yesterday the following new members were elected: C. B. Edwards, Assistant Naval Constructor B. M. Watts, United States Navy; L. W. Walker, Lieut. Hunt Rigley, United States Navy; J. Barre, W. Boyd, C. D. Wheeler, H. A. Swanstrom, O. Sanderson, William B. Buckley, Henry I. Bailey, Joseph Farris, Henry McLeod, T. C. Zorega, and H. J. Bertoe.

The first paper was by Chief Naval Constructor Philip Hichborn, United States Navy, and Vice President of the society. His subject was "Some Notes on the Speed Trials and Experience in Commission of Our New Battleships." It discussed the trial trips of the four new first-class battleships Iowa, Indiana, Massachusetts, and Oregon, and the conclusion of its author was that the trials compared favorably with those of vessels of their class in the navies of other powers.

Other papers read were: "The Use of Water Ballast for Colliers in the Pacific Coast Trade," by F. B. King; "The Estimated Weights of Machinery," by Prof. George R. McDermott; "Navy Yard Expenses," by W. J. Baxter, and "The Pneumatic Steering Gear of the United States Steamship Terror."

Before the meeting adjourned a vote of thanks was given the members who presented papers and also to the American Society of Mechanical Engineers for the use of their building

NEW MUSIC HALLS IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—Chicago is to have a new music hall and studio building, which will be completed by May 1 of next year. The Board of Directors of Studebaker Brothers' Manufacturing Company has decided to transform their big store buildings on Michigan Avenue into a building of modern description for this purpose, and the work is now going on.

The building when completed will contain two music halls, both on the ground floor. One will have a seating capacity of 1,500 and the other will be about half that size. The rebuilding and decorating will cost $400,000.

CHOATE AND THE CABINET.

Rumor Says that McKinley Has Been Urged to Make Him Attorney General When McKenna Goes Out.

A report reaches this city from Washington that the name of Joseph H. Choate has been suggested to President McKinley for the prospective vacancy in the office of Attorney General, and that his appointment is being urged by the independent Republicans of New York as an appropriate recognition of their element of the party in this State.

Those independent Republicans who advocate the selection of Mr. Choate for the Cabinet, say that the President will take this method of indicating his desire to recognize the element in the party which has stood out against the domination of the Platt organization. They point out that in no way could he more forcefully and unmistakably place the seal of his disapproval upon the methods which, they say, have brought disaster to the party in this State already and threaten its total disruption if persisted in.

The first mention of Mr. Choate for the Attorney Generalship, it is said, was met by the statement that there could be no good reason why he should accept such a position. It was pointed out that he was no longer a young man, and that he already holds such a position in the legal world that a brief career as the head of the Government's law department would be no attraction to him.

In answer to these arguments the statement is offered on behalf of intimate personal and political friends who are said to have sounded him on the subject, that he feels that his duty would make it incumbent upon him to sacrifice his own interests and wishes in the matter if it should be found that his appointment would serve to harmonize the conflicting elements of the party in the State.

Paul D. Cravath, an influential member of the Citizens' Union, and a friend and admirer of Mr. Choate, when asked concerning the report that the latter might be named as Attorney General, said he did not know whether it was true or not. He observed, however, that he thought the appointment would be a most admirable one.

Francis E. Laimbeer, who may be chosen to lead the independents in the Legislature, declined to say whether or not the rumor was true, but remarked that in his opinion Mr. Choate's appointment would go further than anything else he could think of to heal the differences inside the party. It was evident, he said, that the present condition of affairs could not continue, and he thought the President must recognize that fact. An appointment like that of Mr. Choate would, he thought, give the recognition which the situation demanded of that section of the Republican Party which had been ignored by the Platt "machine."

Mr. Choate was in attendance at the United States court yesterday morning, but he left the city early for his country home, at Stockbridge, and could not be seen.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Attorney General McKenna will not talk about reports concerning his successor as legal adviser of the President, for the reason that he is not assumed to know that he is to cease to be Attorney General until the end of his term of four years. He has nothing to say about the report touching Mr. Choate.

At the White House nothing is known concerning the rumor.

One member of the Cabinet, who expressed admiration for Mr. Choate and his ability as a lawyer, doubted whether the President would select a second member of his Cabinet from the State of New York.

Mr. Platt's hostility to Mr. Choate, it is suggested, might prevent his confirmation by the Senate, if the "Senatorial courtesy" tradition were invoked to secure his rejection.

BROOKLYN RAILROAD LEASE.

The Nassau Gains Control of the Coney Island and Gravesend.

ALBANY, Nov. 12.—A lease for 999 years of the property of the Coney Island and Gravesend Railway Company to the Nassau Electric Railroad Company of Brooklyn was filed with the Secretary of State yesterday. The consideration named in the lease is that the Nassau Company shall pay the cost of construction and all taxes and assessments upon the Gravesend lines and also the sum of $150,600 in cash, with 5 per cent. interest, within the next five years, or at the expiration of that period.

The lease is signed by P. H. Flynn, President, and Fred C. Cochen, Secretary, of the Coney Island and Gravesend Railway Company, and by T. L. Johnson, President, and W. F. Ham, Secretary, of the Nassau Electric Railroad Company.

STILL TRUE TO FOOTBALL.

Robert T. Lincoln's Son-in-Law Leaves His Bride to Practice.

MOUNT PLEASANT, Iowa, Nov. 12.—Warren Wallace Beckwith, who eloped with Miss Jessie Lincoln, the daughter of Robert T. Lincoln, returned to this city last night, alone but not disconsolate. He is a true athlete, and when he gave his word to the Captain of the Iowa Wesleyan football team that he would be here Friday to practice for Monday's hard game with Monmouth, his Captain knew that nothing would detain him. That is why he left Chicago, but he says he will return there tomorrow and bring back his bride, in spite of paternal objections. He will be back here by Sunday so as not to miss the big game the day following.

It is understood by friends of the family that Mrs. Beckwith is determined to return with him, in case her parents remain obdurate, and that she will make her home in Mount Pleasant until the boped-for reconciliation takes place.

MR. MILHOLLAND EXPLAINS.

Private Business, Not Politics, Prompted His Trip to Washington.

John E. Milholland expressed regret yesterday that some of the published reports concerning his recent visit to Washington had confused things somewhat and placed him in an unpleasant position.

"It is true," he said, "that I went to Washington. I went there, however, on business connected with our company's contract. I did see the President. I usually see him when I go to Washington. Our talk, however, was entirely private. I have nothing to say about it, except that I attach no special significance to Gen. Batcheller's appointment to his old position as Judge of the Court of Claims.

"He is a personal friend, but I believe he was indorsed by every member of the Cabinet and most of the political leaders of the State. I do not know that anybody from this State was opposed to Gen. Batcheller. I certainly never heard that Mr. Quigg was hostile to him, nor do I think that he was."

Mr. Milholland said he retired from politics some time ago, and was now attending to business that took all of his time.

ALABAMA IRON ENTERPRISE.

Plans to Open New Brown Ore Mines and Cheapen Production.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 12.—After a session of three days and an inspection of all their properties, the Directors of the Sloss Iron and Steel Company, the second largest coal and iron operators in the South, have determined on an extensive development of their possessions. To this end they voted an increase of their capital stock, which is now $4,000,000. The amount of increase is not divulged by them, but it is known to be in the hundred thousands—probably $500,000.

The company will give special attention to developing rich finds of brown ore that were discovered near Leeds, Ala., this Summer. These ores are richer in iron than the common red ores, but have heretofore been found only in pockets, and could only be used in fractional parts to enrich the red ore higher in silicon. The Southern Railway has surveyed a branch railroad ten miles long from Leeds to the ore beds, and will lay tracks at once, while the Sloss Company will open extensive mines. The company will have all the brown ore needed and will be enabled to cheapen the cost of producing iron about 50 cents a ton.

This development, it is believed, eventually will enable the Birmingham district operators to manufacture five-dollar iron and give the district absolute supremacy in the iron world.

The "North Shore Limited" is the most popular morning train for Chicago. Leaves Grand Central Station 10:00 every morning. Arrives Chicago via Michigan Central, 9:00 next morning.—Adv.

Camerden & Forster

Empire Clocks.

A large assortment of the styles that prevailed under Napoleon. Some with bronze figure holding the dial, some in plain Greek style, others wreathed with gold bronze flanked by graceful candelabra.

Clocks Statuary Art Goods

Fifth Av., No. 273, bet. 29th and 30th Sts.

BANDITS IN SPRINGFIELD.

Three Men Fire at Random, but Are Put to Flight, and One Is Captured.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 12.—Three men classed first as tramps, but who now are supposed to be of a more desperate class of criminals, entered the saloon of J. Q. Doyle, on West Bridge Street, about 7:45 P. M., and with drawn revolvers ordered those present to throw up their hands. At the time there were in the saloon Mr. Doyle, his barkeeper, James Ash, R. W. Snyder, Doyle's brother-in-law, and Thomas Baggs. Two of the men entered by the front door and the other by the side entrance. They came together in front of the bar and at once covered the group with their revolvers, one of them saying, "Up, there, no fooling."

None of the four men threw up their hands, and before they knew what to expect the trio began firing. Three reports came from the three revolvers, but the shots were evidently fired only for effect, or to frighten those in the place, for none of them hit the men. One of the bullets lodged in the woodwork behind the bar, another struck the ceiling, and another carried away part of the handrail in front of the bar.

No sooner had the men fired than Doyle rushed from behind the bar and grappled with one of the men. The other two rushed toward the door, one of them pausing long enough to strike Doyle over the head with the butt of his revolver, while Doyle was struggling with the third man. Blood from the wound streamed down Doyle's face, but he pluckily held his man, and was assisted by his brother-in-law, the two holding him until the police arrived. The other two men ran out the front door and disappeared toward West Springfield.

The captive was taken to Police Headquarters, where he gave the name of Richard Tudor, but refused to say anything more about himself or his companions.

CHICAGO BANKING CHANGES.

Directors of the Commercial National to Retire Because of Opposition to Controller Eckels.

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—O. W. Potter, S. W. Rawson, and H. A. Ware will retire from the Directory of the Commercial National Bank at the end of the present year. These Directors opposed the election of Controller James H. Eckels to the Presidency of the bank, and their resignations are taken as a protest against the changes in the personnel of the bank's officials and also against anticipated changes in the policy of the institution.

John C. McKeon, who is to be the new Vice President of the bank, will probably succeed Vice President H. A. Ware on the Board of Directors, leaving two other vacancies to be filled. The other Directors, all of whom voted for Mr. Eckels for President, are N. K. Fairbank, H. W. King, Franklin MacVeagh, Norman Williams, Jesse Spaulding, and W. J. Chalmers. John B. Meyer, who succeeded to the Second Vice President's chair last week, has already retired from the service of the bank.

It is thought that when Mr. Eckels assumes the management the Commercial National Bank may depart somewhat from the strictly conservative policy which prevailed under the late President Eames, and adopt more aggressive plans to enlarge its business.

President Eames is said to have been opposed to anything which looked like soliciting business, and his methods always had the unqualified approval of his colleagues on the Board of Directors.

CURIOUS DISEASE IN OMAHA.

Resembles Scurvy Somewhat—Ten Thousand Persons Affected.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 12.—The physicians of Omaha are puzzled in regard to the nature of an ailment that has become epidemic in the city.

The disease develops in a small pimple which rapidly spreads until it produces an irritation somewhat similar to the barber's itch. The eruptions are not painful, when they are let alone, nor is there the slightest accumulation of pus. The pimples are highly inflamed and finally scale off like scurvy.

The disease was noticed first about three weeks ago. Since that time it has spread with such rapidity that probably 10,000 persons now are affected in Omaha.

In most cases the eruption is confined to the face, but there are hundreds of cases of women and children in which it breaks out on the limbs and body.

BRILL BROTHERS CELEBRATE.

Clothing and Furnishing Firm Has Had Ten Years of Success.

Gorgeous floral displays and other decorations in the clothing and men's furnishing stores of Brill Brothers, in different parts of the city, were a feature of the celebration yesterday of the tenth anniversary of this firm, which a decade ago started a small store in Cortlandt Street, with a modest capital of $300, and now does a business of $1,000,000 annually.

The store at 279 Broadway was the centre of attraction, and the skill and ingenuity of the employes transformed it into what looked like a first-class fair. The interior and the windows were brilliantly illuminated with numerous electric lamps toward evening. Flags and bunting were arranged in tasteful folds and patterns against the walls, and in graceful streamers and festoons that fell from the ceiling and were caught up by the chandeliers and large bronze spread eagles. The counters in the forepart of the stores had been denuded of the clothing that is usually piled up there, and the spaces were taken up with a garden of all kinds of flowers of the season, and with ferns, creeping vines, and exotic plants. Huge clusters of yellow and white chrysanthemums were intermingled with various designs of roses that were presented by the employes and by wholesale merchants with which the firm deals. Among the latter were Alfred Benjamin & Co., who also sent a large silver loving cup; the F. B. Q. Clothing Company, Kohn, Rindskopf & Co., Cluett, Coon & Co., and Fechheimer, Fishel & Co.

At the southern end of the store there was suspended a large spread eagle, and beneath was the inscription, "Ten years ago, 45 Cortlandt Street, 15x30; cash capital, $300. To-day, four stores, doing a total business of $1,000,000 per annum." And this success the managers attribute to liberal advertising.

The store at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Third Avenue, which has been opened recently, was also handsomely decorated, and a profusion of floral and bunting decorations were also seen at the pioneer store at 47 Cortlandt Street, and at the fourth store at 211 Sixth Avenue.

All the stores were closed at 5 o'clock and the employes and the Brill Brothers went to the Lexington Opera House, where they sat down to a banquet. At the head table sat the members of the firm, Samuel Brill, Max D. Brill, Maurice Brill, and Sidney D. Brill, their mother, sister, and brother-in-law, W. H. H. Hull; George Nicholson, J. W. Hobson, J. B. Warren, John H. True, and Alfred Benjamin. The employes of each store sat at a different table and wore badges designating the stores to which they belonged.

After coffee had been served, speeches were made by members of the firm and their guests, and then the employes presented the employers a set of handsomely engrossed resolutions.

Reception for Charles de Kay.

The Fencers Club gave a reception last night for Charles de Kay, ex-Consul General to Germany, who recently returned from Berlin, at the clubrooms, 37 West Twenty-second Street. About 100 members and guests were present. M. Gospy, the maitre d'armes of the Tennis and Racquet Club, and M. Vauthier of the Fencers Club fought with foils two rounds and a finale. M. Vauthier, being younger and more active, had the better of it. There were other interesting bouts.

GARRISON'S WRECK INQUEST.

Division Roadmaster Abram R. Sparrow Thinks the Engine Jumped the Track.

COLD SPRING, N. Y., Nov. 12.—Interest is waning in the Coroner's investigation of the Garrison disaster, and the Town Hall in this village held not more than half its usual crowd of curious people when the third session was held to-night. Coroner William T. Wood presided, with District Attorney Southard as examining attorney. Railroad Commissioners Ashley W. Cole and Frank M. Baker were present. Col. Robert T. Wilkinson of Poughkeepsie, counsel for the New York Central Railroad Company, was also in attendance, but, in accordance with a ruling made by the Coroner at the last session, he took no part in the investigation.

It is now settled that twenty-one is the total number of lives lost. This inquest is on nineteen bodies, the two others having been disposed of in Rockland and Westchester Counties.

Only three new witnesses were examined at the session to-night. The first was James Fitzpatrick of Highlands, who has been a section hand on the railroad for ten years. He said that he had been employed at or near the section where the wreck occurred for four months. All he knew was that repairs had been made there once, when the track was raised about one inch.

Augustus Pazzi, an Italian track laborer, of Highlands, testified that the last repairs that he knew of in that section were made last Winter, when new ties were put down.

Abram R. Sparrow, Division Roadmaster, of Peekskill, testified that he had been in the employ of the New York Central Railroad twenty-two years, and had been Roadmaster since 1891. He said that the tracks at the point where the accident occurred had never been moved to his knowledge, and that he never knew of any attempt being made to straighten the curve. This was in contradiction to the testimony of Michael Clare, the former section master, who testified at the last session that the company had moved the tracks outward in order to reduce the curve. Clare had also referred to the wall, but Sparrow testified that its function was not to give strength to the bank, but to protect the roadbed from the water. The only repairs that he knew of during the last year were the laying of new rails and ties and a slight raising of the tracks.

Mr. Sparrow was asked by a juror: "Do you think that the bank caved out before or after the train passed upon it?"

"I don't think it ever caved out," he replied. "I think that the engine jumped the track and then plowed out the bank and wall as it plunged into the river."

The inquest was adjourned until Nov. 17. Col. Cole said to-night that the State Board of Railroad Commissioners will, at a meeting to be held on Monday, fix the date for their investigation. The reports of the experts who have been examining the scene of the wreck on behalf of the State will not be made public until they are presented at the investigation.

MUST PAY HIS WIFE $21,178.

Stephen W. Van Deventer of Penn Yan Loses a Suit for Fulfillment of an Ante-Nuptial Contract.

PENN YAN, N. Y., Nov. 12.—Judgments have been filed in the Yates County Clerk's office against Stephen W. Van Deventer and Albert R. Van Deventer, his son, amounting to $21,178.28, in favor of Susie M. Van Deventer. This is the outcome of a legal action brought to compel the fulfillment of an ante-nuptial contract. This contract was made in 1892 between Van Deventer, a widower, and Susie M. Vine of Woodstock, Ontario. Van Deventer, in consideration of $1 and the fulfillment of a promise of marriage, agreed to grant and release unto the party of the second part his residence in Penn Yan and to pay $20,000 on demand at any time after the party of the second part became his lawful wife.

After the marriage Mrs. Van Deventer demanded the fulfillment of the first part of her husband's agreement. This he declined to do, and she forthwith evicted her husband from the house and began suit to recover the money. It is alleged that the defendant transferred all his property to his son, Albert R. Van Deventer. On the trial the defendant denied that he ever executed the contract, and testified that on the date it is alleged to have been executed in Woodstock, Canada, he was in Penn Yan.

Justice William E. Werner, in the Supreme Court, awarded the plaintiff $20,000, with interest from the time the money was demanded, and the property in this place. His order restrains the defendant from disposing of any of the property, sets aside all conveyances made since the suit was commenced, and appoints a receiver to take charge of the transferred property. The defendant's counsel has given notice of appeal, and a stay of sixty days was obtained. Mr. Van Deventer is more than able to pay the demands of the contract.

NEW YORK BILLS HELD UP.

Controller Fitch at Odds with the State Prison Commission.

ALBANY, Nov. 12.—Bills to the amount of over $100,000 are being held up by Controller Ashbel P. Fitch of New York, in consequence of a clash between that official and the State Prison Commission as to the proper method of certifying to the fact that the goods represented by the bills were not purchased by New York City departments in violation of the law, which provides that municipalities shall purchase no supplies in the open market which can be bought from the prisons of the State. The law requires that before a purchase is made in the open market, the department desiring to make the same shall secure a certificate from the State Superintendent of Prisons that articles of that class are not manufactured in State Prisons; or, if a purchase has been made in the open market, that the bill for the same shall not be paid until the State Prison Commission has certified that the article so purchased is not manufactured by the State.

Hundreds of bills are presented monthly to Controller Fitch, which have to be sent to this city for certification before being audited. The Prison Commission by resolution authorized Secretary Sherman of the commission to certify to these bills, he being by law an executive officer of the commission. Controller Fitch refused to recognize Secretary Sherman's certification, demanding that each bill be certified by a majority of the members of the commission, which would require each bill to have five signatures of members of the commission, who reside in different parts of the State.

A large number of New York City contractors who have suffered from this condition appeared before the State Prison Commission to-day, and asked that something be done to give them relief. After a lengthy discussion of the question, the commission decided that it would be sufficient to have the bills certified to by the President, Lispenard Stewart, and Secretary Sherman, under the official seal of the commission. It is not known whether or not Controller Fitch will agree to this.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

1:20 A. M.—1,343 Third Avenue; Mr. McKenna; damage, $75.

4:45 A. M.—181 East Third Street; Charles Ackerman; damage, $100.

5:15 A. M.—15 Dutch Street; T. F. Mathing; damage, $300.

6:30 A. M.—302 East One Hundred and Third Street; Louis Soss; damage, $10.

9:55 A. M.—122 Chambers Street; Madden & Youngman; damage slight.

10 A. M.—84 Essex Street; F. Blumberg; damage, $500.

11:55 A. M.—36 Second Street; G. Backie; no damage.

1:25 P. M.—66 Market Street; Mrs. Slade; damage slight.

6:50 P. M.—126 West Ninety-sixth Street; Alfred J. Young; damage, $75.

6:55 P. M.—53 East Twenty-first Street; Mrs. Branch; damage, $50.

7 P. M.—526 West Broadway; Thomas Smith; damage, $75.

8:35 P. M.—367 Eighth Street; Alfred Jacobs; damage, $5.

THE GENUINE JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT MAKES FLESH AND BLOOD AVOID SUBSTITUTES

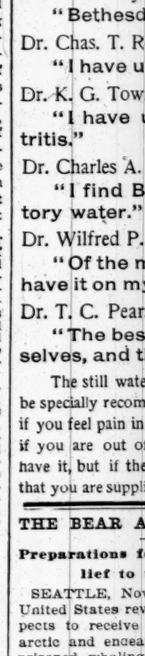
BETHESDA.

Unqualified Endorsement of the Medical Profession.

The discovery of the marvelous properties of the now world-renowned Bethesda Spring, by Col. Richard Dunbar, in 1868, marks an era in medical history. Keenly alive to all of nature's remedies, the Indians have left abundant evidence of their knowledge of these waters as a powerful agent in the cure of disease, but it was only by specific use, under scientific suggestion, that their real value became known to the world. But what is still more important, the profession of medicine throughout the land has unhesitatingly endorsed this wonderful water, as the following positive statements will attest:

Dr. Chas. M. O'Leary, Manhattan College—
"I use and prescribe Bethesda Water."

Dr. Danforth, 35 W. 51st Street, New York—
"There isn't a day I don't prescribe Bethesda."



Dr. E. Blackwell, 53 E. 20th Street, New York—
"There is nothing like Bethesda."

Dr. Gilbert, 23 W. 37th Street, New York—
"I've used Bethesda for ten years."

Dr. Mark Nevison, 218 W. 42d Street, New York—
"I've used Bethesda twelve years."

Dr. S. S. Mulford, 56 W. 36th Street, New York—
"I've prescribed Bethesda for years."

Dr. H. C. Keatinge, 127 West 48th Street, New York—
"I'm a life-long friend of Bethesda."

Dr. J. E. M. Lordly, 243 W. 34th Street, New York—
"I am gratified with Bethesda's effects."

Dr. Mary E. Bond, 122 Lexington Avenue, New York—
"I prefer Bethesda to all other waters."

Dr. C. C. Schuyler, Surgeon Troy Hospital, New York—
"Bethesda produces most marked results."

Dr. E. B. Foote, 120 Lexington Avenue, New York—
"I recognize Bethesda as an old friend."

Dr. P. C. Cole, 254 W. 42d Street, New York—
"Bethesda for kidney troubles is peerless."

Dr. M. Augusta Brown-Girard, 108 W. 42d Street, New York—
"Have been prescribing Bethesda fifteen years."

Dr. E. P. Smagg, 76 W. 132d Street, New York—
"I use Bethesda Water and it gives entire satisfaction."

Dr. J. J. Hull, 64 W. 35th Street, New York—
"I've found Bethesda unequaled in cases of diabetes."

Dr. W. H. Oyler, 216 W. 124th Street, New York—
"Bethesda has been prescribed by me for several years."

Dr. Chas. T. Robinson, 305 W. 130th Street, New York—
"I have used Bethesda Water with very satisfactory results."

Dr. K. G. Townsend, 354 W. 123d Street, New York—
"I have used Bethesda with marked effect for Chronic Gastritis."

Dr. Charles A. Clinton, 121 W. 129th Street, New York—
"I find Bethesda a very remarkable, clear, pleasant, satisfactory water."

Dr. Wilfred P. Byrnes, Board of Health, New York—
"Of the many medicinal waters I consider Bethesda the best. I have it on my table and use it daily."

Dr. T. C. Pearson, 306 W. 114th Street, New York—
"The best evidence that we like anything is that we use it ourselves, and that is what I say for Bethesda Water."

The still water, drawn directly from and bottled at the spring in half-gallon bottles, is to be specially recommended. If you are suffering from any kidney, bladder, or urinary trouble; if you feel pain in the back, bearing down sensations, rheumatic or gouty symptoms; in fact, if you are out of order do not delay, but use Nature's own remedy at once. All dealers have it, but if they are out drop a postal card to Mr. P. Scherer, 8 Barclay St., who will see that you are supplied with a case of this wonderful water without delay.

THE BEAR AND THE WHALERS.

Preparations for the Journey of Relief to the Bering Sea.

SEATTLE, Nov. 12.—Capt. Tuttle of the United States revenue cutter Bear, who expects to receive orders to proceed to the arctic and endeavor to relieve the ice-imprisoned whaling fleet, received yesterday the following telegram from the Treasury Department:

"Can beef, rice, beans, canned goods, and hard bread be obtained in large quantities in Seattle? Hurry repairs on the Bear." Capt. Tuttle sent the following answer: "Supplies can be bought here in any quantities."

It is said the Bear will be ready to start the latter part of next week. She will carry 100 tons of provisions.

"I do not see," Capt. Tuttle said to-day, "of what avail my going will be, as there is hardly a remote chance of the planned expedition reaching the whalers until next August. As I have said, I think the whalers will be able to pinch through on short rations. I shall take a year's provision for the Bear, as we might ourselves be caught in the ice. In fact, I look for that very thing to happen."

Capt. Tuttle did not think the proposition to sled relief parties in by reindeer and dogs would be practicable.

Mr. Cleveland's Gift to Princeton.

PRINCETON, Nov. 12.—The university has received from Mr. Cleveland a remarkable piece of furniture which is now on exhibition at Nassau Hall. It is a table presented to Mr. Cleveland by George Bierno, President of Zulia, a small Venezuelian State. About fifteen different kinds of wood were used in constructing it, and they represent all the woods which grow in Venezuela. They are arranged in different shapes and give the table a fantastic aspect, so many and varied are the colors.

Morris Savage Captured.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Nov. 12.—Morris Savage, the supposed assailant of Asa Briggs and his daughter, Mrs. How

Meat Platters

Heavily silver-plated on hard white metal and silver soldered in every joint, constitute the most durable service that it is possible to produce. Vegetable dishes with lock handle covers, Gravy Boats, Tureens and all other pieces to match.

Meriden Britannia Co.,
208 Fifth Avenue, Madison Square.

JERSEY HEALER CONVICTED.

Dr. Smith of Rahway, Who Claims to Have Been Born in 1776, Tells the Secret of His Longevity.

NEW BRUNSWICK, Nov. 12.—Dr. Charles W. Smith of Rahway was called upon to plead at the Court House here this morning to the charge of polluting the city's supply of drinking water by bathing his patients in Lawrence Brook, from which the supply is derived. Dr. Smith is the head of the American Medical Co-operative Association of Rahway and has a sanitarium near Lawrence Brook.

State Senator Foster M. Voorhees appeared for him. Dr. Smith pleaded not guilty, but before the plea was entered his counsel moved to quash the indictment, on the ground that the act of 1876, under which the indictment was drawn, did not apply to the case. The indictment charges the doctor with throwing soil, filth, microbes, and other impurities into the brook. Senator Voorhees declared that in 1876 microbes were unknown, and further held that the act of 1876 did not prohibit bathing. He also called attention to the fact that the George's Road Baptist Church uses the brook for baptismal purposes, and asked if an indictment against the church would stand.

Prosecutor John S. Voorhees quoted a decision of the Supreme Court, and said that a fair construction of the act of 1876 would warrant the finding of the indictment. He asked if the washings from the body should not be considered impure. The Court refused to quash the indictment, and the trial proceeded.

Dr. Smith was placed on the stand this afternoon and surprised the Court by saying that he was born in 1776 and had practiced medicine for eighty-two years. Judge Strong started to reprimand him for being frivolous, but the doctor explained that he had found a veritable fountain of youth in Lawrence Brook and he expected to live for many years. He is now, according to appearances, about eighty years old. He has claimed powers as a healer for many years, and has attracted people from great distances to bathe in Lawrence Brook.

The jury brought in a verdict of guilty. An appeal will be taken. The penalty is a fine of $1,000 or imprisonment for two years.

MAX COHEN PARDONED.

New York Lad Who, If His Story Is True, Was Wrongfully Sent to Elmira.

ALBANY, Nov. 12.—Gov. Black has pardoned Max Cohen, fourteen years old, of 25 Allen Street, New York City, from the Elmira Reformatory, where he was sent for burglary in January.

Max, who was in quest of work because of poverty in his family, was employed as office boy by a man whom he met in Park Row. He was told to report at a clothing store on Canal Street on a Saturday in January, and did so.

The clothing store was run by Abraham Korster, but, according to Max's story, he was met at the store by the man who hired him, and at his direction he carried clothing from the store to an express wagon which was in waiting, until the wagon finally drove rapidly away.

Abraham Korster, Jr., entered the store a moment later, and finding Max there and the stock depleted, called for the police and ordered the arrest of the boy. He was indicted within two days, and four days later was on his way to the Elmira Reformatory.

HAD A PREMONITION OF DEATH.

Brakeman Charles H. Eager Run Over Near Maiden Creek, Penn.

LANCASTER, Penn., Nov. 12.—Charles H. Eager, a brakeman on the Reading and Columbia Railroad, was run over and killed near Maiden Creek this morning. Eager reluctantly made the trip.

Before he left home he told his family that he feared that he was going to be hurt. They persuaded him to go, saying that he should not be superstitious. While passing over the cars he fell between them.

THE CONFEDERACY'S DAUGHTERS

Officers Elected at the Fourth Annual Convention in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 12.—The United Daughters of the Confederacy ended their fourth annual convention to-day. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Mrs. Kate Cabell Currie of Dallas, Texas, President; Mrs. D. G. Wright of Baltimore, First Vice President; Mrs. Helen C. Plane of Atlanta, Ga., Second Vice President, Mrs. John P. Hickman of Nashville, Tenn., Recording Secretary; Mrs. Annie W. Duncan of Vicksburg, Miss., Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. J. Jefferson Thomas of Atlanta, Treasurer.

The convention adjourned to meet next year in Hot Springs, Ark.

WOMEN'S CLUBS' NEW OFFICERS.

Federation at Syracuse Elects Mrs. William Tod Helmuth President.

SYRACUSE, Nov. 12.—At the meeting of the Federation of Women's Clubs, held this afternoon, the election of officers resulted as follows:

President—Mrs. William Tod Helmuth, New York; Vice President—Miss Eliza McDonald, Flushing, L. I.; Recording Secretary—Mrs. J. S. Tuckerman, Jamestown; Corresponding Secretary—Miss Anna Maxwell Jones of Saratoga; Treasurer—Mrs. Milton H. Northrup of Syracuse; Auditor—Mrs. W. C. Gouinlock of Warsaw; Executive Board—Dr. Ida C. Bender of Buffalo, Mrs. Mary L. Leavenworth of Syracuse, Mrs. Alice Morse Earle of Brooklyn, Miss Marian Carpenter of Ilion, Mrs. Mary Dame Hall of New York, Dr. Mary E. Denton of Buffalo, Mrs. L. J. Aldrich of Camden, and Miss Carolyn Hills of Binghamton.

MURDERER KELLEY'S SENTENCE.

Must Spend Thirty Years in Prison for Killing Cashier Stickney.

DOVER, N. H., Nov. 12.—Joseph E. Kelley was pronounced guilty of murder in the second degree by Chief Justice Mason of the Strafford County Supreme Court this morning, and sentenced to serve a term of thirty years in State Prison at Concord.

The charge against Kelley was the murder of Cashier Joseph A. Stickney of the Great Falls National Bank, at Somersworth, N. H., April 16, 1897.

Kelley had been on trial here since Monday. Yesterday he retracted his plea of not guilty and pleaded guilty. The jury was discharged, and the Court heard the evidence for the defense, in order to determine the degree of guilt.

Medical experts testified that Kelley had only a limited responsibility for his acts on account of an injury he sustained to his head when a boy, which prevented his brain from developing. They thought Kelley acted upon an impulse which he had no mental power to control. They did not think Kelley was feigning insanity, and expressed the belief that he was in an irresponsible condition in April, when he murdered Cashier Stickney.

Philadelphia Suicide Identified.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 12.—The suicide of the young French tourist who inhaled illuminating gas in Green's Hotel yesterday, is believed to have been due to his being without money. The letter he left addressed to the French Consul was opened by the Coroner to-day. It said the writer was Maurice Rossel, that he was born Sept. 15, 1867, at [illegible] on the Seine; that he was in the military service of his country until Oct. [illegible], that in December, 1896, he left "[illegible] de Port-Royal, Paris, and began [illegible] and had been a tourist ever since.

SPAIN'S CREDIT ALL GONE

Obliged to Change an Order for Battleships Placed with Armstrongs to Two Cruisers.

BANKERS REFUSE HER MONEY

She Tried to Buy Ships from Japan and Chile, but Without Success—Cortes to be Summoned to Authorize Naval Credits.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—Striking evidence of Spain's financial straits is furnished in the dispatch of the Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail, cabled, saying the Spanish Government, finding it impossible to raise the sum of £3,000,000, ($15,000,000,) by loan or taxation, to carry out its original naval plans, has decided to build two new cruisers only of 2,000 tons each. The dispatch added that it is intended to summon the Cortes as soon as possible in order to obtain credits to build more men-of-war and to place more powerful guns on board the existing vessels.

It is now pointed out that the cruisers mentioned by The Daily Mail correspondent were to have been battleships, for whose construction the Government of Spain negotiated with the Armstrongs months ago. The contracts were eventually signed, and the keels of the new battleships were laid; but the Armstrongs refused to proceed without assurances of payment. Now, it is doubtful if Spain will even be able to pay for the small and comparatively ineffective cruisers which are intended to replace the projected battleships. Yet, in spite of this, according to the correspondent of The Daily Mail, the Spanish naval authorities claim to regard the Spanish Navy as being already superior to the navy of the United States, which may explain some of the bellicose utterances of the Spanish press.

In connection with Spain's hunt for warships, American diplomats have learned that Spain recently endeavored to make an arrangement with Japan whereby, in the event of war with the United States, the thirty or so warships now building in various shipyards for Japan would be transferred to Spain, and it is supposed that, upon the failure of these negotiations, the Spanish Government entered upon a deal with Chile for the transfer to the Spanish flag of several vessels about completed for the Chilean Republic. The diplomats referred to express the opinion that, from the standpoint of international law, the completion of such a deal might be regarded as an unfriendly act toward the United States.

Besides the Rothschilds, other prominent financiers of London and Paris have entirely cut off the monetary supplies which Spain has hitherto succeeded in obtaining.

AMNESTY FOR COMPETITOR'S MEN.

They Will Be Included in the General Decree Shortly to be Issued.

HAVANA, Nov. 12.—Dispatches received here from Madrid confirm the previous reports to the effect that the prisoners captured on board the American schooner Competitor in April, 1896, by the Spanish gunboat Mesagera, will be included in the general amnesty decree shortly to be issued.

The second trial by court-martial of the Competitor's crew was to have commenced on Monday last, but was postponed, according to the announcement, by the illness of the President of the court.

MADRID, Nov. 12.—The press generally approves the decree pardoning exiles from Cuba and Puerto Rico. All foreigners will be handed over to the care of the Consuls of their respective Governments.

INSURGENT CAMP ROUTED.

Twenty Men Under Gen. Rodriguez Slain by Spanish Cavalry.

HAVANA, Nov. 12.—The Spanish cavalry came upon the camp of the insurgents under Gen. Alejandro Rodriguez, on the Regalada farm, Province of Havana, and in the engagement killed twenty insurgents, capturing a quantity of side arms, together with the accoutrements of Gen. Rodriguez, a quantity of baggage, and letters.

Socorro Perez, under sentence of imprisonment for life, has been liberated. His release has produced a bad impression and general indignation is expressed.

John Kovel and Charles Peterson, British subjects, who have been detained on charges of complicity in the insurrection, were liberated to-day and placed in the care of the British Consul.

Considerable excitement has been caused by the report that the Dauntless has succeeded in landing two filibustering expeditions in the island.

POPE'S SYMPATHY FOR SPAIN.

His Message Pleases the Ministerial Organs—Rifles Seized.

MADRID, Nov. 12.—The Ministerial organs express satisfaction at the message of his Holiness the Pope to the Spanish Bishops voicing his sympathy with King Alfonso and the Queen Regent. In view of Carlist effervescence, this action of the Pope is regarded as an opportune demonstration.

BARCELONA, Spain, Nov. 12.—The police have seized 300 rifles intended for the Carlists. These were found on board the ship St. Philippe, which took shelter here under stress of weather. The vessel came from Antwerp, and it was intended to unload her on the coast of Valencia.

CUBANS FOR INDEPENDENCE.

Generals All Declare Against Accepting the Proposed Autonomy.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—A dispatch to The Daily Chronicle from Havana summarizes statements by Gens. Maximo Gomez, Aranguren, Arango, and the late Adolfo Castillo, all opposing the acceptance of anything short of independence, and declaring that autonomy would not be worth the paper it was written on.

The same correspondent confirms the report that Gen. Castillo was betrayed by a false friend to the Spaniards, who sent a portion of the Civil Guard to lie in wait for him and shoot him as he was leaving the supposed friend's house.

UNITED STATES SATISFIED.

Gen. Woodford Supposed to Have Given Assurances to Moret.

MADRID, Nov. 12.—United States Minister Woodford had a cordial interview to-day with Senor Moret, Minister of the Colonies, and it is believed that he assured Señor Moret that the United States Government is satisfied with the measures taken thus far by Marshal Blanco.

The Government has received for the Queen Regent the cabled request of the Union Constitutional Party in Cuba that her Majesty would decline to sign the decrees establishing autonomy in the island. But the request will be ignored, and the action of the party is regarded as unimportant if the Government decides to carry out its programme loyally and sincerely.

A dispatch received to-day from Gen. Primo de Rivera, the Governor General of the Philippines, now in the Island of Luzon, says that the native battalions are most efficient, and that it is needless to send European reinforcements.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—The Daily Telegraph, in an editorial on the "inflammable condition of the dispute between the United States and Spain," says:

"A rash act might at any moment bring a war which could mean only ruin for Spain."

The paper foresees that "the United States will be bound to interfere to stop the conflict in Cuba," but it refuses to believe that the American people will prefer a "sanguinary and barren victory over a gallant and exhausted nation" to "the unfading laurels of a humane mediator and Christian peacemaker."

HELP FOR THE RECONCENTRADOS.

Blanco Tells of Protective Committees to be Formed in Cuba.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—The Spanish Minister to-day received the following cable message from Captain General Blanco:

"A protective committee for reconcentrados has been formed with great success by Gen. Bernal in Pinar del Rio. The committee is aided by a very general co-operation, but especially by the tobacco planters, who agree to contribute one dollar for every bale of tobacco harvested. This represents help to the amount of from $80,000 to $100,000. The greatest activity is displayed all through the Island in the formation of like committees, the success and immediate efficacy of which it is hoped will prove the best possible remedy for sufferings of the reconcentrados under the present circumstances. BLANCO."

Hannis Taylor to Lecture at Cornell.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 12.—Hannis Taylor, ex-Minister to Spain, is to lecture on Cuba before the Cornell University on Nov. 19. It is understood that this will be his only lecture before Congress assembles, as he will go from here directly to his home at Mobile.

SILVERWARE EXHIBITION

WALDORF-ASTORIA

THE GORHAM COMPANY, SILVERSMITHS, will have on view during the Horse Show Week, in the East Room, WALDORF-ASTORIA, Thirty-fourth Street entrance, from ten A. M. until 9 P. M., a collection of WROUGHT STERLING SILVERWARE, representing examples of the handwork of the most skilled artisans of the present day.

This exhibition will appeal to collectors of rare silverware and connoisseurs of art metal work.

GORHAM MFG. CO.
SILVERSMITHS
Broadway and 19th Street

DE LOME DINES CANALEJAS.

A Diplomatic Dinner Given at the Metropolitan Club, Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—The Spanish Minister, Señor Dupuy de Lome, gave a dinner at the Metropolitan Club to-night in honor of Señor S. Canalejas, late Minister of Justice of Spain. It drew together a number of distinguished guests.

The table decorations were red and yellow—the national colors of Spain—American Beauty roses and yellow chrysanthemums being used for this effect. Being a diplomatic dinner, no toasts were proposed and no speeches made, the intercourse being personal and informal. Secretary Sherman sent a letter expressing regret at his inability to attend owing to the reception he had tendered Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Canadian officials. At the close of the dinner the Spanish Minister accompanied Señor Canalejas to the reception at Secretary Sherman's residence.

BOLIVIA AFTER A SEAPORT.

Explanation in Washington of a Report that the Republic Would Be Cut Up by Other States.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Cabled reports from Valparaiso of the existence of a plan for a dreibund of Chile, Peru, and Argentine with the purpose of seizing and dividing Bolivia attracted considerable attention in diplomatic circles here to-day, but those who are well informed concerning South American affairs are inclined to question them. One of the diplomats who should know pointed out that Argentine has absolutely nothing at stake in the pending difficulties between Peru, Bolivia, and Chile over the boundary lines, and so far as is known here there never has been a suggestion for the absorption of Bolivia by Chile and Peru.

By the treaty of Ancon in 1883, the Peruvian Provinces of Tacna and Arica, containing the rich nitrate beds, which Chile had obtained possession of by the old war, were to remain in the hands of Chile until 1894, when the question of permanent ownership was to be decided by popular vote. In case the provinces should give their vote to Peru, the latter country was to compensate Chile for their loss with 100,000,000 sols. Owing to the revolution in Peru in 1894-95 this stipulation of the Ancon treaty never was carried out; but, it is said, negotiations for a settlement are now in progress, with indications for a peaceful solution of the trouble. No treaty of peace between Bolivia and Chile was made until 1895. Bolivia's great object was to secure again an outlet to the sea, and by the treaty of 1895 Chile agreed to give Bolivia a seaport. It seems probable that the final outcome will be the cession to Bolivia of one of the ports at the northern extremity of the territory taken from Peru in order that Chile may preserve the integrity of her territory to the south.

At the Chilean Legation a peaceful solution of the whole difficulty is anticipated. The journey of the Chilean Minister to Bolivia, Señor Solinas, to Santiago is explained on the probable theory that the Government desired to confer with him in person relative to the negotiations he is conducting.

PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATION.

Mexican Shipping Exempted from the Payment of Tonnage Dues.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—The President to-day issued the following proclamation:

Whereas, Satisfactory proof has been given me that vessels of the United States in ballast, which proceed to Mexico with the object of devoting themselves to pearl fishery and fishing on the Mexican coasts or for the purpose of receiving and carrying passengers and mail or of loading cattle, wood, or any other Mexican product, and which shall go directly to ports open to general commerce, so that thence they may be dispatched to their destination, and steam vessels of the United States, are exempted from tonnage dues in Mexican ports,

Now, therefore, I, William McKinley, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the act of Congress approved July 24, 1897, entitled "An Act to Authorize the President to Suspend Discriminating Duties Imposed on Foreign Vessels and Commerce," do hereby declare and proclaim that from and after the date of this my proclamation, Mexican vessels in ballast which proceed to the United States with the object of fishing on the coast thereof or for the purpose of receiving and carrying passengers and mail or of loading cattle, wood, or any other product of the United States, and which shall go directly to ports open to general commerce, so that thence they may be dispatched to their destination, and Mexican steam vessels, shall be exempted from the payment of the tonnage duties imposed by Section 4,219 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

And this proclamation shall remain in force and effect until otherwise ordered by the President of the United States.

In witness whereof I have set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this twelfth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven and of the independence of the United States one hundred and twenty-second. By the President:

WILLIAM McKINLEY.
JOHN SHERMAN, Secretary of State.

CONGRESS READY FOR WORK.

Sub-Committees of the Appropriations Committee Appointed.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—It is the intention of Chairman Cannon of the Appropriations Committee of the House to begin the preparation of the appropriation bills at the earliest possible date. He has announced the appointment of the sub-committees, and those on the Pension and the Legislative, Executive and Judicial bills have been called to meet Nov. 27, a week in advance of the assembling of Congress.

As the House is organized by the appointment of all standing committees, it will be expected to get down to business as soon as it reassembles for the regular session on Monday, Dec. 6. Ordinarily it requires a month to organize the House, and the month of December at the regular session sees practically nothing in the way of legislation accomplished. But the organization of the House at the special session this year will save valuable time, and it is almost certain that at least one of the regular appropriation bills, and probably two, will have been passed before the Christmas recess is taken.

Most of the members who have arrived in town express the opinion that the coming session will be the shortest regular "long session" of Congress in years. Ordinarily the long session lasts from six to ten months. Mr Hopkins of Illinois, one of the prominent Republican leaders, predicts that Congress will have completed its work and adjourned before May 1.

The sub-committees of the Appropriations Committee announced by Chairman Cannon to-day are as follows:

Sundry Civil—Cannon, W. A. Stone, Northway, Sayers, and McRae.

Legislative—Bingham, Hemenway, Moody, Dockery, and Livingston.

District of Columbia—Grout, Pitney, Bingham, Dockery, and Allen.

Pensions—W. A. Stone, Barney, Belden, Allen, and Bell.

Fortifications—Hemenway, Pitney, Pugh, McRae, and Bell.

Deficiencies—Cannon, Northway, Barney, Sayers, and Livingston.

Permanent Appropriations—Moody, Grout, Pugh, Allen, and Bell.

ALASKAN OTTER PASSING AWAY.

Government Urged to Preserve Them from Extermination.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Capt. C. L. Hooper of the Revenue Cutter Service has made a report to the Secretary of the Treasury on the subject of the sea otter banks of Alaska. Capt Hooper reviews the history of the otter from the earliest times, and arrives at the conclusion that they not only have been greatly reduced in numbers during the last ten years, but that they actually have changed their habits, and no longer are found, as formerly, on or near the shore.

He says that the 1,165 natives on the Aleutian Islands are dependent almost wholly upon the otter for the necessaries of life, and will be left destitute if the animal is exterminated, as seems imminent if no steps are taken for their preservation.

Capt. Hooper is of the opinion that the principal parts of the present hunting grounds are wholly within the territorial waters of the United States, and therefore the preservation of the otter would not necessitate the co-operation of any other country.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day for New York offices as follows: Center Moriches, Edwin A. Clark; Eastport, E. W. Penney; Harrisville, Charles V. Nye; Henderson Harbor, Charles Eggleston; Leyden, C. B. Miller; Middleville, William E. Autenrith; Pallsades, F. Wahrenberger; Pocantico Hills, John Reedy; Redwood, Henry Ahles; Rock Stream, Charles L. Finch; Sangerfield, John H. Slocum; Setauket, Annie L. Tyler; South Rutland, G. R. Green; South Salem, George Lawrence; West Leyden, Henry Schmoker.

Condition of the Cotton Crop.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Preliminary reports to the statistician of the Department of Agriculture indicate an average yield of 181.9 pounds of cotton per acre. The principal State averages are as follows: North Carolina, 184; South Carolina, 189; Georgia, 178; Alabama, 155; Mississippi, 220; Louisiana, 245; Texas, 165; Arkansas, 215; Tennessee, 132; Texas, 165; Arkansas, 215; Indian Territory, 300.

In the main the crop has been picked in excellent condition, the weather having been highly favorable.

SHIPPING AND THE MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

A. M.		P. M.		P. M.
Sun rises...6:45	Sun sets...4:45	Moon rises...7:51		

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook...9:28	Gov. Isl'd...9:48	H. Gate...11:37		
P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook...9:53	Gov. Isl'd...10:13	H. Gate...12:02		

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) NOV. 13.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Alps, Haiti	10:00 A. M. / *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Altai, Kingston, &c.	10:00 A. M. / *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Alamo, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Cambrian, London	.....	.....
Campania, Queenstown & Liverpool	4:30 A. M.	7:30 A. M.
Creole, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Curacao, Trinidad, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
El Sol, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Galileo, Hull	.....	.....
Grenada, Grenada, &c.	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Herschell, Rio Janeiro	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Gibraltar, Naples, & Genoa	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
La Bretagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Leona, Key West and Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Massachusetts, London	.....	.....
Mongolian, Glasgow and Derry	.....	.....
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Seminole, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Seneca, Havana and Mexican ports	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Thingvalla, Norway	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Venezuela, La Guayra, &c.	11:00 A. M. / *11:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Yucatan, Havana and Mexican ports	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

MONDAY, NOV. 15.

Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Hildebrande Barbados & North Brazil	.....	.....
Lahn, Southampton and Bremen	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Pretoria, St. Thomas, &c.	.....	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, NOV. 16.

Lahn, Southampton and Bremen	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Pretoria, St. Thomas, &c.	.....	3:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 17.

Britannic, Queenstown and Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Iroquois, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Maasdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
San Marcos, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
St. Paul, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Yucatan, Havana and Mexican ports	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

*Supplementary mails. After the closing of the regular supplementary mails, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Nov. 15 and up to Nov. 15 at 6:30 P. M. ‡Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) NOV. 13.

Alamo, Galveston, Nov. 6.
Ambria, Hamburg, Oct. 28.
Brinkburn, Hull, Oct. 26.
British Queen, Antwerp, Oct. 30.
California, Hamburg, Oct. 28.
Egremont Castle, Shields, Oct. 26.
El Norte, Galveston, Nov. 8.
Europe, London, Nov. 1.
Fontabelle, St. Thomas, Nov. 8.
Gladiolus, Gibraltar, Oct. 28.
Ixia, Gibraltar, Oct. 28.
Jersey City, Swansea, Oct. 28.
Karoon, Gibraltar, Oct. 26.
Niagara, Nassau, Nov. 9.
Oceana, Shields, Oct. 26.
Ohio, Hull, Nov. 1.
Phoella, Hamburg, Nov. 2.
Pretoria, St. Thomas, Nov. 6.
Prins Willem I., Curacao, Nov. 7.
St. Paul, Southampton, Nov. 6.
Tallahassee, Savannah, Nov. 10.
Umbria, Liverpool, Nov. 6.
Valencia, Gibraltar, Oct. 27.
West Gate, Liverpool, Oct. 29.

SUNDAY, NOV. 14.

La Gascogne, Havre, Nov. 6.
North Anglia, Gibraltar, Oct. 30.
Orinoco, Bermuda, Nov. 11.

MONDAY, NOV. 15.

Benalder, Gibraltar, Nov. 1.
Britannia, Gibraltar, Nov. 1.
City of Washington, Havana, Nov. 11.
El Sud, New Orleans, Nov. 10.
Loostakken, Shields, Nov. 1.
Maasdam, Rotterdam, Nov. 3.
Manitoba, London, Nov. 4.
Megantic, London, Nov. 4.
Nomadic, Liverpool, Nov. 5.
Normannia, Hamburg, Nov. 7.
Pontiac, Gibraltar, Nov. 1.

TUESDAY, NOV. 16.

Adirondack, Port Limon, Nov. 9.
Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Nov. 6.
Aquilia, Trieste, Oct. 21.
Hudson, New Orleans, Nov. 10.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen, Nov. 9.
Kensington, Antwerp, Nov. 6.
Nueces, Galveston, Nov. 10.
Pontiac, Gibraltar, Nov. 1.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 17.

Chicago City, Swansea, Nov. 3.
Ems, Gibraltar, Nov. 8.
Holstein, Santa Martha, Nov. 10.
Majestic, Liverpool, Nov. 10.
Norge, Christiansand, Nov. 4.
Pathan, Gibraltar, Nov. 2.
Philadelphia, La Guayra, Nov. 11.
Picqua, Gibraltar, Nov. 3.
Orizaba, Havana, Nov. 13.

THURSDAY, NOV. 18.

Gladys Royle, Shields, Nov. 3.
Taormina, Hamburg, Nov. 5.
Mohican, Swansea, Nov. 5.

Arrived.

SS Britannic, (Br.,) Haddock, Liverpool Nov. 3 and Queenstown 4, with mdse. and passengers to H. Maitland Kersey. Arrived at the Bar at 1:40 P. M.

SS Palatia, (Ger.,) Capt. Karlowa, Hamburg Oct. 30, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 7:20 A. M.

SS Frey, (Nor.,) Bentzon, Hiogo, &c., July 31, with mdse. to Barber & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 A. M.

SS Princess Anne, Hulphers, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Barnwell, (Br.,) Hicks, Newport News Nov. 10, in tow to Merritt & Chapman Derrick and Wrecking Company.

SS Corinthia, (Br.,) Roberts, Marseilles &c., Sept. 21, with mdse. to Barber & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 P. M.

SS Ethiopia, (Br.,) from Glasgow. Passed in at Sandy Hook at 11 P. M.

WIND.—At Sandy Hook, N. J., Nov. 12, at 9:30 P. M.—Wind northwest, blowing a gale; cloudy.

Sailed.

SS Gladestry, (Br.,) for Leith.
SS Ataka, (Br.,) for Shanghai.
SS Strathairly, (Br.,) for Hamburg.
Ship William H. Macy, for Yokohama.
SS City of Birmingham, for Savannah.

By Cable.

LONDON, Nov. 12—SS Phoenicia, (Ger.,) Capt. Leithauser, arr. at Hamburg from New York at 12 midnight to-day

SS Idaho, (Br.,) Capt. Harrison, arr. at this port from New York to-day.

SS Alexandra, (Br.,) Capt. Marshall, sld. from this port for New York to-day; was detained 24 hours by fog.

SS Georgic, (Br.,) Capt. Thompson, sld. from Liverpool for New York to-day.

SS Buffalo, (Br.,) Capt. Loveridge, New York for Hull, passed the Isle of Wight yesterday.

SS Obdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Roggeveen, Rotterdam for New York, passed the Isle of Wight yesterday.

SS Galileo, (Belg.,) Capt. Fisher, arr. at Rio Janeiro from New York via Pernambuco yesterday.

SS Germanic, (Br.,) Capt. McKinstry, arr. at Liverpool from New York yesterday.

SS State of Nebraska, (Br.,) Capt. Park, arr. at Glasgow from New York yesterday.

SS Biela, (Br.,) Capt. Matheson, arr. at this port from New York to-day.

SS Mohawk, (Br.,) Capt. Gates, arr. at this port from New York to-day.

SS Anchoria, (Br.,) Capt. Wilson, from Glasgow, sld. from Moville for New York to-day.

SS Critic, (Br.,) Capt. Davies, Dundee for New York, passed Dunnet Head yesterday.

SS Queen Christine, (Br.,) Capt. Beaks, New York via St. Michael's for Shanghai, passed Malta to-day.

SS Hesperia, (Br.,) Capt. Haig, from New York for Marseilles, &c., sld. from Gibraltar to-day.

SS Tyr, (Nor.,) Capt. Gram, arr. at this port from New York to-day.

SS Llandaff City, (Br.,) Capt. Hunter, arr. at Bristol from New York to-day.

SS Lyderhorn, (Nor.,) Capt. Hammeras, New York for Aden, Singapore, &c., arr. at Port Said to-day.

SS Bellarden, (Br.,) Capt. Davidson, New York for Buenos Ayres and Rosario, arr. at Montevideo yesterday.

SS Miramar, (Br.,) Capt. White, New York for Buenos Ayres and Rosario, arr. at Montevideo yesterday.

SS Pontiac, (Br.,) Capt. Owen, arr. at Trieste from New York Nov. 9.

SS Yanariva, (Br.,) Capt. Weston, New York for Port Elizabeth and Natal, arr. at St. Vincent Oct. 31, and proceeded Nov. 2.

SS Ceylon, (Nor.,) Capt. Hansen, sld. from Havre for New York Nov. 9.

SS Amalfi, (Ger.,) Capt. Kudenhold, from Santos, sld. from Rio Janeiro for New York yesterday.

SS Maasdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Potjer, Rotterdam for New York, passed Scilly to-day; returning to Plymouth with engines disabled seriously.

SS Ulriken, (Nor.,) Capt. Bergh, sld. from Limerick for New York to-day.

SS Oevenum, (Por.,) Capt. Velera, sld. from Oporto for New York Nov. 7.

SS Fulda, (Ger.,) Capt. Petermann, arr. at Genoa from New York via Gibraltar and Naples at 4 P. M. to-day.

SS Werra, (Ger.,) Capt. Mirow, from Genoa, sld. from Naples for New York at 6 P. M. to-day.

SS Etruria, (Br.,) Capt. Ferguson, New York for Liverpool, passed Kinsale at 12:45 A. M. 13th.

Miscellaneous.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 12.—The Norwegian bark Ragna, Capt. Johnsen, from Newcastle, N. B., has arrived here after a very stormy and perilous voyage. On Oct. 19 the sea which swept over the vessel damaged the stern, smashed the boats, and flooded the cabins. The nautical instruments were destroyed.

BREMEN, Nov. 12.—The British steamer Inchdune, Capt. Purse, which arrived here from Brunswick, has landed 1,400 bales, which were damaged by the water used to extinguish the fire in the Inchdune's cargo at Newport News when she put in there on the voyage from Brunswick.

ANTWERP, Nov. 12.—The British steamer Boston City, Capt. Hagersberg, which had arrived here from Montreal via Gravesend for Hamburg, when outward bound ran aground at Flushing.

GIBRALTAR, Nov. 12.—The Anchor Line steamer Hesperia, from New York for Marseilles, &c., before reported arriving here with a leak in a ballast tank, proceeded yesterday on her voyage.

Notice to Mariners.

TOMPKINSVILLE, N. Y., Nov. 12.—The Lighthouse Board gives notice that the two gas buoys placed near Gowanus Flats Bell Buoy, New York Upper Bay, on Nov. 9 have been discontinued.

TELEPHONE USERS (INTENDING)

are reminded that the next quarterly issue of the TELEPHONE DIRECTORY will go to press on December 1st. It will be in the hands of the 40,000 subscribers in New York, New Jersey, Brooklyn and Westchester towns before January. To obtain the advantage of listing in this issue of the directory it will be necessary to make contracts during the present month.

Rates, N.Y. City Service, from $90 a year

NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO.
15 Dey St., 952 Broadway, 115th W. 38th St.

A drink that does not falsely stimulate but tones and strengthens the system—

Wilbur's Breakfast Cocoa

Frederick Loeser & Co.

BROOKLYN.

Men's Shoes.

At About Half What You Have Been Paying.

Now we've added Men's Shoes—the kind of shoes that men will like and want, too. You're probably wearing no better that cost you from $5.00 to $8.00. It happens this way: So many men have given us their confidence since we opened our Men's Tailoring Department that we are encouraged to offer them shoes on the same basis of profit. We scoured the country—studied styles, lasts, Materials—every pair has been made to our order for us by one of the very best makers—after the most improved methods. They are not cheap shoes—their value will surprise you—the styles the latest—the last the most modern—the manufacture the most scientific. You can see and feel the fit for yourself. Really you'd be pleased to buy these shoes in the regular way at about twice our prices. Look at some of these styles—they're going to move quickly.

$2.50 and $3.00 for $4 to $6 Shoes.

1. Calfskin lace shoes—Dongola top—Lenox medium toe last—good solid oak tan sole.....2.50 pr
2. Same, but with extension sole—Cambridge—wider toe last and Kangaroo top.....2.50
3. Calfskin—lace—Newport full common sense toe—medium weight sole.....3.00
4. Calfskin foxed—Kangaroo top—Cornell raised round toe last—full Scotch extension double sole.....3.00
5. Heavy Waxed Calfskin—Kangaroo top—Wall St. full raised toe last—Scotch extension, heavy double sole.....3.50
6. Enamel leather foxed—Kangaroo top—double extension sole—Cornell medium raised toe last.....3.00
7. Same, but Calfskin lined throughout.....4.00
8. Enamel foxed—Kangaroo top—full Scotch extension double sole.3.00
9. Same—but Calfskin lined throughout.....4.00
10. Patent Leather Foxed—Mat. Kid top—Beacon medium toe last—medium weight sole.....3.50
11. Same—Cornell Raised round toe last—heavy double extension sole.....3.75
12. Full Dress—Congress Patent Leather—foxed—plain toe

THE coming Horse Show is getting abundant free advertising. Much of it is amusing because absurd. But it hurts neither Horse Show nor Wanamaker's. Many splendid things shown here. Women's Dress will find their manifest destiny at the Horse Show. And there could not be higher appreciation.

ANOTHER fifth floor attraction appears this morning in a collection of beautiful articles for house decoration. They are all hand-painted in very artistic style, and are strictly high-class. How this lot of handsome goods came here to be sold at half prices is a complicated story, that need not be told. It was desirable to get them where they wouldn't interfere with others from the same hands at full prices. The duplicates that will follow will be double the prices at which these are offered.

Sofa Pillows, $7.50 to $15.
Toilet Cushions, $1.50 to $6.
Mouchoir Cases, $3.75 to $10.
Table Covers, $2.50 to $20.
Afghans, $9 to $10.
Glove Sachets, $2.25 to $5.
Drapery Scarfs, $1 to $15.
Lambrequins, $18 to $20.
Bureau Scarfs, etc., $9 to $15.

Some regular goods are added to give completeness to the show, which you'll find in the Dressmaking Parlors, fifth floor.

Women's Coats. YOU'RE very apt to find something unusual about the prices on Wanamaker cloaks; and to-day's offering is a good illustration.

A splendid line of coats is here in the favorite curly black boucle, with double-breasted fly-front, buttoning high at the neck, rolling storm collar, and tailor-back, with inverted plaits; full lined with black taffeta silk. Two styles—one plain front, the other handsomely appliqued with kersey on front and collar.

Ordinarily such coats would have been $15 and $18; now and here they are

$10 and $12 each

In addition, we have two special bargains for to-day—limited lots, though, which you must come early to share in.

1. About 40 handsome coats of diagonal boucle, fly-front, turn-over velvet collar, slit back, with inverted plaits, lined with black satin serge, sleeves capped—

$7 each

2. And 50 coats of tan mixed beaver cloth, latest style back, with inverted plaits, turn-over collar, double row of stitching on seams, full lined with colored satin,—

$7.50 each

Second floor.

Children's Wraps---A Bargain

BLUE and discouraged at the continued warm weather and the backward season, the greatest manufacturer of children's wraps in New York did the best and wisest thing that could be done,—he realized at once by turning his whole stock over to us, took a quick loss, and with cold weather is ready for a fresh start.

This whole purchase might go into our stock and be sold in two weeks at regular prices; but that is not the Wanamaker way. It goes on sale here this morning, every garment in the stock, at

An Average of Half Usual Prices

It consists of children's reefers and jackets, in kerseys, beavers, boucles, and imported and domestic novelties, all made and trimmed in the latest styles, most of them silk-lined.

Many are single garments, made for use as samples—especially in the fine stuffs. In one of these you get an exclusive wrap, at half the cost of regular styles.

Ready and in order for you at nine o'clock. They will not last long; it is best to come early.

Second floor.

Black Dress Goods Bargains

SOME particularly choice lots of new black stuffs have come to us at much less than regular prices, by force of gravitation; that is, they got too heavy for the owners to hold.

To show what we mean by "choice," take one of the styles—an elegant black lizard cloth, one of the most dressy of the fashionable black stuffs. It has the fine lustre that is so desirable, and is just the right weight for late fall and winter wear. Regularly $1.75 a yard; it is here at $1.25.

And here are a few others:—

50 in. All-wool Cheviot at 50c.
Regularly 75c a yard.

44 in. Granite-striped Cheviot at 75c.
Regularly $1.25 a yard.

44 in. Camel's-hair Cheviot at 75c.
Regularly $1.25.

Mohair Crepe Cheviot at 75c.
15 designs, regularly $1 a yard.

French Figured Camel's-hair at $1.
42 in., 5 designs, regularly $2 a yard.

52 in. English Cheviot at $1.25.
Regularly $2 a yard.

Bright Mohair Figured Granite at $1.25.
3 designs, regularly $1.75 a yard.

Fourth avenue and Tenth street.

Dressing Sacques. THESE convenient garments grow more and more elegant as well,—partly because they are now so nicely made. Even the flannelette sacques here have felled seams. The French flannels are really "tailor-made,"—the sewing and finishing beautifully done.

Eiderdowns Dressing-Sacques.

60c.—Pink, blue, gray, or cardinal eiderdown, with black crochet edge, tight-fitting back, loose front, ribbon at neck. Uncommon value.

$1—Pretty stripes or solid colors, tight-fitting back, silk frogs in front.

$1.75—Ripple eiderdown, gray, blue, pink, or cardinal, large sailor collar, bound with satin ribbon.

$2.50—Striped ripple eiderdown, in solid colors, three silk frogs in front.

Flannelette Dressing-Sacques.

75c.—Pretty light striped flannelettes, made in Empire style, trimmed with torchon lace.

$1—Light striped flannelettes, sailor collar. Sacque handsomely trimmed with torchon lace.

French Flannel Dressing-Sacques.

$2—Solid pink, light blue, cardinal or gray, beautifully made and finished.

$2.50—Very fine flannel, in stripes, dots, or Persian designs, square collar, ribbon at neck.

$3.75—Solid colors, full front and back, braid trimmed, silk girdle.

Cashmere Dressing-Sacques.

$3.75—Pink, light blue, cardinal or black, fitted back, ribbon trimmed, edged with lace.

China Silk Dressing-Sacques.

$5—Light blue, pink or black silk, with fitted back and plaits, full front, bolero jacket, edged, and sleeves trimmed with lace and insertion.

Other styles up to $12.

Second floor.

Men's Overcoats. ONE of the most stylish overcoats that a man can wear is of all-wool frieze, Oxford mixture, with one seam (which means a loose back), raw edges, and silk velvet collar, with yoke of Skinner's famous satin, and lining of handsome plaid cassimere.

This elegant garment is here at $15. It's a triumph of good tailoring.

Second floor.

Little Children's Cloaks. TO-DAY a special lot of nearly one hundred handsome coats, for children of 2, 3, and 4 years, come to you at prices such as you rarely find on such coats.

No two are alike; but here are three specimens at $4.

1. Pretty light green boucle, with large cape collar, trimmed with gray fur.
2. Dark red eiderdown, with large pointed cape, trimmed with black Angora fur.
3. Novelty black-and-green mixture, collar, yoke and epaulets of dark green cloth, braid-trimmed and edged with electric seal.

Three specimens at $5.

1. Plain army-blue cloth, Gretchen style braid-trimmed, cape and sleeves edged with fur.
2. Very handsome navy cloth, yoke front, braid-trimmed; yoke, cape, and cuffs lined with changeable silk.
3. Pretty red-and-black mixtures, edged with black fur, finished with ribbon.

Second floor.

Handkerchiefs. PERHAPS a thousand sorts of handkerchiefs here, and not a cotton or "union," or a mean, fuzzy one among them; linen, pure linen, every time.

Compare qualities and prices, and you will discover that those who buy handkerchiefs here stand on the same basis with ordinary stores that buy at wholesale. Direct gathering does this for you.

Women's Handkerchiefs.

Real Point de Venise edged handkerchiefs are here at 50c.

Hemstitched and embroidered, scalloped embroidered, and embroidered handkerchiefs edged with handsome Valenciennes lace, at 50c.

New styles of the favorite footing-edge handkerchiefs at 50c.

An immense variety at 75c; some edged with fine old-fashioned Breton lace; some scalloped and embroidered.

Very handsome embroidered handkerchiefs edged with fine Mechlin lace at $1.

Real Point de Venise lace edged, with scroll embroidery all around, at $1.25.

Real Point de Venise, exquisitely designed in exclusive styles, at $1.50.

And other styles at higher prices.

Men's Handkerchiefs.

See the fashionable Paris novelty handkerchiefs. They come in pure white, in plaids, in striped centres with white hemstitching, in fancy centres, etc., at $1 each.

A special lot of our regular 35c. handkerchiefs, large size and fine cloth, on sale to-day at $2.75 a dozen.

Also a lot of our regular 50c. handkerchiefs, different widths of hemstitching, is to be sold at $4 a dozen.

Broadway.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

PRIZE HORSES AT AUCTION

Chicago Show Winners Disposed Of at the American Exchange in This City.

FASHIONABLE EXPERTS THERE

Good Prices Were Realized, and Some of the Purchases Will Figure at the Madison Square Garden Show.

M. H. Tichenor & Co. of Chicago brought a number of prize winners at the recent Horse Show in Chicago to this city and sold them at auction yesterday, at the American Horse Exchange. The sale was one of the best of the year, and the prices and attendance were almost as good as those produced by the sale of Oliver H. P. Belmont's show horses a few weeks ago.

Among those present were Perry Tiffany, F. Vivian Gooch of London, England; Walter Page, Louis V. Bell, John Sheppard, Aurel Batonyi, George B. Hulme, H. Clay Rathbourne, John Arthur, Horace Theobald, Vice President Garret A. Hobart, William Durland, George Dickinson, Arthur Robinson, and George Meyers.

The highest price of the sale was $4,600, which W. E. Carter of Philadelphia paid for Challenger and Chancellor, who are entered in the coming Horse Show. Gordon Grand purchased, for $1,050, Exclusive, who won the blue ribbon in the saddle class at the Kansas City Horse Show last month and will be a competitor in Class 73 at the Horse Show in Madison Square Garden next week.

Details of the sale, with the prices and the names of the purchasers and the pedigrees of the horses, where known, are as follows:

Challenger, ch. g., 6 years, 15.2 hands, by Oneida-Babe, by Hambleton 10, and Chancellor, ch. g., 7, 15.2, by George Chief, dam by David Hill, Jr.; W. E. Carter, Philadelphia	$4,600
Larkspur, ch. g., 6 years, 16 hands, and Harvard, ch. g., 4, 16; W. E. Carter	1,900
Carnation, ch. g., 6 years, 16 hands, and Chestnut gelding, 6, 16; F. M. Whitehouse, Cambridge, Mass.	1,000
Sir Walter, br. g., 6 years, 15.2 hands, and Sir Hobart, br. g., 7, 15.2; J. Peabody	2,500
The Professor, br. g., 7 years, 14.1 hands, by Walsin-Emblem, by Harry Turner; J. Peabody	700
King Charles, br. g., 5 years, 16.1 hands, and King William, br. g., 6, 16.1; J. F. Gibson	725
Fashion Plate, br. m., 6 years, 16 hands; W. C. Quinn, Easton, Penn.	500
Wake Bell, br. g., 7 years, 14.3½ hands, by Bell Boy; J. Peabody	1,000
Ben Bow, br. g., 6 years, 14.3½ hands, by Aladin, Wilkes-Lady Mohawk, by Billy Mohawk; W. C. Quinn	300
To John, br. cob, 15 hands; Stanton Elliott	250
Arthur Sprague, br. g., 6 years, 15.2 hands, by Golden Sprague; J. F. Gibson	450
Donald, br. g., 7 years, 15.3 hands; H. Galloney	520
Prince Karl, blk. g., 6 years, 15.2½ hands; Charles Sinclair, Boston	700
Top Mast, ch. g., 5 years, 15.1½ hands; W. C. Quinn	440
Silver Mine, ch. g., 5 years, 15.1½ hands; W. J. Gordon, New Brighton, S. I.	360
Backwood, ch. g., 8 years, 15.1 hands, by Nuthreaker, dam by Corbin's Bashaw; Senator Smith, Washington, D. C.	230
Thistle, ch. g., 5 years, 15.3 hands; J. J. McDavitt	440
Tease, br. m., 6 years, 14.3 hands; J. F. Crosley	275
Exclusive, br. g., 5 years, 15.2½ hands; Gordon Grand	1,025
Wonder, blk. g., 4 years, 15.1½ hands; J. F. Gibson	150
Ellenheim, b. g., 7 years, 16 hands; J. F. Gibson	360
Jamestown, br. g., 6 years, 15.3 hands; Frank Loeb	410
Total for 27 head	$18,835
Average per head	698

JOCKEY CLUB MAY ACT.

Horsemen's Protective Association Said to Have Been Dissected at a Meeting Behind Closed Doors.

A meeting of The Jockey Club, which lasted from early in the afternoon until 8 o'clock in the evening, was held yesterday, but as no conclusion concerning the matters under discussion was arrived at up to that time, the meeting was adjourned until Monday, at 4 P. M.

No information as to the nature of the matters under discussion was given out, but from other sources it was learned that the Horsemen's Protective Association was carefully dissected, and that some interesting developments may be expected at Monday's meeting.

The Horsemen's Protective Association is an organization of trainers and jockeys, formed, ostensibly for the advancement of racing, but in racing circles it has been whispered recently that the methods of the association were anything but beneficial to the sport. August Belmont, one of the few men who made racing possible in this State, is one of the chief opponents of the Horsemen's Protective Association.

It was rumored some time ago that Mr. Belmont would not race in America next year. Mr. Belmont, however, stated positively yesterday that he would race here next season, if he lived, but added that no one in his employ would be a member of the Horsemen's Protective Association. This will affect his trainer, John Hyland, who is President of the association.

Results at Bennings.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—The races today at Bennings resulted as follows:

FIRST RACE.—One mile; selling. Counsellor Howe, (imp.,) 108 pounds, (O'Connor,) 4 to 1 and 7 to 5, won; L. B., 97, (Jackson,) 15 to 1 and 5 to 1, second; Timour, 103, (Hirsch,) 12 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time—1:39 2-5. Toronto, James Monroe, Waterman, Abingdon, Marshall, and Loch Glyn also ran. Gov. Sheehan left at the post.

SECOND RACE.—Five and one-half furlongs. Homelike, 108 pounds, (Irving,) 6 to 2 and 4 to 5, won; Princess India, 107, (Bergen,) 40 to 1 and 15 to 1, second; Black Dude, 107, (Jackson,) 12 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time—1:12 3-5. Beekman, Commercial Traveler, Duchess Annette, Merlin, Filament, Rappahannock, Giles Shine, Crayon, and Kid Fox also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One and one-sixteenth miles. Albert, 100 pounds, (O'Leary,) 8 to 1 and 7 to 5, won; Volley, 100, (O'Connor,) 2 to 1 and 1 to 2, second; Lobengula, 100, (Coyle,) 4 to 5 and out, third. Time—1:54 2-5. Ben Ronald also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Purse; selling; seven furlongs. Sly Fox, 110 pounds, (Sims,) 1 to 3 and out won; Aurum, 100, (O'Connor,) 10 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; Glenoine, 100, (Bergen,) 10 to 1 and 3 to 5, third. Time—1:33. Lady Disdain and Percy F. also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile. Oceana, 97 pounds, (Neville,) 4 to 1 and 3 to 5, won; Esherdown, 97, (O'Connor,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, second; Fetiche, 97, (Garrigan,) 4 to 1 and 7 to 5, third. Time—1:49 2-5. X-Ray, Eastertide, Sir Frederic, Will Stratton, Varsovienne, and Bessie E. also ran.

Racing at Ingleside.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 12.—Results at Ingleside:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Easel won, Rufalba second, Hazel D. third. Time—1:16.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs. Count of Flanders won, Funnavannah second, Lord Marmion third. Time—1:15.

THIRD RACE.—One mile. The Roman won, Imp. Trance second, Argentina third. Time—1:42.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth; selling. Judge Denny won, Porsonne second, Double Quick third. Time—1:48¾.

FIFTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Lodestar won, La Mascota second, Mulberry third. Time—1:15¼.

TOD SLOANE HAS AN OFF DAY.

He Rides Four Mounts, but Lands Only Keenan in Second Place.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—At the third day's racing of the Liverpool Autumn meeting to-day, Lord Stanley's four-year-old bay colt Chiselhampton won the Liverpool Cup. This race is a handicap for three-year-olds and upward, of 1,200 sovereigns, (50 sovereigns in plate, or all in specie, at the option of the winner,) the second horse to receive 70 sovereigns and the third horse 30 sovereigns from the stakes.

Fifteen horses ran, and the result in detail was as follows:

Lord Stanley's 4-year-old b. c. Chiselhampton, by Hampton-Merry Miser.....1
Capt. Berwicke's 3-year-old b. c. General Peace, by Gallinule-Moira.....2
The Duke of Westminster's 4-year-old br. c. Labrador, by Sheen-Ornament.....3

"Tod" Sloane, the American jockey, did not have his usual good luck to-day. He had mounts in four events, but succeeded in securing a place in only one, and that was when he landed August Belmont's Keenan in second place in the race for the Duchy Plate.

In the race for the Liverpool Cup Sloane rode an outsider, H. C. White's Form, which was a 40-to-1 chance.

The Lorillard-Beresford Stable's three-year-old bay filly Nunsuch finished fourth in the race for the Liverpool Cup.

Charles Murphy's Fast Mile.

Charley Murphy of the Kings County Wheelmen is reported to have ridden a paced mile yesterday in 1:00 4-5, which, if correct, smashes all records recently made for that distance. Murphy was paced by a sextet. The distance covered was in Twenty-second Avenue, Brooklyn, between Sixtieth and Eightieth Streets.

Janowski Defeats Walbrodt.

BERLIN, Nov. 12.—In the fifth game today of the six-game chess match between Janowski, the Parisian expert, and Walbrodt, the German expert, which is being played at the Chess Club Centrum, the former beat the latter after thirty-eight moves in a brilliant game.

CHICAGO HORSE SHOW FREAKS.

Report that the Building Was Sprinkled with Cologne and Rosewater—Souvenir Neckties.

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—John A. Logan today forwarded the cash book of the Horse Show to the Board of Agriculture, thus completing his report on the recent display of blooded horses and Fall toilets at the Coliseum. It is said Mr. Logan disposed of the funds of the show in making the management of the exhibition popular with a lavish hand.

According to report he purchased several hundred dozen souvenir neckties and presented them to various persons with the compliments of the promoters.

According to another report, Mr. Logan took extraordinary means to keep the Coliseum stables in a condition pleasing to the nostrils of the visitors. It is said he instructed his hostlers to sprinkle the stalls and the tanbark of the arena with eau de cologne and rosewater, and that vast quantities of these expensive perfumes were used in the effort to diffuse sweet scents through the big building.

CONDITION OF THE ROADS.

Macadam Ways Expected to be Good To-day and To-morrow.

Correspondents of the New York State Division of the League of American Wheelmen report that the roads within fifty miles of this city are generally muddy, but with the cold weather and strong winds prevailing the macadam roads should be in good condition for Saturday and Sunday riding.

In New York City, Hudson Street, from Canal to Chambers, is in a dangerous condition on account of the holes worn by heavy trucks. Cyclists going to Brooklyn will get better paved streets by going up Reade Street, turning right on Broadway, and then left to Chambers Street.

In King's Bridge the macadam roads are in fair condition, but earth roads are heavy. In Yonkers the macadam roads are generally good. Riders will find a path, smooth and level, by taking the old Croton Aqueduct at the Gunhill Road east of Van Cortlandt Park, riding north as far as Yonkers Avenue, then following trolley to Yonkers or Mount Vernon. Roads in Hastings are poor owing to the rain, but they will be in good condition Sunday. Tarrytown roads will be in good order by Sunday. In Sing Sing the roads are rough and muddy. They are drying fast and will be in fair shape for Sunday if no more rain falls. The roads in Garrison's, Mattenawan, and Fishkill are bad.

From New York to Mount Chester the roads in Westchester are in good repair. The macadam roads in West Farms are excellent, but the earth roads are rough here and there. In Pelham Manor and New Rochelle the roads are fair.

On Long Island the road from College Point to Whitestone is fine. Roads are fine in Whitestone and from there to Willets Point, and from Flushing to Whitestone. In Huntington the roads are muddy. Macadam roads in Jamaica are fair. In Rockaway Beach and Far Rockaway the roads are good. Broadway through Arverne is being repaired. Patchogue and Eastport roads are but fair.

In Jersey City there are few earth roads. Macadam ones are at present in good condition. In Newark and the Oranges the roads are fair. Macadam roads in Rahway are excellent, but earth roads rather muddy. The path to Bristol and Red Lion Inn from Trenton is narrow and very poor in places. There is no prospect of the Shrewsbury roads being good by Sunday. Poor riding in Milford, Penn.

YALE AND HARVARD READY

Their Old Rivalry in Football to be Renewed on the Gridiron at Cambridge To-day.

BOTH FULL OF CONFIDENCE

Yale Men Emerge from the Gloom of a Few Days Ago and Declare that They Have a Winning Team.

BOSTON, Nov. 12.—Yale and Harvard, after an intermission of three years, will meet again on the gridiron at Soldiers' Field in Cambridge to-morrow. No contest between the two universities ever aroused greater interest than the one to be decided to-morrow, and the enthusiasm of the alumni and undergraduates of both institutions is at the boiling point. Both teams are in splendid condition and confident of victory.

The game will be witnessed by one of the largest crowds that ever attended a football game in New England. Graduates of both universities from New York and other cities and Yale supporters from New Haven have been arriving all day, and many more will come on the morning trains. The seats, which for the most part have been erected especially for the game, will provide room for about 24,000 spectators. The original prices of the tickets were $2, $1.50, and $1, but those that are still on the market in the hands of speculators are commanding fabulous prices.

The two teams are expected to line up as follows:

Harvard.	Position.	Yale.
Cabot	Left end	Hazen
Swain	Left tackle	Rodgers
Bouve	Left guard	Marshall
Doucette	Centre	Cadwalader
Haskell	Right guard	Brown
Donald	Right tackle	Chamberlin
Moulton	Right end	Hall
Garrison	Quarter back	De Saulles
Dibblee	Left half back	Benjamin
Warren	Right half back	Corwin
Haughton	Full back	McBride

The Yale Men Arrive.

The Yale University football team reached Boston at 6:25 this evening, and to-night are quartered at Hotel Vendome. The Yale party, occupying two parlor cars, attached to the Boston and New York Express, numbered fifty-six. Of this number forty-four were players and substitutes. The coaches who accompanied the team are Walter Camp, Frank Butterworth, Frank Hinkey, Louis Hinkey, and G. Foster Sanford.

The members of the Yale team present a striking appearance. The men are all of good size, and there is no doubt that every man of them is in splendid condition. They are the picture of health, and look happy and confident.

About the first person to greet Capt. Rodgers's men at the hotel was Judge Howland of New York, who is looked upon as one of Yale's most enthusiastic "rooters." As the team entered the hotel Judge Howland's face was wreathed in smiles, and in a trice he was the centre of an animated group. A delegation of Harvard men was on hand also, and a Yale-Harvard love feast was at once inaugurated. The Yale men were welcomed cordially by the representatives of the rival university, and the sons of Old Eli were just as enthusiastic in their expressions of good-will toward Harvard. The members of the Yale eleven dined in a private room and retired at 10 o'clock.

Capt. Rodgers and the Yale coaches refused to talk for publication regarding their chances against Harvard. They say that the men are in fine condition physically, that their spirits are good, and that they are prepared to fight the hardest kind of a battle. Other Yale men say that from a condition of things disheartening in the extreme at the outset of the season an eleven has been developed which is worthy of the name of Yale.

Considerable betting was done to-night. The Yale crowd had plenty of money with them, and they looked for and found considerable at even figures.

Harvard's Last Practice.

The members of the Harvard eleven indulged in light practice on Soldiers' Field this afternoon. The gridiron was a mudhole this morning as the result of a heavy downpour of rain last night, but by the time the players arrived it was in good condition. The work of the team was limited to catching and returning the ball on the kick-off. The ball usually went to Haughton, who caught it invariably, and sent it back for sixty or seven yards. When another player caught the ball he passed it to Haughton, who punted. His punting was slow, but very strong. After ten minutes of this work the men went out on one of the practice fields, where the ground was harder, and went through signals for ten minutes.

Haughton and Dibblee stayed out a few minutes after Trainer Lathrop sent the rest of his precious charges in to dress, and Haughton practiced goal kicking against the wind. Dibblee held the ball for him, first to one side of the goal, then in the middle, then on the other side. Every one of the twenty-five tries succeeded, and it may be inferred that Haughton and not Garrison will do the goal kicking to-morrow.

All of the men in the regular line-up seemed full of ginger and in good condition. Both Cabot and Donald have got almost entirely rid of their limps, and the prospect of their being able to last through the game is much better than it was.

Enthusiasm in Cambridge.

A good vent for Harvard enthusiasm was offered this evening, when over 2,000 past and present sons of Harvard crowded into Sanders's Theatre, in Cambridge, to attend the concert given by the university Glee, Banjo, and Mandolin Club in honor of the football eleven. The appearance of Capt. Cabot and other members of the eleven was the signal for a tremendous cheer which shook the theatre to the roof. Coach Lehmann and Mr. Willis, the Leander oarsman, were also guests of honor, and were given a hearty ovation. It was found impracticable for the Yale eleven to be present, but the Glee Club sang in their honor "Here's to Good Old Yale," which was received with loud and long applause. The programme closed with the singing of "Fair Harvard" by the whole audience and hearty cheers for the eleven.

The members of the eleven were left to their own devices this evening, the only restriction imposed on them being that they should get to bed at 10 o'clock. Most of the men went to the Glee Club concert, or took things easy at their rooms. A good proportion of the graduates who are in Cambridge to-night are old club men, and many reunions are being held at the different clubhouses.

In spite of the suspense, the general atmosphere is one of extreme hopefulness, if not confidence. Some say that Harvard will repeat her strategy of the Cornell game, and content herself with barely holding her own in the first half, and then hammer Yale's line to pieces in the second. Others say that Yale's historic policy of winning the game at the beginning will be copied by her rivals.

Yale will start the game with the prestige of an enviable run of victories, and victories which more than once have been pulled out of defeat by the proverbial Yale grit. Harvard, on the other hand, is not willing to yield a hair's breadth to Yale on this score, and claims that the longer seasoning of her players is bound to tell. Most of Harvard's coaches have been reticent to the last, but to-day many old players have been outspoken in their confidence of a victory.

Football Rules at Stake.

One important aspect of this game has received little attention, and that is the effect which it will have on the future of football. Both the upholders and the critics of the present game will look to Soldiers' Field with the greatest of interest to-morrow. The effect of a clean game, free from undue roughness, and resulting in no serious injuries, will probably be to keep the rules as they are. On the other hand, if it be found that the heat of the struggle leads to inevitable roughness, it is quite probable that an agitation for the abolishment of "guards back" and similar formations will be started. Coach Forbes considers this a possible outcome of the season's football, but as such a change would lessen materially the strategic possibilities of the game, he hopes that it will not prove necessary.

At all events, the game to-morrow will be fought in entire good feeling, and the intensity of college rivalry will find expression only in ways that are fair and honorable.

Football in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 12.—An ordinance prohibiting Rugby football was introduced in the House of Delegates by ex-Speaker Hirman G. Lloyd, at the meeting of the body to-night. The increase in the number of accidents and fatalities is responsible for the bill. Mr. Lloyd says the game as played now is worse than prize fighting.

The ordinance reads:

"That it shall hereafter be unlawful for any person or persons to assemble for the purpose of playing, taking part, or engaging in the game known as Rugby football, anywhere within the corporate limits of the City of St. Louis; that any person or persons who shall violate any of the provisions of this act shall be punished by a fine of not less than $5 nor more than $50 for each offense."

Pennsylvania Line-Up To-day.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 12.—The Pennsylvania's line-up against Wesleyan to-morrow will be: Left end, Ambruster; left tackle, Goodman; left guard, Hare; centre, Ziegler; right guard, McCracken; right tackle, Outland; right end, Folwell; quarter back, Fortesque; left half back, Jackson; right half back, Morice, and full back, Walker. Five of these are substitutes for members of the team who are to witness the Yale-Harvard game to-morrow.

Dartmouth vs. Amherst.

HANOVER, N. H., Nov. 12.—The Dartmouth and Amherst teams will line up here to-morrow afternoon for the second game in the intercollegiate championship series. The Dartmouth eleven is in fine shape. The physical condition of the team is excellent.

Exeter, 18; Andover, 14.

EXETER, N. H., Nov. 12.—Phillips Academy, Exeter, played Phillips Academy, Andover, at football to-day. Exeter won. The score was 18 to 14.

BASEBALL LEGISLATION.

The National League Abolishes the Temple Cup Series—New Rule as to Drafting Players.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 12.—The National Baseball League magnates were in session here this afternoon from 1:30 to 5 o'clock, and adjournment was then taken until to-morrow morning. It is expected that the meeting will be concluded to-morrow. One of the important results of to-day's meeting was the abolishment of the Temple Cup series of post-season games, which have been played between the clubs ending first and second the last four seasons.

The resolution providing for the abandonment of the Temple Cup games, which was adopted unanimously, was the one which was offered at last year's annual meeting by James A. Hart of Chicago, and defeated with the vote of only Mr. Hart in its favor.

The resolution prohibits exhibition games at any time between National League Clubs and declares that the league shall in no manner authorize or lend its support to any game between the clubs of its membership, except those provided for in the regularly adopted schedule.

The only opposition manifested to the adoption of the resolution was on the part of Mr. Freedman of New York. He said he expected that his team would finish next season close to the top, and for the benefit of his players he wanted the Temple Cup series continued. To make its adoption unanimous, he voted with the rest in its favor, but remarked that he would set aside a fund of $5,000 or more to be presented to his men should they finish first in the season of 1898.

A committee, consisting of Messrs. Young, Byrne, and Watkins, was appointed to communicate with Mr. Temple of Pittsburg, the donor of the prize, to ascertain his desire as to the disposition of the cup.

The proposition from the minor leagues, which modifies the rules relating to the drafting of players and which was favorably recommended by the National Board of Arbitration, was adopted. It provides that no player in the Eastern, Western, or Atlantic League shall be drafted by the major league until he shall have been two years with the minor league club, and that not more than two players can be drafted from any club of these leagues.

The present National Board of Arbitration, consisting of Messrs. Young, Robinson, Soden, Byrne, Hart, and Brusn, was re-elected, and the Board of Directors, which is chosen by lot, will consist of Messrs. Von Der Horst of Baltimore, Reach of Philadelphia, Earle Wagner of Washington, Pulliam of Louisville, Von Der Ahe of St. Louis, and Watkins of Pittsburg.

The Treasurer was authorized to present a check to the Harry Wright Memorial Association for $354 to make up the deficit in the fund of that association incurred in the erection at Philadelphia of a monument to the veteran player and manager, the total cost of which was $8,715.

A donation of $75 was made to John Cartuyvelles, the fireman of Cincinnati, who, while witnessing a game in that city, was injured in the head by a beer glass thrown by Umpire "Tim" Hurst.

No exchanges of players were announced to-day. The Louisville Club has purchased from the Reading Atlantic League Club the release of First Baseman Carey, formerly of the Baltimores, and Manager Arthur Irwin of Toronto has secured Pitcher Johnson and Outfielder Sheehan from the Newarks.

Eighth Regiment Indoor Games.

The third annual indoor meeting of the Eighth Regiment Athletic Association, held at the armory, Ninety-fourth Street and Park Avenue, last night, furnished some excellent sport for about 3,000 persons. The contest for the banner offered to the club scoring the largest number of points in the different contests developed into an interesting struggle. The Xavier Athletic Association carried off the trophy. The one-mile run resulted in a close struggle between J. J. Walsh and George H. Holbrook. Walsh, from the sound of the pistol, started out to overtake the field, which was strung out for 120 yards. He passed all but Holbrook, who started from the seventy-yard mark, before the tenth lap, and then came a close fight. Holbrook finished in good form about five yards in front of the Xavier Athletic Association crack. Wefers, the amateur champion sprinter of the world, who will be tried on charges of professionalism to-day, ran a 300-yard exhibition race. In the final heat of the two-mile bicycle race Oscar V. Babcock, the Riverside Athletic Club champion, was on the scratch mark, and he won after a hot struggle.

BROOKLYN TUNNEL HEARING.

Several Speak For, but None Against the Proposition.

The Committee on Railroads of the Brooklyn Common Council gave a hearing last night on the application of the Brooklyn, New York and Jersey City Terminal Company for a franchise for the construction of a tunnel from New York to Flatbush and Atlantic Avenues in Brooklyn. No speeches in opposition to the proposed tunnel were made. The speakers in favor of the proposition were President W. H. Baldwin, Jr., of the Long Island Railroad; President Eugene G. Blackford of the Atlantic Avenue Commission; William J. Kelly, counsel for the Long Island Railroad; ex-Alderman Pickering, Frank Bailey, Henry Mumford, Alex Schwalbach, and A. H. Angell, representing the Good Roads Association; Isaac B. Potter, President of the L. A. W.; J. O. Carpenter, and Edward F. Linton. Alderman Taylor presided.

COAL OUTPUT CURTAILED.

All the Anthracite Mines in the Schuylkill Region Shut Down.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 12.—The Record will say to-morrow that in their efforts to bolster up the hard-coal trade the anthracite Presidents have called a halt on the rate of production, and every colliery in the Schuylkill region has shut down. The length of time they will remain closed has not been announced at the Reading Railway's offices, but it was said that some of them would probably start up again next week on reduced time. The Lehigh Valley Railroad, in order to meet the reduction, has ordered its colleries on three-quarter time and the other companies have also taken steps to curtail the production.

An official of the Reading Company said that under normal conditions, with the collieries working full and the market absorbing the coal, the November output would have reached 5,000,000 tons. Under the curtailment he thought the production for the month would aggregate between 4,000,000 and 4,500,000 tons. The curtailment of production, he thought, would have a favorable effect upon the market, and would stiffen prices. While he did not anticipate an increase in the circular prices, the present circular, which has been badly cut in many instances, would be maintained.

GOLF TROPHY FOR SANDS

He Wins the Chief Prize in the Tournament of the Westchester Country Club.

TAYLOR GETS CONSOLATION

Some Exciting Finishes Mark the Final Rounds for the Two Prizes—Bowers Comes Out Ahead in a Handicap Match.

William H. Sands, who recently won the St. Andrew's championship for the third successive year, won the Country Club Cup yesterday in the final round for the principal trophy in the Westchester Country Club's open golf tournament. His opponent was M. R. Wright of the Philadelphia Country Club, and the contest was a close and interesting one. Sands won by 2 holes and 1 to play, and at no time was there a difference of more than one stroke between them. Sands was only one stroke ahead at the end of the first half, and Wright held him down to that figure up to the sixteenth hole. That one Sands made by pretty play in three strokes, to his opponent's four, and the next being halved in five the game ended. Their scores for the seventeen holes are:

W. H. Sands, Westchester Country Club—
Out ..... 4 5 5 3 4 4 5 5—41
In ..... 4 7 6 5 4 3 3 5...—37
Total 78
M. R. Wright, Philadelphia—
Out ..... 4 6 5 6 4 3 4 5 5—42
In ..... 5 6 6 6 3 3 4 5...—38
Total 80

The Consolation Cup was taken by Dwight W. Taylor by one hole, after an unusually hot match with John H. Brooks of the Scranton Club. Taylor got a big lead early in the game, being five up at the end of the eighth hole. Then Brooks picked up rapidly, and by making the eighteenth hole tied the game. The odd hole was made by Taylor in four strokes to five strokes for Brooks, giving the former the trophy, being the first golf prize he has ever won. Their scores are:

D. W. Taylor, Seabright—
Out ..... 3 8 7 6 4 4 3 6 6—47
In ..... 5 8 8 7 4 4 4 6 6—52
Total 99
J. H. Brooks, Scranton—
Out ..... 5 8 9 6 4 5 4 8 5—54
In ..... 6 6 7 6 4 8 5 5 5—47
Total 101
Odd holes—Taylor, 4; Brooks, 5.

A blind handicap was also played during the day, S. D. Bowers being the winner. A. H. Fenn made the best actual score, 87, which was done notwithstanding the fact that he took ten strokes for one hole. The players are:

	Gross.	H'p.	Net.
S. D. Bowers, St. Andrew's	88	4	84
C. S. Adee, Country Club	94	9	85
Dr. E. C. Rushmore, Tuxedo	93	3	90
E. C. Potter, Country Club	117	30	87
Arthur H. Fenn, Palmetto	87	0	87
A. M. Robbins, St. Andrew's	91	3	88
C. L. Tappin, Westbrook	97	8	89
W. J. Travis, Oakland	93	3	90
L. E. Van Etten, Knollwood	99	8	91
S. Gillespie, Quebec	95	3	92
G. Z. Huntington, Scranton	101	8	93
Granville Kane, Tuxedo	105	11	94
W. S. Edey, Country Club	104	8	96
Chauncey F. Kerr, St. Andrew's	111	15	96
F. C. Whitmore, Scranton	110	10	99
F. W. Jackson, Country Club	124	25	99

The summaries in the whole play rounds are:

Country Club Cup.—Semi-Final Round—M. R. Wright, Philadelphia, beat W. J. Travis, Oakland, 3 up and 2 to play; W. H. Sands, Westchester County Club, beat Dr. E. C. Rushmore, Tuxedo, 3 up and 1 to play.

MAY IMPRISON INSPECTORS

If Fraud Is Proved in Nineteenth District, Election Officials Will Be Indicted, Says Okie.

LIKE FAY AND DOOLEY CASE

Solomon C. Weill Explains Why He Believes He Received Every Vote Credited to Him in the Police Returns.

If predictions made by representatives of the Citizens' Union come true, more than one Election Inspector in Greater New York may be sent to Sing Sing as a result of irregularities in the recent election. So far the most serious discrepancies brought to light are those in the Nineteenth Assembly District, and speaking of these yesterday, Howard P. Okie, Citizens' Union candidate, who claims that he was elected Alderman in that district instead of John S. Geagan of Tammany, as shown by the police returns, said:

"If the same frauds appear in the official returns as we have discovered in the police figures, we shall indict the Inspectors of Election who are guilty of these frauds on the charge of making false election returns, and send them to jail, just as Dooley and Fay were sent in 1894."

During the election of 1893, two Election Inspectors in the Second Assembly District, James J. Dooley, a Tammany Democrat, and Michael S. Fay, a Republican, both of the Nineteenth Election District, were tried for making a false canvass of the vote, their returns showing a solid vote for Maynard for Judge of the Court of Appeals, while the testimony proved that at least eleven votes were cast for Bartlett. Dooley and Fay were convicted and sentenced to serve five years in Sing Sing. They returned to New York only a few weeks ago, their terms having expired, with good behavior allowances.

Mr. Okie thinks that the fate of Dooley and Fay may await some at least of the men who are responsible for the inconsistencies and discrepancies discovered in the returns of the Nineteenth District, providing the sealed figures now in the hands of the Board of Canvassers are found to be in as bad shape as the police tabulations.

"The official statement of the vote will be opened by the County Board of Canvassers probably about Monday," Mr. Okie said. "We have decided to assume that these returns conform to the poll clerks' tally sheets until they are shown not to. If it is found that the Election Inspectors did not do their duty, we will apply to the court to compel them to correct the returns. If frauds are found, we will proceed with the Inspectors on criminal charges."

Then Mr. Okie recalled the cases of Dooley and Fay, and remarked that while they had gone to prison, "the men who profited by their rascality went to Florida and England."

Meanwhile, Solomon C. Weill, Tammany candidate for Assemblyman, is resting serene in the conviction that he was elected, as shown by the returns originally published. He said yesterday:

"I know nothing of the alleged inaccuracies in the police returns from the Nineteenth District, except what I have seen in the newspapers. I have taken no steps in the matter and do not intend to take any for the present.

"Messrs. Stewart and Okie seem to think that there are great inaccuracies because they did not get as large a vote as Mr. Low. They forget that many Republicans who voted for Mr. Low voted the rest of the Republican ticket, as the returns all show a greater vote for the rest of the Republican ticket than for Gen. Tracy. Mr. Mazet and Mr. Gilman, Republican candidates for Assembly and Alderman, ran many votes ahead of the head of the ticket for this reason.

"I am satisfied that I received every vote given me by the police returns."

KUNZENMAN NOT SATISFIED.

Candidate for Alderman in Fourteenth District Wants a Recount.

Jacob Kunzenman, who ran on the United Democracy ticket for Alderman in the Fourteenth Assembly District, and also as an independent candidate of a German-American organization in the district under a maple wreath emblem, appeared with Lawyer Weissmann and asked to have the doubtful ballots in his district, which were sealed up by Inspectors, marked for identification and sent to the Canvassing Board, opened, so that he might examine them. He declared that he had been counted out in the district.

The tabulated returns for that district, as read off by the Aldermen, gave Hart, the Tammany candidate for Alderman, 5,631 votes; Kunzeman, 1,788; Kister, Citizens' Union, 1,098, and Bittner, Republican, 943.

The doubtful ballots from several election districts were unsealed from their packages and examined by the lawyers, Philip Doblin being present for the Republican, but there were not enough of them to make a sufficient difference in the returns to elect Kunzeman. He then gave up examining the doubtful ballots, and said that he would apply for a mandamus to have the ballot boxes opened and the counted ballots examined.

TO DESTROY PAPER AND PLATES.

The Police Gazette Withdraws an Objectionable Edition.

The Post Office authorities yesterday refused to allow the latest edition of The Police Gazette to be sent through the mails, and, according to Anthony Comstock and Jason Hinman, Assistant United States District Attorney, the managers of the paper have consented to withdraw the edition from circulation and destroy it and the plates from which it was printed.

The last number of The Police Gazette, dated Saturday, Nov. 20, issued for the first time a photo-lithograph insert called "The Living Picture Supplement." A copy of this paper was sent to Anthony Comstock on Thursday, and he consulted the United States District Attorney about it. It was decided that the publication came under the law relating to objectionable matter, not alone from the matter in the supplement, but from a number of advertisements in the main sheet. Manager Urban of The Gazette was informed of the matter, and yesterday he and his counsel, R. S. Durant of Howe & Hummel's office; Anthony Comstock, as a Post Office Inspector, and Assistant Postmaster Edward M. Mason had a long consultation. At this conference, Mr. Comstock says, Mr. Urban decided to withdraw the edition from circulation and to destroy the plates.

Mr. Comstock said yesterday: "Mr. Urban, while admitting at the conference today that he was the responsible head of the paper, asserted that some objectionable matter had crept into the publication as the result of a conspiracy on the part of discharged employes of the paper, with the design of injuring Mr. Urban, who has lately taken charge. The Police Gazette people really acted very decently about the matter. In view of Mr. Urban's action any criminal prosecution that was contemplated will be dropped."

Brutal British Columbia Half-Breed.

VICTORIA, B. C., Nov. 12.—A brutal attempt was made recently by a half-breed to kill Col. Weatherly at Stuart Lake. The Colonel started out a short time ago for Stuart Lake on a hunting trip. In the course of the journey the half-breed became enraged at Col. Weatherly, and, rushing at him, tried to tear him to pieces with his teeth, ripping the flesh from his neck and back. Had it not been for two other men who chanced to be present, Col. Weatherly surely would have been killed.

Killed by an Engine at Girardville.

ASHLAND, Penn., Nov. 12.—While watching the Pawnee Bill Company load its stock at Girardville Station last night, Enoch Davis, aged nineteen years; Henry Jones, aged twenty-one; Edward Davis, aged twenty-two, and Frank Grady, twenty-four, were struck by an engine. Enoch Davis and Henry Jones were killed. The other two were injured seriously.

ALASKAN LAND PERMITS.

Regulations of the War Department Governing the Military Reservation of St. Michael.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Secretary Alger has issued regulations governing the use and occupation of lands within the limits of the military reservation of St. Michael, Alaska. The regulations are substantially as follows:

Applications for permission to conduct legitimate business enterprises must be accompanied by testimonials of good character and standing, reciting the nature of the business to be conducted; the location, as nearly as possible, on unoccupied land within the reservation; the area of land necessary; the number and character of buildings to be erected, and the probable date when occupancy is to be commenced and terminated. Those located on this reservation at the time the reservation was made will in like manner present their applications for permits.

The permit will authorize the grantee to maintain the specified business and none other at the place named. The permit will not be negotiable, and will be of no value or effect until it has been presented to and recorded by the commanding officer at Fort St. Michael and the location has been staked out by him. It will not be transferable without the approval of the Secretary of War, except where both parties to the transfer are on the ground, and one desires to dispose of his interest, in which event the commanding officer of Fort St. Michael may authorize the transfer. It will give no right or title to ownership of lands, and is revocable at the will of the Secretary of War. Occupants under these permits will be subject at all times to such police regulations as may be imposed from time to time by the commanding officer at Fort St. Michael or higher authority.

In case of naturally restricted landings, sites for buildings, and shipyards, no monopoly will be given to any person or corporation, and no permit will be construed to do this, and all disagreements between holders of permits will, after a careful hearing by him, be settled by the commanding officer of Fort St. Michael. No retail of distilled spirits on the reservation will be allowed; but this prohibition shall not include light wines or beer. It is to be understood that these permits are issued subject to any subsequent legislation of Congress.

Provision is made for reserving sufficient lands for the post at St. Michael, and for the modification and termination of permits.

STEAMERS FROM ALASKA.

Latest News from the Gold Fields Brought by Prospectors.

VICTORIA, B. C., Nov. 12.—The steamer Farrallon arrived from Skaguay and Dyea yesterday with sixty returning prospectors and several officers of the customs and police returning from Lake Tagish. She brings the news that a horse tramway is being built at Skaguay and that works are being established and an undenominational church erected.

The steamer City of Topeka arrived at midnight, three days overdue, from Alaska. She was damaged in a southerly gale which struck her north of Queen Charlotte Island and obliged her to put back to Mary Island for repairs. She has eighty-five passengers, a majority being from Cook's Inlet and Prince William Sound. Among these was a party from Pennsylvania, who had been investigating rich coal oil lakes discovered by occupants of Cook's Inlet.

The Canadian Government has recalled a number of customs officers who have been stationed at Tagish House, between Lakes Bennett and Tagish. The British Columbia authorities also have reduced the number of provincial police who have been stationed at Lake Bennett and Tagish House since the great rush to the Klondike country began last July.

Deputy Collector of Customs Fred W. Davey, who has just returned from Tagish, said to-day that duties had been collected during the season on 400 outfits. Each outfit represented from four to five men. The duty collected on each outfit averaged $60, and the total amount collected aggregated $25,000. Duties were levied upon everything belonging or in any way appertaining to an outfit, and the clothes that a man wore not being exempted. Several cases of attempted smuggling were detected, the goods being confiscated in most instances.

Travel down the lakes has practically ceased, and Mr. Davey says that hundreds of people will be caught in the ice and forced to go into Winter quarters where they may happen to be when the ice surrounds them.

Rich gold discoveries are reported on the McClintock River and branches of the Hootalinqua, some running as high as $40 a day to the man. There has been quite a rush to the new fields, which will be prospected during the Winter.

AMERICAN LINERS SOLD AFTER ALL.

Report About Steamers for Klondike Route Finally Confirmed.

James A. Wright, Jr., Second Vice President of the International Navigation Company, has confirmed the report that the American Line steamships Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Conemaugh had been sold to the States Steamship Company. When this report gained currency last week, Mr. Wright denied that the sale had taken place.

He said yesterday: "The steamers have now been sold." Asked if the company would replace them with new vessels, he said that there was no such intention at present. The Conemaugh has not been plying on any of the company's regular services, and the Ohio and two other vessels, the City of Berlin and the City of Chester, have been laid up for some time. The last two will now be brought out again. The sale, therefore, makes no inroad into the company's active fleet.

Mr. Wright denied the report that new vessels are being planned or are building for the American Line. If new vessels are needed, however, they will be built or chartered.

The States Steamship Company is the recently organized concern, of which Charles Cramp is President, which is to operate between Seattle or San Francisco and St. Michael, Alaska. Smaller boats are to be built for navigation on the Yukon for Klondike travelers.

The Pennsylvania, Indiana, Illinois, and Ohio were the first boats of the original American Line of Philadelphia, and were built by the Cramps in 1872 and 1873. They are of about 3,200 tons, 340 feet in length, and have in late years been fitted with triple-expansion engines.

Methodist Mission in Alaska.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 12.—Bishop Charles C. McCabe caused considerable surprise among the members of the General Missionary Committee of the Methodist Church to-day when he announced that he had established an Alaskan mission. He said he had borrowed $400 and sent a missionary into Alaska, and that the latter was now ministering to the spiritual wants of the gold diggers. He asked for $1,600, to enable him to continue the work in Alaska. The request was referred to a special committee.

Sunday School Association.

The annual meeting of the New York Sunday School Association will be held in the Rutgers Riverside Church, at Seventy-third Street and the Boulevard, Monday evening. The Treasurer will present his report and officers will be elected for the ensuing year. W. E. Stephens will deliver a lecture on "Christ in the Tabernacle," during which he will display a large model of the original Tabernacle. A series of weekly non-denominational normal classes is maintained during the Fall and Winter by the association.

Organ Dedication.

A fine musical service will be held at St. Thomas's Chapel, East Sixtieth Street, on Monday evening. The new organ will be dedicated, and after the services Dr. George W. Warren and Walter C. Gale, the organists at St. Thomas's Church, will give a recital and the soli-quartet of St. Thomas's Church, including Mme. Gramm and Dr. Carl Martin, will sing. The vested choir of the chapel, thirty-six mixed voices, will render the music at the service under the direction of Frank A. Warhurst, organist.

Feast of St. Cecilia.

On Sunday, Nov. 21, the Feast of St. Cecilia, the patroness of music, Archbishop Chapelle of Santa Fé will be celebrant at a pontifical high mass in St. Agnes's Roman Catholic Church, in East Forty-third Street, between Lexington and Third Avenues. The music on the occasion will be of a superior character, and the choir will be assisted by a string orchestra.

Methodist Episcopal Missions.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 12.—The General Missionary Committee of Extension of the Methodist Episcopal Church decided to make the division of the missionary funds on the basis of 45 per cent. to home missions and 55 per cent. to foreign missions.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

An Elaborate Programme for the Golden Jubilee of the North Presbyterian Church.

EXERCISES BEGIN TO-MORROW

The Rev. S. B. Rossiter, Pastor of the Church, Will Deliver a Historical Address—Special Musical Services—Short Addresses by Well-Known Clergymen.

A golden jubilee celebration in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the North Presbyterian Church, at Ninth Avenue and Thirty-first Street, will begin to-morrow at 10:30 A. M., when the "Trumpet of Jubilee" will sound from the choir gallery. The Rev. S. B. Rossiter, D. D., pastor, will conduct the exercises, which will be of a varied and interesting character. Dr. Rossiter will deliver a historical address, and the other speakers will include the Rev. Dr. John Hall, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, and the Rev. Dr. Theodore Cuyler of Brooklyn. The exercises for the first week of the jubilee will last until Tuesday, and the celebration will be continued during Sunday, Monday, and Wednesday, Nov. 21, 22, and 24, ending with a social reception by the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Rossiter in the church parlors. All former members of the church, as well as the present members, are invited to this reception.

A feature of the celebration will be the elaborate musical programme arranged by C. N. D. Powers, formerly tenor of the Rev. Madison Peters's Church, and now Director of the Senior and Junior Choral Societies of the North Presbyterian Church. During the series of services the Lenox Quartet, of which H. Clarence Sage is the director, will be heard. The members of this quartet are all church soloists. They are Robert J. Black, first tenor; Clifton N. D. Powers, second tenor; Edgar V. Jacks, first bass, and William J. Raeburn, second bass. At the Sunday morning service the Junior Choral Society will sing the carols, "Sing to the Lord," and "List, the Story of the Tears," both by Fillmore. During the jubilee "offering of golden coin," the Senior Choral Society will sing Schilling's "Jubilate."

The service to-morrow evening will be devoted to young men. At this service the Lenox Quartet will sing the anthem, by Adams, "With Songs and Horns Sounding Loud," and the offertory anthem, "I Will Lift Up Mine Eyes," by Gabriel, will be sung by the quartet, assisted by a male chorus. The Rev. E. U. White will conduct the religious exercises, and a short account of the work of the young men of the church will be given by John Armstrong. An address will also be delivered by the Rev. Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall.

Other services will be devoted to the primary departments of the Sunday school, and there will be general exercises for the entire Sunday school under the direction of the Christian Endeavor Society of the North Church. Another feature of the jubilee will be a special service for the Society of the King's Daughters, at which Mrs. Margaret Bottome, the head of the order, will speak.

The North Presbyterian Church has recently been renovated and partly refurnished. This church was organized on June 27, 1847, and the anniversary would probably have been celebrated last Spring had it not happened that a large number of members were out of town. With the opening of the services to-morrow morning William H. Smith, Clerk of the session, will read the resolution of the session authorizing the celebration of the jubilee. The Rev. Dr. R. R. Booth, pastor of the Rutgers Riverside Presbyterian Church, will assist in the morning services. On the evening of Friday a "neighborhood meeting" will be held, at which addresses will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. Rossiter, the Rev. Kenneth F. Junor of the Thirty-fourth Street Collegiate Church, the Rev. Thomas W. Anderson of the United Presbyterian Church, the Rev. P. B. Richards of the Bethany Congregational Church, the Rev. E. T. Holloway of the West Thirty-third Street Baptist Church, the Rev. Dr. Lewis of the Thirty-fifth Street Methodist Episcopal Church, the Rev. Dr. Backus of the Church of the Holy Apostles, and two or three others.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series Selection for Nov. 14.

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SUBJECT—Paul's ministry in Rome, Acts xxviii., 17-31.

GOLDEN TEXT—I am not ashamed of the Gospel of Christ; for it is the power of God unto salvation to every one that believeth.—Romans i., 16.

Pilate's question, "What is truth?" is a very important question. It is well for every man to carefully consider it, because what he esteems as essential truth makes him what he is. Not what he merely considers true, but what is vitally so—the truth itself; so true that he believes in it, hopes to attain it, and clings to it with his heart's best affections. To the purely world man, pleasure is the essential thing; to the tradesman, the mart; to the student, knowledge; to the Christian, Christ. And just so far as the worldling, and the tradesman, and the student become Christian, will the truth—as it is in Christ—dethrone, or hold in subjection, all other truths, however important and true they may be in their measure.

This explains why the character of Paul was what it was, and as it has been revealed to us in these studies. To him Christ was emphatically the way, the truth, and the life. Fellowship with Him was true living, because he knew Him as "the power of God unto salvation." United thus to Him, as a living person, with whom he could walk in sweetest fellowship—in whom he could rest with implicit confidence—it is not strange that we find him, within three days after his arrival in Rome, calling the Jews together to speak to them of Him.

Now, the one great thought which characterized the whole Jewish nation was what he terms "the hope of Israel," (v. 20.) This "hope"—or the promise of a coming Messiah—was the great truth which animated all their lives. No matter where they were, in Palestine or Rome; in the wilds of Asia, or in the islands of the sea—this expectation of the Messiah distinguished them from all other people. But the Messiah for whom they looked was one who should be a great temporal king who would deliver them from all oppression and sorrow. For long ages they had patiently watched and waited for this Messiah, and they were willing to wait, and watch, and hope, for ages to come, if need be. This was enough for Paul. He and they, so far, stood on common ground. In their blindness they were looking for a Christ who would never come; but he, being enlightened, could tell them of a Christ who had come, and in whom they could rest with the same confident rejoicing as he.

God's Protection for Paul.

Paul entered Rome as a prisoner, but it was to set at liberty those that were bound with heavier chains than those that rested on him. His position as a prisoner was his protection. It was God's way of putting around him the whole power of the Roman Empire. In this way he was delivered from his own people, that he might in the capital of the world make a last appeal to them before they were cast off. As we have already seen, they rejected God's grace, and in a few years Jerusalem was destroyed and the nation scattered to the four winds.

Eighteen hundred years later there was another entrance into Rome, which again brought in the Gospel into that great city. It was the entrance of Victor Emmanuel in September, 1870. Paul went in as a prisoner, to be delivered into the hands of "a soldier that kept him." Victor Emmanuel went in as a soldier, with a victorious army, through barred gates, which he battered down. But both the prisoner and the King took into the city the glorious Gospel of Christ. When Victor Emmanuel's army went in the colporteurs of the British Foreign Bible Society seized the opportunity to fulfill their mission. Having secured a large shepherd's dog, they harnessed it to a small cart loaded with Bibles, and as the army moved forward they slipped in between two cannon, near the head of the procession, and so the Word of God went in almost next to the flag of the King. That day on the steps of the high altar in St. Peter's the Gospel was proclaimed by an American missionary. Not long after the Sunday school children of America provided the means for printing and distributing 2,000 copies of the New Testament in the Italian language. They were printed almost directly beneath the windows of the Vatican. Ever since that work has been going on, and Italy is again taking her place among the progressive nations of the earth. It is "the truth" which is setting her free, the truth which Paul preached.

When Paul entered Rome he found many friends and fellow-Christians there to welcome him. Some think that he was probably at first received into the house of Aquilla and Priscilla, and that afterward the liberality of believers there and elsewhere provided a large building, in which he resided for two years, as "his own hired house." This house is now shown in the Jews' quarters—one of the most squalid portions of the city, near the Tiber. The streets are narrow, dark, and filthy, with high, dismal, and dilapidated houses on each side, and occupied by a motley crowd of dirty and careless people. In this neighborhood—the Ghetto, as it is called—the Rev. Mr. Van Meter a few years ago established a large and successful Sunday school for young and old. It was begun very much as Paul began his ministry, by inviting the people "into his lodgings."

Paul Enlightens the Romans.

The first meeting with Paul was probably arranged under the advice and with the assistance of his friends for the purpose of placing him in proper relations to the great body of unbelieving Jews. At this first interview he frankly explained his past course and his present position. His statements were as frankly received as they were given, and the result was the appointment of another day to hear his views concerning the "sect" which was "everywhere spoken against." This was an exceedingly important meeting.

As appointed, they came again together to hear something "concerning this sect." (v. 22.) They would undoubtedly have been pleased to know something of its origin and growth—its tenets and ritual—its laws and government. But it is to be noticed that Paul has nothing to say concerning any of these things. He spake to them "concerning Jesus from morning till evening." (v. 23.) Such is a greater subject than any connected with any sect. Yet even to-day men are everywhere vastly more interested in "the sects" than they are in the Saviour.

It is also important to notice the manner in which he spoke, as well as the person of whom he spoke. His great aim and object were to show that in Jesus of Nazareth all their Scriptures were fulfilled. He took the Word of God as his authority. He examined and explained it. He showed that all the sacrifices and services demanded by the law pointed to Him, and that all the prophecies found their fulfillment in Him. He was, in fact, none other than their long-looked-for Deliverer, who should "save His people from their sins," (Matt. 1: 21,) although He should not deliver them from the power of Rome.

To these strong arguments and proofs he added the testimony of his own experience. He "testified," or bore witness, by his own conversion from just such false views concerning the Messiah as they held, that all that he had brought before them was the truth regarding "the Kingdom of God." (v. 23.) But he did not stop there. He then pleaded with them—"persuading" them with earnest entreaties—to accept Jesus as their Saviour and Redeemer—the One who could and would satisfy all their hopes.

Scriptures in a New Light.

And all this continued "from morning till evening." It must have been a deeply interesting meeting. The Scriptures were seen in a new light. Dark passages were made plain, and earnest exhortation was carried home with persuasive force. No wonder that the attention was unflagging. It was vital truth to which they were listening, told by an earnest and eloquent advocate. Surely every one will be convinced, and a pentecostal in-gathering will be witnessed! But no! Even when Paul preached the same results followed as with the feeblest teacher—"some believed the things which were spoken, and some believed not." (v. 24.) The arguments were sound, the reasoning clear, and the appeal powerful, but the hearers were not submissive to the truth. They were awakened and interested, and they could hold "great reasonings among themselves," (v. 29;) but that was all.

Now, Paul explains this result by referring to the scene described in the sixth chapter of Isaiah. Six times is this scene referred to in the New Testament for the same purpose. Matthew, Mark, and Luke all say that our Lord quoted it in connection with the parable of the sower, (Matt. xiii., 14, 15; Mark iv., 12; Luke viii., 10.) He quoted it again when the people could not understand what He meant by being "lifted up," (John xii., 27-41.) And Paul himself quotes it, both here and in his Epistle to the Romans, (Rom. xi., 8.) In that scene the prophet, in a vision, stands in the immediate presence of God, "sitting upon a throne, high and lifted up." He is overwhelmed with the surpassing glory all about him. He realizes that he is a sinful man, and in fear cries out, "Woe is me, for I am undone; because I am a man of unclean lips, and I dwell in the midst of a people of unclean lips; for mine eyes have seen the King, the Lord of Hosts." Then one of the seraphims touched his lips with a live coal from off the altar—the great altar whereon atonement was made for sin. Thus cleansed and anointed, he was directed to go out among men and proclaim the word of the Lord.

Such a man was Paul. He had seen the Lord—the King—in the way, and found Him to be his Saviour. Touched with the fire of His atoning love and grace, he proclaimed Him to these His people. But, as of old, their eyes and ears and hearts were all closed, and they could not see nor hear nor understand. It was not that their eyes had been closed, or their ears stopped, or their hearts made hard and insensible, by some irresistible power, but because they themselves had closed, and stopped, and hardened them. It was their own willful act. It is just the same when men refuse the Gospel in our midst to-day as it was in Rome eighteen hundred years ago.

Result of Paul's Teachings.

This was the last appeal to the Jews as Jews. They rejected "the truth" to believe a lie, and Paul turned to the Gentiles. In the Ghetto there stands to-day a Romish church which faces the whole Jewish population. Over its portal these words from Isaiah are inscribed in Hebrew: "I have spread out My hands all the day unto a rebellious people, which walketh in a way that was not good, after their own thoughts," (lxv., 2.)

But while the Jews rejected the Gospel, the Gentiles received it. For two years Paul ministered to them. Contemporaneous history makes no mention of his trial, and it may be that he was never tried at all at this time, but after two years was quietly set at liberty. His accusers, having gotten rid of him in Palestine, were probably satisfied and never appeared in Rome to press their charges against him. These two years of confinement, however, were among the busiest and most fruitful of Paul's active life. By the regular changing of his guard he became acquainted with many officers and soldiers, so that he says "my bonds in Christ are manifest in all the palace, and in all other places," (Phil. i., 13.) During this time also he wrote, according to Lardner, the following epistles: Ephesians, Philippians, I. Timothy, Colossians, Philemon, and Hebrews. Besides all this he had many opportunities for private and personal ministrations, for we are told that he "received all that came unto him," and that he preached to all "the kingdom of God, teaching those things which concern the Lord Jesus Christ, with all confidence, no man forbidding him," (vv. 30, 31.)

Questions on the Lesson.

What is said of Pilate's question, "What is truth?"

What did Paul do within three days after entering Rome, and why?

What was the great "hope of Israel," and how did Paul use it?

What parallel to Paul's entrance into Rome has occurred in modern times?

What is said of Paul's residence in Rome? What were the subject and the result of Paul's first meeting with the Jews of Rome?

Of what did the Jews desire to hear at the second meeting, and how did Paul use the opportunity?

How did he prove that Jesus of Nazareth was their long-looked-for Messiah, and what was the result?

How did Paul explain this result, and what is said of the vision of Isaiah to which he refers?

How did their eyes, and ears, and hearts become closed, and what monument in Rome now marks their action?

What is said of Paul's trial, and of his two years' imprisonment?

RECOGNITION SERVICE.

The Bethesda Congregational Church, Brooklyn, to be Received.

There will be a recognition service and pastoral installation at the Bethesda Congregational Church, at Ralph Avenue and Chauncey Street, Brooklyn, at 4 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon. An ecclesiastical council will meet on that occasion for the purpose of making the necessary inquiry and extending to the new church the fellowship of the Congregational churches. After that important office has been performed the Rev. Charles Herald will be installed as pastor. The prayer of recognition and installation will be spoken by the Rev. Dr. T. B. McLeod, the right hand of fellowship to the church will be extended by the Rev. Dr. J. R. Kent, and the right hand of fellowship to the pastor will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. S. H. Virgin.

The Rev. Dr. A. J. F. Behrends will deliver the charge to the new church, the Rev. Dr. R. R. Meredith will deliver the charge to the pastor, and the closing prayer will be by the Rev. D. Butler Pratt. In addition to the participants named, the following clergymen have been invited to take part in the exercises: The Revs. Joseph Bourne Clark, D. D.; Washington Choate, D. D.; L. H. Cobb, D. D.; C. C. Creegan, D. D.; E. H. Byington, Horace Porter, Samuel King, William F. Stokes, S. V. Robinson, and Albert V. Newton.

WEEK OF PRAYER.

Services to be Held at the Branches of the Y. M. C. A. in This City.

The Young Men's Christian Association organizations in this city have planned special features for the week of prayer, beginning to-morrow. The Rev. J. Manton Smith, an evangelist from Spurgeon's Tabernacle, England, will address young men at the parlors of the Twenty-third Street Branch on Sunday afternoons, the 14th and 21st, at 4 o'clock, and every evening at 9 o'clock. In the afternoon of the week days, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, he will conduct Bible readings, open to the general public, and make addresses to young men in the evening at 9.

To-morrow afternoon at 4:30, in the auditorium of the West Side Branch, 318 West Fifty-seventh Street, the Rev. Henry Lubeck, D. C. L., will deliver the second of his addresses to young men, the subject being "What Lack I Yet?" There will be music by the association orchestra. From Monday to Saturday, inclusive, there will be meetings every evening in the lecture room from 9:15 to 10 P. M., the Rev. Milton S. Littlefield, leader. In the boys' department, at 321 West Fifty-sixth Street, there will be an illustrated address on Monday at 4:30 by Charles T. Kilbourne, President of the Orange (N. J.) Young Men's Christian Association. A. S. Hill will speak to-morrow morning at 9:30, opening the week. On Tuesday at 7:45 P. M. Charles R. Scott of Newark, N. J., will conduct a special meeting. On Wednesday evening there will be a service in charge of the Bible Training Class. The meeting on Thursday evening will be led by Frank R. North, Secretary of the Boys' Department of the Twenty-third Street Branch. On Friday evening will occur the last of the special meetings, led by J. B. Carpenter, Secretary of the Central Branch of Brooklyn. On Sunday afternoon, Nov. 21, there will be a boys' rally, led by Mr. H. A. Robinson, Secretary of the Washington Heights Branch, and Dr. Lubeck's third lecture.

Following is the programme as arranged for the East Side Branch, 158, 160, and 162 East Eighty-seventh Street: To-morrow at 4 P. M. a men's mass meeting, to be addressed by the Rev. John E. Bushnell, pastor of the Phillips Presbyterian Church; at 5:15 P. M. a conversational Bible class; subject: "The third day He rose again." From Nov. 15 to Nov. 30, inclusive, at 9 P. M., a series of prayer meetings to be led by the Rev. James A. Francis, pastor of the Riverside Baptist Church. Sunday, Nov. 21, at 4 P. M., a men's meeting, to be led by William K. Cooper, Secretary of the Eastern District Branch, Brooklyn. At 5:15 P. M. the conversational Bible class; subject: "In Christ shall all be made alive."

To-morrow at 2:15 P. M. there will be a conversational Bible class in the reception room of the Young Men's Institute at 222 and 224 Bowery, near Prince Street. The leader will be A. S. Hill. There will be a men's mass meeting at 4, with an address by J. A. Cruikshank. During the week there will be prayer meetings each evening at 9, lasting forty minutes.

Frederick E. Taylor of Colgate University will begin a series of evangelistic meetings for men at the Harlem Branch, 5 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, to-morrow afternoon at 4:30. Meetings will be held every evening of the following week at 8 P. M. Special music will be provided by O. S. Wightman, Henry Matthews, and William Gillies, soloists, and Carl McComber, cornetist.

To-morrow at 4:15 P. M. there will be an English Gospel service at the German Branch, 140 Second Avenue, near Ninth Street. The Rev. H. G. Fithian of Sing Sing, N. Y., will make the address. There will be German prayer meetings Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 9 P. M. Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at the same hour there will be English prayer meetings. Sunday, Nov. 21, at 4:15 P. M., there will be a German Gospel service, with an address by F. K. Keller and singing by Miss A. Keller.

At the Bowery Branch, 153 Bowery, corner of Broome Street, there will be an address on Tuesday evening by A. D. Penfold. To-morrow evening F. G. Bannister will conduct the meeting, and a week following, at the same hour, Mr. John Stephenson will speak. On Thursday evening the Rev. John T. Wilds will make an address.

The French Branch, at 112 West Twenty-first Street, will open the week with a prayer meeting to-morrow afternoon at 4:15. There will be afternoon meetings throughout the week.

Seventieth Anniversary Celebration.

The Church of the Transfiguration, at Mott and Park Streets, will celebrate the seventieth anniversary of the foundation of that parish on Sunday. This is one of the oldest Catholic parishes in the city, having been established in Ann Street under the name of Christ Church by the Rev. Father Varela, a Cuban exile, in 1827. In 1836 it was removed to Chambers Street, near Broadway, and in 1851 to its present site. The exercises to-morrow will consist of a solemn high mass at 11 o'clock, at which Bishop McDonnell of Brooklyn, who was educated in the parochial school of that church, will be celebrant; the Rev. J. T. Barry of Rye, the Deacon, and the Rev. Daniel Ward of Wilbur, the Sub-Deacon. The assistant priest will be the Rev. Dr. P. F. McSweeney, the Master of Ceremonies the Rev. Michael Keelaher of St. Peter's Church, and the assistant Master of Ceremonies, the Rev. William J. Donahue. The sermon will be preached by Mgr. Mooney, Vicar General of the diocese. Among the prominent clergy expected to be in attendance are Archbishop Corrigan, Bishop Farley, Father Colton, Chancellor of the diocese; the Rev. Dr. Wall, the Rev. Father McGinley the Rev. Father Hickey of Brooklyn, and Brother Justin, head of the Christian Brothers. The music will be rendered by a special quartet, consisting of Miss Marie Thornton, soprano; Miss Rose Marie Campbell, alto; Mr. Joseph Colligan, tenor; Mr. M. Loesch, basso. In the evening there will be a sacred concert, and a lecture by the pastor, the Rev. Thomas P. McLoughlin, one of the ablest lecturers and singers in the archdiocese. The subject of the lecture will be "The Melodies of Mother Church," during which the lecturer will sing several sacred solos.

The Rev. Minot J. Savage's Sermons.

The Rev. Dr. Minot J. Savage, pastor of the Church of the Messiah, at Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, has arranged a series of sermons for this Winter on the general subject of "Our Unitarian Gospel." The special topics will be as follows: 1, "Unitarianism"; 2, "What Do You Give in Place of What You Take Away?" 3, "Are There Any Creeds Which It Is Wicked to Question?" 4, "Why Have Unitarians No Creed?" 5, "Does Religion Need Infallibilities?" 6, "Doubt and Faith—Both Holy"; 7, "Is Life a Probation Ended at Death?"; 8, "Sin and Atonement"; 9, "Communion With God"; 10, "Worship and Aspiration"; 11, "The Great Steps of Religious Growth"; 12, "Why Are Not All Educated People Unitarians?" 13, "What Church Now Preaches the Gospel of the Living God?"

An Organ Recital.

Abram Ray Tyler, organist at the New York Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of Dean Street, Brooklyn, will give his twenty-fourth free recital this afternoon at 4 o'clock. Miss Marion Walker, soprano of the Flatbush Reformed Church, will be the soloist. The programme includes a Bach prelude and fugue; a melodie and canzona of Guilmant; "Elizabeth's Prayer," from Tannhäuser"; a sonata, by Piutti; "Hear Ye, Israel," from "Elijah"; a tone picture, "Twilight," by Margaret Lang, (transcribed by the performer,) and Du Bois's grand chorus, in B flat.

On Federation Work.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Berry of England will speak on "Federation Work in Great Britain" at the annual meeting of the Federation of Churches and Christian Workers, to be held at 3:30 o'clock Monday afternoon in the assembly room of the Presbyterian Building, Fifth Avenue and Twentieth Street. Mr. Spencer Trask is President of the Federation here, and a cordial invitation to attend this meeting is extended to pastors and workers in the suburbs who desire to learn of the progress of cooperation in Christian work. Besides Dr. Berry's address, the Rev. Prof. Nash of the Episcopal Divinity School, Cambridge, will speak.

Cornerstone to be Laid.

The cornerstone of the new Universalist Church of the Divine Paternity, now under course of erection at Seventy-sixth Street and Central Park West, will be laid to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock. The pastor of the church, who has occupied the pulpit for the last fifteen years, the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Eaton, will perform the act of laying the stone. The ceremonies will commence with a processional hymn, sung by the church's triple quartet choir, augmented by sixty other picked voices. Then will follow responsive readings, the Jubilate Deo, and an address by the Rev. Dr. W. S. Crowe, formerly pastor of the First Universalist Church of Newark, N. J. After the stone has been laid to the accompaniment of an appropriate hymn, the Rev. Dr. Eaton will deliver a historical address. The ceremonies will conclude with the doxology and benediction.

Mott Avenue M. E. Church.

Chancellor Day of Syracuse University preaches to-morrow morning in the new Mott Avenue Methodist Church, the Rev. J. S. Stone, pastor, and the Rev. Dr. F. Mason North of the Church Extension Society in the evening. To-morrow afternoon a rally of the Sunday school will be held. During the week several neighborhood clergy will assist in the services which mark the dedication week. The dedication services will be said by Bishop Andrews one week from to-morrow morning, when a chorus, under the direction of W. H. Dykeman, will furnish the music.

Baptist Union Consecration Service.

Representatives of every Baptist church in Brooklyn will meet in the Baptist Temple, Third Avenue and Schermerhorn Streets, Brooklyn, the Rev. Cortland Myer, pastor, next Thursday evening to hear an address by the Rev. Dr. W. C. Bitting of the Mount Morris Baptist Church of this city, on "The Perpendicular Pronoun," and take part in a consecration service led by the Rev. Philip B. Strong, of Trinity Church. The occasion is the annual gathering of the Young People's Baptist Union, and the purpose is to arouse interest and extend the work of the union during the coming Winter.

Church News and Notes.

The Rev. Howard L. Jones of Chilesburg, Ky., begins his pastorate of Epiphany Baptist Church, Madison Avenue and Sixty-fourth Street, to-morrow.

A mission will be opened in St. Andrew's Roman Catholic Church, on Duane Street, at the high mass on Sunday by the Rev. Father Delargy of the Redemptorist Order. The mission will continue for two weeks.

Joseph Franklin Kitchen, the organist, will play the march, prize song, and opening choral from "Die Meistersinger," and the prelude to "Tristan and

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ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The Old Homestead—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
BIJOU—What Happened to Jones—8:15. Matinée.
BROADWAY—The Idol's Eye—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
CARNEGIE HALL—Philharmonic Concert—8:15.
CASINO—The Belle of New York—8:10. Matinée.
DALY'S—The Geisha—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—A Marriage of Convenience—8:30. Matinée—2:15.
FIFTH AVENUE—The Devil's Disciple—8:30. Matinée—2:00.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Cumberland '61—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
GARDEN—A Bachelor's Romance—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
GARRICK—The Little Minister—8:20. Matinée—2:15.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—McFadden's Row of Flats—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The First Born—A Night Session—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
HERALD SQUARE—The French Maid—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
HOYT'S—A Stranger in New York—8:30. Matinée 2:15.
IRVING PLACE—The Cooing Dove—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
KNICKERBOCKER—An American Citizen—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Variety—Spectacular Ballet—Concert—7:30. Matinée.
LYCEUM—An Enemy to the King—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
MANHATTAN—Miss Francis of Yale—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
POLO GROUNDS—Football—Brown University vs. Carlisle Indians—3:00.
PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—1:30 and 7:00.
PROCTOR'S—Vaudeville—12 M. to 11 P. M.
WALLACK'S—A Lady of Quality—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
WEBER & FIELDS'—The Glad Hand—Vaudeville—8:15. Matinée.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 12.

TWELVE PAGES

AND REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOV. 13, 1897.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

THE UNION PACIFIC PAYMENTS.

A quarter of a century ago the Government of Great Britain had occasion to pay to the Government of the United States a little matter of $15,500,000. The State Departments of the two Governments in those days, with the eminent financiers who were called in for aid and counsel, took great credit—and deserved it—for the fact that this sum was duly transferred without serious disturbance of the money market in either of the countries immediately concerned. In the two months between Nov. 20 and Jan 20 the Government of the United States will collect from the purchaser of the Union Pacific Railroad an amount nearly four times as large as the total Alabama award, and of this sum a portion about equal to that award will have been brought from abroad, and the financiers of the United States contemplate the procedure without the slightest apprehension and those of the world barely note the part in the transaction played by European capital. It is a striking instance of the marvelous development of the world's business and of the ingenuity, strength, and courage with which it is now conducted.

The total amount accruing to the Government under the foreclosure sale is $58,000,000, but of this there are credits to be deducted, leaving the actual payment $53,898,855. The first payment will be of 15 per cent., on Nov. 20; the next three, of 25 per cent. each, on Dec. 20 and 30 and Jan. 10, and the final one of 10 per cent., on Jan. 20. To facilitate the payments, several New York banks have consented to become depositories of Government funds, and the court authorizes the receipt of certificates of deposit in these banks in lieu of actual currency. The deposits in these banks will then be at the disposition of the Government as completely as if the money was in the vaults of the Treasury and much more conveniently.

This transaction, arranged so readily despite its great extent, suggests the great superiority of banks for what is necessarily banking business over the Treasury itself. What is shown to be true in a matter of this sort is still more clearly true as to other matters with which the Government is now forced to deal without the aid of the banks, especially the currency. The mere receipt, retention, and disbursement of money due to and by the Government are far more simple than the maintenance and redemption of the vast amount of Government notes and certificates which enter into the current circulation of the country. These notes were issued without the slightest reference to the needs of business. The greenbacks—about one-third the total—were issued in war time to meet expenses. The silver certificates and Sherman notes were issued arbitrarily under a law passed for purely partisan political purposes. All these must be either directly redeemed on demand or be kept at par with gold, and for this purpose the only resource the Treasury has is revenue authorized for general purposes. The most delicate and difficult functions of a bank are thus forced upon the Treasury with no adequate means for their performance. Yet there is not the slightest room for doubt that these functions could with far greater safety and with infinite advantage for all concerned be performed by the banks under proper Government supervision.

SIR WILFRID'S VISIT.

The authoritative forecast of Mr. LAURIER'S mission to Washington promises an entire Winter's entertainment. The errand last upon his list, but quite the first in interest, is to arrange an entering wedge for the growth of reciprocal commerce. None will wish him success more than we, nor will any one be more curious to see how he will work it. He proposes that Canada shall concede her minimum schedule upon a long list, including cotton, iron and steel, and machinery. The United States would like to sell Canada such goods, and England does sell them in large quantity. Canada's imports from England of cotton and its manufactures aggregated $3,557,560 last year; of iron and steel and their manufactures the total was $3,157,384. Now it appears to us that just so far as the concession of the minimum schedule upon such goods stimulates exports from the United States it will decrease the imports from England. This will be no adverse argument in Washington; quite the contrary; but it does inspire a lively curiosity as to what view London will take of that preferential policy which was to be the basis of fresh imperial solidarity and loyalty. England now shares her preference with a score of nations, more or less, and, if Mr. LAURIER'S reciprocity works, the remnant will be tattered indeed.

But this dilemma is slight compared with Congress's. That body, in its beneficent wisdom, grafted reciprocity upon a measure designed to check foreign trade. Legislators capable of that are beyond any doubt agile enough to make their scheme work somehow. Mr. LAURIER proposes to supply us with cheap and excellent fish, lumber, and barley. Those are not argols, brandy, or paintings, and accordingly are explicitly reserved from the President's discretion in arranging reciprocity. In the language of the law, reciprocity in such articles must be "ratified by the Senate." Are we to have another tariff debate this Winter? Or is Mr. LAURIER making a sort of serious jest in putting the framers of the Dingley law to the necessity of again defending dear lumber and barley and so on?

Mr. LAURIER'S remarks upon the seal industry take our fancy even more highly. We had somewhere got the idea that this was a rather important matter, involving principles and interests of great value. But it seems not. Canada really is not very much concerned, and will settle everything for cash, and not much cash, either. This is the language of the Washington communiqué:

"The Canadian sealing interest is confined almost entirely to the far western territory, where the sealers fit out, and even there a considerable percentage of the so-called Canadian sealers hail from Seattle, San Francisco, and other American ports, who sail from Canadian ports under the British flag.

"What basis of settlement can be reached is not disclosed, but little doubt, it is said, is felt by the Canadians that an amicable adjustment can be made. Among the plans suggested is that of an indemnity large enough to permit Canada to buy out the sealers and retire them from business. With this done, the United States, Russia, Japan, Great Britain, and Canada would be able to join in the suppression of pelagic sealing."

We seem to have heard something like this before. When it was proposed to pay $425,000 for damages to seized "Canadian" sealers it was said that they were not Canadians, and that American money should not be scattered among American poachers. That objection has not ceased, but will be felt in greater degree when it is proposed to pay it out in purchase of a privilege of which Canada is not the exclusive owner. Canada possesses no greater nor different right of pelagic sealing than does the United States. And, since Canada is willing to settle upon a mercantile basis, Americans will think that Canada should be satisfied to extinguish her pelagic right upon precisely the same basis as the United States waives its right, viz., in consideration of the preservation of the industry and in hope of future profit. No payment of cash will ever open to Canada more widely than now the door to join the other parties in interest upon a basis of exact equity to each.

Klondike is a name to conjure with, and Canada is most generous in proposals regarding her mines. But we suspect the United States will upon this subject be fully as indifferent as Canada professes herself regarding the Alaska business. If 15,000 Australians and 50,000 colonists are going to the Klondike, Canada is quite right to seek to get them to go over Canadian routes. But we know no reason why routes via the United States are not good enough, and we have printed news showing that adequate transportation is being prepared by Americans. Canada is the best judge of the policy of her mining regulations. Upon our side the border any regret for their rigor will be tempered by the obvious tendency to stimulate development of the Alaska diggings. This is far from exhausting Mr. LAURIER'S list, but we have said enough to show that he ought to be, as he is, very welcome at Washington.

THE COAL ROADS DECISION.

While the decision of the Appellate Division of the Third Department on the coal roads case does not go to the constitutionality of the Lexow law, the ground on which it is based is singularly significant of the character of the law.

The application of the Attorney General was made for an order to compel certain persons to appear and give testimony to enable him to decide whether he will commence proceedings under the law. The application is to be granted by the Court "if it appears to the satisfaction of the Justice that such an order is necessary." The Appellate Division says that the Attorney General gave the Justice no means of judging whether the order was necessary or not. He declared on information and belief that the law had been violated and that these persons had knowledge and information concerning that violation, but that "it was not practicable" to say any more. On this the Appellate Court says:

"In the petition in the present case, no reason is given why it is not practicable to state the names and residences of the suspected parties. The information is not stated upon which a belief is founded that an alleged contract has been entered into, or the information upon which a belief is founded that the witnesses named have any knowledge or information as to such illegal contract, or that the testimony desired is material and necessary for the facts showing such necessity and materiality. The sources of information are not given. Allegations on information and belief without stating the sources of information are as a rule disregarded."

And again:

"In the petition no facts are stated from which the Justice would be authorized to arrive at the conclusion that the order was necessary. The petitioner states that he deems it necessary and proper to procure the testimony of the persons named, and that he is desirous of examining them for the purpose of determining whether an action should be commenced under the act. The opinion and desire of the petitioner is not enough."

So far as appears, the "opinion and desire" of the Attorney General, which the Appellate Court declares "not enough," were all that the Attorney General had to offer. The probability is that the Lexow law was drawn with the intent that this should be enough. It now remains to be seen what can and will be done to meet the requirements of the recent decision. Then if another case can be made up which will not be thrown out of court as soon as it crosses the threshold, we may get a decision on the constitutionality of the law in its main purpose.

THE KLONDIKE "CRAZE."

Undoubtedly the popular notion of the Klondike region has become that it is a "placer" which will be exhausted of its surface gold within one or two Summer seasons, and will then revert forever to its primitive solitude and savagery. That has been the case with regions much more favored by nature in respect of climate than the region within the Arctic Circle, where cold and darkness reign much more than half the year. But there are very trustworthy signs that it will not be the case with the Klondike. The formation of the Yukon Company, with a capital of $10,000,000, and the list of names given in connection with it, denote that shrewd investors, who do not make their investments except on trustworthy information, believe in the future of the region.

Such preparations as they are making would be extravagant and almost absurd if the available wealth of the Klondike could be gathered in a season or two. The fleet which they have projected, and the building of which is already in progress, indicates their belief in a permanent business for it. Their steamers and their tugs might indeed be available for other uses after the "craze" was over. But the twenty-odd river barges which they have also ordered are not available except for the special service for which they are designed, and it is hardly conceivable that such a number of them should be expected to pay for themselves and return a profit besides out of the proceeds of a single short season's business.

Still more significant of the belief of the investors in the future of the Klondike is their determination to construct a railroad over the Chilkoot Pass. The cost of construction must be enormous, and this, as well as the equipment, will be absolutely worthless as soon as the region is abandoned. Yet the construction of the road is determined upon. There seems no doubt of the construction also of a road from the Canadian side, which presents engineering difficulties and difficulties of operation perhaps even more formidable. Unless the men who have staked most upon their judgment prove to be wildly wrong, the Klondike region will be a considerable factor in the commerce of mankind for many years to come.

SELFISH OPPOSITION.

The opponents of the underground rapid transit railroad are hard pushed for arguments. Their main reliance now is the constitutional debt limit. If we issue bonds for $35,000,000 for this road, they argue, we shall incur all the indebtedness the Constitution permits, and thereafter, no matter how urgent the need, we can borrow no more money.

This is an easy argument, and with a little juggling it can be made impressive to ignorant minds. The Commissioners who reported to the Appellate Division last Monday met and disposed of this objection:

"The undisputed testimony of Controller FITCH shows that within the next ten years the city can incur indebtedness of upward of $135,000,000 without any reduction of the margin which exists between its net debt and the constitutional limit thereof, and that within the next five years, which may reasonably be considered as the period required for the construction of the rapid transit road, the city can incur new indebtedness of upward of $85,000,000 without any reduction of such margin. No existing fact is better established than the practical certainty that the city of New York will in the immediate future largely increase in population, business, and in the value, actual and assessed, of its real estate."

These private-spirited objectors are unpatriotic in a double sense, for they not only oppose a public work of the greatest urgency, but they base their opposition upon the theory that the city has attained its growth and that its property is henceforth to show no increase in value.

It is a matter of familiar history that Central Park paid for itself at once in the increased valuation of the neighboring real estate. The natural growth of realty values in the next five years will afford ample verge for bond issues if any are needed. But the construction of a real rapid transit road to the north end of the city will at once increase valuations in Bronx Borough and on the west side to an extent that will make a substantial showing on the assessment books. It will be true of this enterprise, as it was of Central Park, that it will pay for itself.

Even during the period of construction the increase of values would raise the 10 per cent. limit of indebtedness. Opponents of the tunnel now contend that the entire amount of thirty or thirty-five millions of debt would have to be assessed at once. The truth is, of course, that the city's credit would be employed only at such times and for such amounts as the progress of the work demanded. No private corporation engaged in a work requiring five years for its completion would borrow all the money at once. The immediate addition to the city debt would probably not exceed a few million dollars.

There are no longer any reasonable arguments to be made on public grounds against a rapid transit road. The opposition proceeds exclusively from private interests, and the objections set up are wholly selfish.

THE QUIGG DINNER.

The proposal to give a public dinner to Mr. LEMUEL ELY QUIGG at once excites curiosity upon what ground the banquet is to be "tendered." Public dinners are commonly offered in recognition of some public service or of some signal personal success. Unsympathetic mankind does not invite a new-made bankrupt to a banquet in order to celebrate his bankruptcy, and yet something like that would be the significance of a public dinner to QUIGG. He is eminently "a fellow that hath had losses." He has achieved, it is true, a melancholy distinction. His candidate got something like half the Republican "enrollment." The last claim of QUIGG before election—his swan song, as it were—was a wild carol to the effect that TRACY would receive nine-tenths of the vote cast last year for MCKINLEY. In the Borough of Manhattan alone this estimate was excessive by about 85,000 and in the Borough of Brooklyn by about 60,000.

Evidently these are not the achievements upon which men's friends congratulate them in public, by means of dinners or otherwise. Contrariwise, they condole with them in private. It is incredibly reported that the dinner is to be given to Mr. QUIGG because it was not his fault, which is to say that it is in fact to be a dinner of condolence or political wake. But this would be open to more serious objection than that it was a novelty in public dinners. It would partake of the nature of mutiny and even of blasphemy. For if the entirely ridiculous showing made by the Republican organization was not the fault of QUIGG, whose fault was it? "Such questions would upset any system of theology," for they point straight in the direction of Senator PLATT. In this view a banquet to QUIGG would be a defiance of PLATT. It looks now as if the defiance might be safe enough, but if the dinner is projected as a criticism of PLATT, there is no telling but that the post-prandial oratory might descend to praises of decency, independence, good government, non-partisanship, and other abominations.

The best ground for giving Mr. QUIGG, or anybody else, a dinner is that he needs one. This we are not prepared to dispute. He may be, as GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS, in a famous speech, said of Tammany, "very hungry and very thirsty." In that case the few Boys who still sympathize with him might properly stay him with flagons and comfort him with viands. But, in order to avoid public ridicule, they should feed him in private, and not make a "function" of the appeasement of his appetite. Thereby they would save money, for which there is an evident and cognate use. For QUIGG is not merely hungry and thirsty. He is also sick and sore. He has received repeated and violent contusions and he needs rest and care. The demands of the case would be fully met by a private dinner to QUIGG and the subsequent endowment of a Quigg bed in a hospital. After QUIGG had lain there until he was healed of his grievous wounds, the bed might be reserved for other statesmen who receive severe injuries at popular elections by carrying out the orders of the boss.

We cheerfully print Mr. HANNIS TAYLOR'S reply to our strictures upon his public expression of his views upon the Cuban question. The "confusion," however, we must insist is his and not ours. Even if it be admitted that his opinions were founded upon facts accessible to everybody, it is not to be denied that the fact that he had just come from fulfilling a mission to Spain was what commanded an attention for them which they would not have received if they had been published anonymously or if they had been given as the work of a publicist who had not had access to special sources of information. That which secured for them special attention in this country procured for them also special resentment in Spain. The publication sensibly increased the tension which it was very desirable to diminish, and it can hardly have failed to embarrass Mr. TAYLOR'S successor. We have not accused Mr. TAYLOR of anything beyond indiscretion, but of that we must still, and in spite of his reply, hold that he is guilty.

The illness of a member of the jury has not only put an end to the trial of THORN, but has led many persons to express the opinion that to avoid the expense of a new trial it ought to be the custom to proceed with the case with eleven jurors. As we have already pointed out, that is not permitted by the Constitution, which makes the right of trial by jury inviolable, and the courts have decided that the Constitutional jury is a jury of twelve persons. But the truth is that no change in "custom" is desirable because cases of incapacitating illness among jurymen are extremely rare—hardly frequent enough to give rise to a custom. It is one of those risks that may be assumed without making any provision for it.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

——None of the reports coming from Alaska prove, or even indicate, that he who goes to the Yukon country must of necessity experience hardship and danger. It seems to be merely a matter of foresight and preparation, and he who has the one and makes the other can probably live and work there the year round about as comfortably as on a New England farm. The only people who will freeze or starve beside the great river of the North are those who have willfully disregarded the dictates of experience and common sense. They are the people, too, who would suffer in much the same way wherever they were. A man who finds himself without resources on the streets of New York in Winter may know the extremities of cold and hunger as well as any Klondiker. He would not, indeed, be likely to die outright of them, though that has happened before now, but it would be because help can be given immediately here, and not because of absolute lack of it there. Alaska has many more resources than the rainless district of South America's western coast. The latter, as a matter of fact, cannot support a blade of grass, much less an animal or a man, and yet animals and men have long lived there in large numbers for the sake of digging, not gold, but nitrate of soda, a substance which just now sells for less than the cost of production.

——Since the Captain of the battleship Oregon took the trouble to deny that he turned his vessel into a church on Good Friday, and forced all of his crew to participate in services in which long candles played a prominent rôle, there has been much natural curiosity to know how these dreadful charges originated. They seem to have been based on a letter, written to somebody in Cincinnati by one of the Oregon's ingenious tars. It was a rather able document, and when it fell into the possession of a sectarian Cincinnati paper, the editor thought he saw an opportunity to create excitement. Without any attempt at investigation, he published the letter and accompanied it with many horrified exclamations of his own. What the sailorman's motive was for asserting that he had been compelled to hear mass and to go without meat for twenty-four hours has not yet been revealed, but he told a thrilling tale about "nine burly priests," who captured the ship, and, with the Captain's aid, worked their will with everybody on board. The author of the complaint says that he protested, and "came near" being put in "the brig" as reward for his courage. "Now, that the officers know that I am against the Catholics," he concluded, "I expect that they will make my life miserable the rest of the time I am on the Oregon, just because I let them know I am an American. Now I would like to have you advise me on this subject. I have already been told by an officer that the best thing I could do was to get out of this; if I did not, I would be discredited as a seaman." The Cincinnati editor gravely asks what would happen if in some great crisis the Oregon's Captain were ordered by Rome to take a certain course. It is indeed a grave question, but, after all, perhaps the Navy Department is wise in not acting as though the country were in immediate danger. Anyhow, nothing has been done except to put the Captain's denial "on file," wherever that may be.

——A "tiger" from Nicaragua will be an eminently proper symbol for Tammany, and the creature should be guarded with great care in the Fourteenth Street temple. It is true that there are no tigers in North or South America, or in the troublesome dike that connects them, but that fact only adds to the significance of the gift for whose reception the braves are now preparing. The animal they are to get, though not a tiger, is fierce, strong, and insatiable. He believes that to the victor belong the spoils, and he is as free from the taint of Mugwumpism as he is incapable of grasping new ideas. He is a practical politician in every sense, and the circumstance that he will be called by a name not his own will make him a congenial addition to a machine which calls itself a party.

PERSONAL.

——Marshal BLANCO is in a position which, despite its enormous difficulties, has at least the merit of assuring to him the reputation of a would-be reformer. Unless he follows exactly in the footsteps of his balefully illustrious predecessor—a policy quite out of the question—he simply must change the condition of Cuba more or less for the better. By finding out what WEYLER did regarding anything whatever, and then giving unlike or contrary orders, BLANCO can, to that extent, demonstrate his own good intentions and wisdom, and gain much needed credit for Spanish civilization. He seems to recognize these facts, and almost every one of his orders has been simply the revocation of an edict issued by WEYLER. It will be judicious for him to remember, however, that this system will not always work well. Sometimes an act that would have been highly meritorious if performed yesterday, is an atrocious crime if performed to-day, and the "reconcentrados" supply a striking illustration of this statement. Had they, soon after WEYLER first dragged them from their homes, been treated as BLANCO now commands, they could have gone back to the farms and somehow or other would probably have kept themselves alive. At present it is too late. The unfortunate, penned up in the towns for months, wasted by disease and on the verge of starvation, will return to desolated fields, and what are they to do there in the months that must pass before a crop can be planted, raised, and gathered? Unless they are supplied with rations, an almost impossible task in existing conditions, this newly granted liberty will amount to little more than permission to get into out-of-the-way places and die, where foreign correspondents will not be likely to see them.

——Such an episode as that which disturbed the Presbyterian Synod of New Brunswick this week would have created, not many years ago, widespread excitement and endless talk. It would have been considered a tragedy, and comparatively few people would have doubted the enormous gravity of Dr. SHIELDS'S loss. Today conditions are reversed, and comparatively few regard the erasure of the Princeton divine's name from the roll of the Synod as anything more than a singularly empty formality. Dr. SHIELDS himself seems to have been much disturbed by the little storm of which he found himself the centre, but even he did not deem it necessary to defend his course in signing the petition for a license for the Princeton Inn, and the fiercest of his critics let him escape, from their jurisdiction practically unpunished. Lord CLARENDON, in days when ecclesiastical discipline was marked by more energy than it is now, was moved to remark that "clergymen know the least and take the worst measure of human affairs of all mankind that can read and write." Whether his Lordship would say the same thing now, and use this Princeton case as exemplification of his belief, is a problem that hardly demands solution. It does not raise even the question of "orthodoxy," in which there is still a mild academic interest almost everywhere. Dr. SHIELDS exercised his judgment on a matter which was distinctly one of expediency. Whether, as some may think, he chose a lesser evil in preference to a greater, when he signed the now famous petition, or whether he chose to establish a good thing in place of a bad one, as most reasonable judges will incline to believe, he acted well within his rights, and the violent abuse that has been heaped upon him by backwoods exhorters and journalistic abominations like The Voice was amusing rather than otherwise to the general public. To be in or out of this or that denomination means so very little at present that really one feels like asking whether anything at all has happened, and to wonder why such a hubbub has been raised over this case of assisted emigration.

——Just think of it! The great "JOE" LADUE has been robbed by a Chicago pickpocket of nuggets which all the terrors of the Klondike did not prevent him from seizing and carrying safely away. Chicago enterprise is undaunted. One may be able to contend with elemental forces and arctic darkness, and still meet his match in the Marvel City. Mr. LADUE should come to New York and stay here. We, too, have pickpockets, but they would respect his toils and his honors, and permit him to lose his nuggets in Wall Street, where he would at least have the fun of watching the tape.

CURRENT NOTES.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe of Boston sails for Europe to-day, intending to remain there until next Spring.

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Agents of the Italian Government are reported to be buying large quantities of tobacco in Kentucky and Tennessee.

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Ex-Congressman William T. Ellis is looming up as a candidate for the Democratic nomination in 1899 for Governor of Kentucky.

* * *

A resident of Paola, Kan., has filed, in Topeka, a chattel mortgage which describes the property as being "one mule colt, with curly hair and blue eyes."

* * *

There are many people in Maine who want the State Legislature to enact a law next Winter providing punishment for heedless sportsmen who kill men by mistake for deer or other game.

* * *

A bill for a Constitutional Convention has been reported favorably in the Georgia House of Representatives. Each Congressional district is to elect ten delegates, who are to serve without pay.

* * *

The body of the late Major Lewis Ginter of Richmond, Va., is to be placed in a granite and marble mausoleum, to cost $20,000, in Hollywood Cemetery, on a slope overlooking the James River.

* * *

Merchants in Jackson, Miss., including some of the heaviest rent payers, are pleading with their landlords to abate one month's rent on account of the suspension of business caused by the yellow fever scare.

* * *

Mr. Albert P. Chapin and wife of Springfield, Mass., celebrated yesterday the sixtieth anniversary of their wedding. The day was also Mr. Chapin's eighty-first birthday. Mrs. Chapin is one year younger than he.

* * *

The Fitchburg Railroad has refused to comply with the request of the Boston Retail Merchants' Association for special passenger rates during merchants' week on the ground that the commercial interests of the towns along its line should be protected.

* * *

Official figures from all but six counties in Maryland show that in them 82,255 votes were cast against the proposed civil service amendment to the State Constitution, and only 15,580 in its favor. The City of Baltimore voted against it more than four to one.

* * *

A woman has been granted a partial divorce in Baltimore and $6 a week alimony, with the proviso that the wedding presents shall be divided equally between her and her husband, subject to the ratification of the court, except that each shall retain those manifestly intended by the donors for the one or the other. They were married about four years ago.

* * *

The Rev. Rice R. Whittier, who died recently at Deerfield, N. H., aged eighty years, directed in his will that his body should be buried "west of his precious mother's headstone," his monument to be, and uninscribed, a white stone that he found in his pasture and placed at his front door. He says: "It may not be heavily mossed over before the Lord Himself shall descend from heaven with a shout."

Mr. Hannis Taylor on Cuba.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In an editorial contained in your issue of the 9th inst. you have fallen into a strange confusion that does me great injustice. My article in The North American Review upon the Cuban question was "based upon facts accessible to everybody." After the same investigation you could have written the article just as well as myself, as every matter specially derived from my official station was carefully avoided. The only power that could have had the right to object to the publication of that article was the present Administration, under which I last held office. As I have already publicly stated, I so conducted myself beforehand toward that body as to put it beyond its power ever to criticise in the slightest particular my action as a private citizen, for which I am alone responsible. After the article in question had been thus published, Senator Salvani, the close friend and political representative of Castelar, attempted to prove, by bringing out certain private conversations had with me at his own house and at the legation, that I had always talked and acted in the interest of peace while at Madrid. As these private conversations correctly reported by the Senator were had with him as the representative and agent of Castelar, my lips were of course unsealed as to the subject matter of that transaction, which had nothing to do with my diplomatic character. In my article there is not the slightest reference to any "conversations with Spanish statesmen," and I did not refer afterward to my memorable interview with Castelar until his chosen representative gave me the absolute right to do so. You will search in vain for any just ground upon which to assail my right to speak plainly and freely to the American people upon a subject in which they have at present a vital interest. Passing events are every day confirming all that I have said, and before three months are over the necessity that prompted my course of action, deliberately undertaken with a full sense of its responsibility, will be apparent to everybody. When we have arrived at the inevitable all of you will admit that I have rendered a public service for which I should be specially commended, because a timid man would not have dared to perform it. I am sure your sense of justice will give a place to this communication.

HANNIS TAYLOR.

Washington, Nov. 9, 1897.

APPEAL FOR CANCER PATIENTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I beg to place before the public the fact that the healthy beginning which has been made to take care of destitute women afflicted with cancer has to depend wholly upon general charity. That is, I have started out on the principle that I will not appeal to rich individuals if I can possibly help it; but I appeal constantly to the vast number of people who make up the human family, and care that it should be as happy a family as possible. The richest members of the community will no doubt give something to my work as well as the well-to-do, but I have a great desire to be helped by people in general in such a charity as the one I am striving for. The success I have had grows every week more pronounced—in the good to the sick which we nurses can do, and the spirit we find in women coming to offer their help as nurses, free of all charge, and sometimes with offers of their earnings—but for three months I have had extremely slight help in regard to money, and my resources are nearly exhausted. The interest and care for my work must continue in the public mind or I shall fail. This would have been prevented by the large "reserve fund" with which I have been advised to strengthen my endeavor, but which is not in accordance with my plan.

I have two floors in a tenement, occupied by five cancer cases; two rooms in a neighboring attic, and a neighboring basement. These three places are sufficient to accommodate my patients and five helpers, with rooms for office and laundry. The rental amounts to $32 a month. Our arrangements are severely simple. We are crowded. We workers labor diligently every moment of a long day, but our only anxiety is lest we must cease to be of use to such persons as I will now describe:

A lady, shabbily dressed but of great dignity and sweetness, called lately to ask us to let her make her home in our poor quarters. She had been ill of cancer for a year, (a very severe case,) was utterly alone, and had become unpleasant to her fellow-lodgers and unwelcome in places to which she went in search of work. She was, I saw, a very difficult patient to receive into crowded quarters. But her despair when I hesitated (she quietly said that no hospital would take her because she could not be operated upon, and that suicide seemed her only resource) made me consult with my helpers. We decided to make room for her in our combined sitting room and dispensary, in spite of the offensive cancerous condition from which she suffered and also all those near her. When she returned to us, so near death as to be almost speechless from the cancer over her heart, we had a pretty and comfortable corner arranged for her, supplied with a new bed, screens, &c., which we had been obliged to buy. I set about putting her into a perfectly neat and easy state, remained on the couch near her at night, and gave her frequent nourishment. She sighed with such deep relief after the first dressing of the cancer (saying that it was the first comfort she had felt in a year) that I was more than repaid for the extreme inconvenience to which we had all been put by her coming. In three days she died. We found $40 in her purse with which to bury her, but no clue to any friends or relatives. She had told me that she had none who could be called upon. At her lodging house all that she had told us was proved to be true. Her devoutness of mind (she was a Baptist) was evinced by a lovely quotation written in her own hand in her Bible and by the verses there marked, but she had not wished to have the Baptist minister called; he came after her death.

Another patient is with us who was treated at a hospital as long as the doctors thought it best to operate upon her. Then she was sent to a crowded home, where there was poverty, and nothing could be done for her of a helpful nature. She had been in highly responsible positions in three of the leading business houses of the city. She was utterly at a loss, from lack of money, lack of treatment for her cancer, lack of a place to die in with any ease of mind. We have received her here, and have found that we can bless her with some comfort; and we have learned to love her for her beautiful qualities, as well as because she is ill and dependent upon our care.

Such are the instances of misery we meet by our charity. Besides our five patients, two more such pathetic cases are expecting to come to us. Many persons are treated and relieved by us who are not members of our little household. Shall such help cease or shall it grow more abundant?

I need for my work money to use in current expenses and small donations to the poor; also warm wrappers, blankets, shawls, boots and rubbers, peroxide of hydrogen, creolin, adhesive plaster, and many other things necessary for the destitute sick. I beg for them most earnestly.

ROSE HAWTHORNE LATHROP.
668 Water Street, New York, Nov. 12, 1897.

NUGGETS.

Not Much of a Walker.

"What's this item of $39 for?" asked the Treasurer of the Fly Chasers' Union.

"Car fare for the walking delegate," responded the President.—Philadelphia North American.

A Club Failure.

A number of Atchison men who have dyspepsia recently formed a club to exchange ideas, but they are all so bad tempered that they had a fight the first night.—Atchison (Kan.) Globe.

Why They Moved.

"I wonder what induced the Paldens to sell their beautiful home and move? They haven't suffered financial reverses, have they?"

"Oh, no, indeed; but you see Mrs. Palden acted as one of the judges in a baby show up in that neighborhood."—Chicago Journal.

Business Expedient.

Superintendent—Mr. Centum, I don't know what we are going to do with that last lot of stockings. We've marked them down again and again, but nobody seems to want them.

Merchant—Just mark them up 10 per cent. above the original price and put them on the bargain counter.—Boston Transcript.

Valid Excuse.

She—How is it you were not at Westend's reception?

He—I staid away on account of a personal matter.

She—May I ask what it was?

He—Will you promise to keep it secret.

She—Yes.

He—Well, they failed to send me an invitation.—Collier's Weekly.

REGRET.

Susan Hartley in Boston Courier.

Time was when twilight wrapped the earth
Within its dim, enchanted hazes,
She always met me at the gate,
Amid the sleepy snow-white daisies;
The vesper robins sang of love,
The moon smiled softly from above.

Her little hand reposed in mine,
Her head against my shoulder nestled;
Her voice was gentle as the dews
That on the vine leaves sweetly rustled;
She said, whatever might betide,
Her only joy was by my side.

The stars looked curious when we kissed,
Full fiercely piped the jealous crickets;
The fireflies round her golden head
Flew from the misty meadow thickets;
She seemed an angel all in white,
With airy little frills bedight.

But now, alas, those happy days
Have vanished like a dream of heaven;
She rides a wheel, and never more
I find her waiting me at even.
In fact, we scarcely ever meet,
We only race from street to street.

In vain I plead, "Pray stay a while
And to my tender accents listen."
"But you must catch me first," she cries,
With cheeks aglow and eyes aglisten;
And off she flies o'er hill and plain,
While I pursue with might and main.

The moon has no more charms for me,
I hail no more the restful shadows;
There is no balm in the sweet air
That blows up from the twilight meadows;
I scarce can tell her from a score
Of cyclers when she rides before.

O, youth, too trusting and too fond,
Who wears a heart with romance laden,
Beware, I pray you, ere too late,
The glances of a cycling maiden;
For love himself away will steal,
Changing his light wings for a wheel!

ORAKZAI MEET LOCKHART

Tribesmen Asked to Restore Captured Rifles and Pay a Fine of 30,000 Rupees.

VICEROY ORDERS AN INQUIRY

Gen. Westmacott's Disastrous Retreat to be Investigated—A Survivor of Lieut. McIntyre's Party Tells of His Heroic End.

SIMLA, Nov. 12.—A full representation of the Orakzai tribes met Gen. Sir William Lockhart, the British commander, to-day, at the Maidan Valley camp, and heard the terms which he insisted upon for their submission, namely, the restitution of all the rifles captured since the outbreak, their disarmament by another 500 rifles, the payment of a fine of 30,000 rupees, and the formal submission of the tribes, in full durbar, to Gen. Lockhart within a fortnight.

A portion of the Orakzai envoys seemed to demur at these terms.

The Viceroy of India, the Earl of Elgin, has ordered a court of inquiry to investigate the disastrous reconnaissance of the British force, under Gen. Westmacott, which on Wednesday last reached the summit of the Saran-Sar Mountain with little resistance and afterward retreated, closely pursued by the enemy, with the loss of about fifty killed and wounded, the British rear guard only being saved by the happy disposition made of the troops by the commanding officer.

Official dispatches from Maidan, in the Maidan Valley, say that yesterday Sir William Lockhart, with Gen. Gaselee's brigade, made another reconnoissance in the direction of Saran-Sar Mountain, with a view of completing the survey and for forage. Both objects were accomplished, and the troops destroyed the enemy's defenses and forty villages.

Lieut. Wright was wounded and one sepoy was killed. The tribesmen lost heavily.

Dispatches received from the British camp in the Maidan Valley say that a man who has just come in there brought some details of the killing of Lieut. McIntyre and the twelve men belonging to the Northamptonshire Regiment who met death while endeavoring to save the wounded of the regiment during the retreat from the Saran-Sar Mountain. This survivor says that when the Lieutenant found himself isolated he dispatched him for aid, as the small party was hampered by the wounded and would not desert them.

The rest of the sad but gallant tale will never be known. But, as shown in the dispatches of yesterday, Lieut. McIntyre and his handful of men sacrificed their lives for their wounded comrades, the positions in which the bodies were found showing they died bravely fighting to the last. The enemy was afraid to rush upon the little band, the dispatches also say, but shot at them from points of vantage until every man of the British detachment died from rifle bullet wounds.

ICE-BREAKING ARCTIC STEAMER.

Capt. Sverdrup of the Fram to Attend a Conference in Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 12.—Capt. Sverdrup of the Fram, of Nansen exploration fame, has arrived here to take part in the proceedings of a conference, to which American engineers were invited, for the discussion of the feasibility of constructing an ice-breaking steamer to penetrate the Arctic seas, especially along the coast of Siberia.

Next June Capt. Sverdrup will start in the Fram for Greenland at the head of a Norwegian exploring expedition which, it is expected, will be absent about two years.

BURGESS, THE PAINTER, DEAD.

Member of the British Royal Academy Expires in London.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—John Bagnold Burgess, member of the Royal Academy and a distinguished painter, died to-day, in his sixty-eighth year.

Mr. Burgess was born Oct. 21, 1830, at Chelsea and received his artistic education at the Royal Academy, of which he was elected an Associate on June 18, 1877, and made R. A. in 1889. Among his best-known pictures are "Eastern Life," "Bravo Toro," "The Barber's Prodigy," "Licensing the Beggars in Spain," "The Letter Writer," "The Student in Disgrace," and "The Meal at the Fountain."

RUSSIAN MINISTER RELIEVED.

M. E. de Kotzebue to be Succeeded by Count Cassini Now at Pekin.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 12.—The Russian Minister to the United States, M. E. de Kotzebue, has been relieved of his post at his own request, and owing to his wife's ill health.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—It is learned at the State Department that Mr. Kotzebue has not only resigned from the Washington mission, but that his resignation has been accepted by the Russian Foreign Office and his successor has been appointed in the person of Count Cassini, the present Russian Minister at Pekin.

Mr. Kotzebue, was induced to relinquish his office mainly on account of the ill health of his wife, who was unable to endure the ocean passage to the United States. While he has not yet been placed in the diplomatic service, it is expected by his friends here that he will be given an appointment in the Russian Council.

WOMAN ACCUSED OF BLACKMAIL.

Florence Stansfield Arraigned on Complaint of Earl Carrington.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—At the Westminster Police Court to-day a woman, who gave her name as Florence Stansfield and an address in the St. John's Wood district of London, was arraigned on a charge of blackmailing Earl Carrington, Joint-Hereditary Lord Great Chamberlain of England. She is a fine-looking woman of distinguished manners.

The proceedings developed the fact that she had sent letters to Lord Carrington demanding money. But in court to-day her counsel apologized on her behalf to Lord Carrington, and explained that his client had written the letters under a mistake as to identity, as Lord Carrington was not the man who had represented himself to her as being that nobleman.

Lord Carrington denied ever having seen her until to-day. The Scotland Yard officer who arrested her deposed that she told him she had known a man for many years who went under the name of Lloyd, and who she had all along believed was Earl Carrington.

The magistrate declined to allow the case to be withdrawn, and committed the prisoner for trial at the Criminal Court, Old Bailey.

Bank Directors Arrested in London.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—Col. F. R. Howel and Thomas Cory, Directors of the National Bank of New South Wales, now in liquidation, were arrested yesterday evening and were charged at Bow Street Police Court, this afternoon with embezzling £30,000 ($150,000) of the funds of the bank. They were remanded in bail to the amount of £3,000 ($15,000) each.

Sultan Decorates Muravieff.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 12.—The Sultan has conferred upon Count Murafieff, the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, the Grand Cordon of the Osmanli Order, for his services in "consolidating the friendship existing between the two countries."

Cotton at the Liverpool Docks.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 12.—The Mersey Docks and Harbor Board has decided to reduce the rate of discharging North American Company cotton at the Liverpool docks from 8d. to 6¼d. per ton.

Sea of Azov Ports Closing.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 12.—Owing to sudden frosts the ports in the Sea of Azov are freezing, and, consequently, a considerable quantity of grain which was being prepared for export cannot be shipped.

NO IMPEACHMENT AT VIENNA.

Members of the Left in the Reichsrath Ready to Co-Operate in a Peaceful Settlement of Troubles.

VIENNA, Nov. 12.—The Unterhaus discussed to-day the proposal to impeach the Ministers for an alleged violation of their Ministerial powers by the issuance of a decree authorizing the official use of the Czech language in Bohemia. The members of the Left retired from the chamber at the beginning of the sitting, after a declaration that they would readily co-operate in a constitutional settlement of the question, if necessary, by peaceful compromise.

The impeachment proposal was finally rejected by a vote of 177 against 171.

Count Badeni, the Premier, replying to the proposal to impeach the Ministers, declared that those who thought or hoped the Government would efface itself or the Cabinet retire were very much mistaken. Nothing of the kind would happen, he said, let their opponents be never so much disappointed. In concluding, he asked the rival parties to agree to a truce among themselves.

The speech took the House by surprise, as disposing of all current rumors that Count Badeni has been on the eve of resigning. It is evident that a new departure is to be the outcome of the audiences Emperor Francis Joseph has given Count Badeni, Baron Banffy, the Hungarian Premier, and others.

Count Badeni kept the secret well, even his own supporters being ignorant of it till the announcement was made. But grave doubts are expressed whether the Premier is any nearer the solution of the crisis. In a striking passage of his speech he declared that the recent unfortunate proceedings in the Reichsrath did not affect "the conviction of the Government as to the importance of the German race and the position to which it is entitled in the monarchy." The Government, he asserted, was determined to be "just toward the Germans, as well as to the other nationalities."

The German speakers who followed the Premier complained of his failure to present definite proposals, and declared that they no longer had confidence in him. They even hinted that they would require substantial guarantees of the sincerity of the Government before negotiating for the proposed truce.

Dr. Abrahamovics, the First Vice President of the Lower House of the Reichsrath, has been elected President of that body, in succession to Dr. Kathrein, who resigned that office on Oct. 26. It was understood that Dr. Kathrein's resignation was due to the fact that he was opposed to taking extreme measures against the obstruction being carried on by the aggressive section of the German representatives.

Dr. Ebenhoch was mentioned on Tuesday last as likely to be the new President of the Lower House of the Reichsrath. It was added that the latter was a man of the most robust type and of the most determined disposition. Therefore, it was expected that his Presidency, supposing he was elected, would be marked by a repetition of the violent scenes which have been witnessed in the Lower House of the Austrian Parliament for a long time past.

Dr. Abrahamovics has acted as President since the resignation of Dr. Kathrein, but he does not appear to have been able to quell the uproars which have repeatedly occurred in the House, although in his efforts to do so he has repeatedly suspended the sittings.

THE BELGICA AT MONTEVIDEO.

Lieut. Gerlache's Expedition on Its Way to Graham's Land.

MONTEVIDEO, Nov. 12.—The steamer Belgica, having on board Lieut. Gerlache and his colleagues of the Gerlache antarctic expedition, which left Antwerp on Aug. 15 last, bound for Graham's Land, has arrived here.

MAASDAM RETURNS TO PORT.

The Holland-American Line Steamer's Engines Disabled Off Scilly.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—The Holland-American Line steamer Maasdam, Capt. Potjer, which sailed from Rotterdam on Nov. 3 for New York, passed the Scilly Islands to-day and signaled that she was returning to Plymouth with her engines disabled seriously.

SWIFT CRUISER FOR HAITI.

Germany Will Send the Kaiserin Augusta to Seek Redress.

BERLIN, Nov. 12.—It is said that the Kaiserin Augusta, one of the fastest vessels in the German Navy, will be ordered to Port au Prince, Haiti, instead of the Gefion, in connection with the difficulty that has grown out of the unwillingness of the Haitian Government to grant indemnity for the recent unlawful imprisonment of Herr Lueders.

KAISER THREATENS THE POPE.

Von Bulow Complains of His Sympathy with France and Russia.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—The Rome correspondent of The Daily Chronicle says:

"Baron von Bulow, Prussian Minister at the Vatican, in an interview with the Pope, has warmly complained against the sympathy of the Vatican with the Franco-Russian Alliance and its hostility to the Triple Alliance. He declared in the name of Emperor William that if the Vatican persisted in such a policy the German Government would retaliate on the Roman Catholics."

DEATH IN SPANISH FLOODS.

Fifteen Bodies Recovered and Large Numbers of Cattle Killed.

MADRID, Nov. 12.—Further details received regarding the floods in various parts of Spain, notably in the Provinces of Saragossa, Valencia, and Malaga, where railroad traffic and telegraphic communication have been seriously interfered with, show that fifteen corpses have already been recovered.

In the neighborhood of Valencia enormous numbers of cattle have perished, and the villages of Grao and Nazaret have been completely inundated. Many of the houses of those places have collapsed.

PORTUGUESE BARK A PRIZE.

Abandoned Vessel Manned by British Tars Off the Scilly Isles.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—The Portuguese bark Para, Capt. Castanheira, from Pensacola Sept. 2, for Trouville, was abandoned about forty-two miles southwest of Bishop Rock Light, Scilly Isles, at noon yesterday. The crew were taken on board of the British steamer Bourbon, which was passing at the time.

The Bourbon afterward took the Portuguese bark in tow and continued with her till midnight, when the hawser parted. The steamer then placed her own mate on board the Para, with a crew of five men, who set sail and proceeded with their prize for Liverpool.

SHARES OF THE COATS DROP.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—Shares of "The Coats," as the great thread monopoly company is known, dropped 11 points to-day on the presentation of an unfavorable annual report, showing that the profits during the past year have fallen of £100,000, ($500,000.)

On June 24, 1896, it was announced that J. & P. Coats; Clark & Co., Jonas Brooks & Brothers, and James Chadwick & Brothers, all big thread manufacturing concerns, had amalgamated under the name of The Coats, and it was added that the company would raise the total nominal capital from £5,750,000 ($28,850,000) to £7,500,000, ($36,500,000.)

The Etruria Passes Queenstown.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 13.—The Cunard steamer Etruria, Capt. Ferguson, which sailed from New York Nov. 6 for this port and Liverpool, passed Kinsale at 12:45 this morning, but was unable to come up to Queenstown to land passengers and mails, owing to the high sea. She took the pilot and lifeboat on board and proceeded for Liverpool.

Anarchist Newspaper Confiscated.

BERLIN, Nov. 12.—The police have confiscated the Anarchist sheet Neuesleben for publishing an article glorifying the Anarchists of Haymarket Square, Chicago, the anniversary of whose execution was celebrated here yesterday by the Anarchists at a meeting which, after several inflammatory speeches, the police dissolved.

Seven Perish in a Silesian Mine.

BERLIN, Nov. 12.—Seven persons perished yesterday in a fire which broke out among the woodwork of the shaft of a mine near Antonienhuette, Silesia.

THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

First Public Rehearsal Yesterday Attended by a Large Audience.

That good music is growing in the esteem of New Yorkers received a new demonstration yesterday at the first public rehearsal of the Philharmonic Society in Carnegie Hall. The auditorium was packed, as it has not been since the days when all the women transformed themselves into Queens of Sheba and went up to learn wisdom from the Solomon of the piano. No doubt a large part of the audience was attracted by the announcement that the famous Belgian violinist, Eugene Ysaye, was to be the soloist, but that does not materially alter the situation, for M. Ysaye is known to be a firm advocate and a persistent performer of all that is best in the répertoire of the violinist, and no one could have expected a display of virtuoso trickery in the two numbers chosen by him for the occasion of his reappearance before an American audience.

One of these numbers was Mozart's violin concerto in E flat, opus 268, composed at Salzburg in 1776. Mozart wrote five violin concertos in the previous year, those numbered 207, 211, 216, 218, and 219. That written in 1776 properly belongs to this series, produced when the boy was in his twentieth year. The work is by no means tinctured with juvenility. It must be recollected that Mozart was as precocious in his violin playing and composing as he was in his piano work. When a mere child he astounded his father by taking the second violin part in a quartet at sight and without any previous instruction in playing the instrument. Incredible as this seems, it is a fact substantiated by good testimony. In 1777 his father wrote to him: "You have no idea how well you play the violin; if you would only do yourself justice, and play with boldness, spirit, and fire, you would be the first violinist in Europe." The concerto in E flat, played here for the first time (so far as known) yesterday, shows excellently how well Mozart understood the instrument. The first movement is the best of the three, according to our modern ideas, being broader and more virile in its subject matter, and freer in its treatment than the other two, of which the second shows the dominance of the conventional ornaments of the time, while the third is a rondo with the usual concession to the popular demand for geniality in a finale. It may be doubted whether any other violinist now in this part of the world, except Franz Kneisel, could make the work effective to a modern audience as M. Ysaye did. In his hands it became a veritable tour de force, and won every heart over by the purity and suavity of its melodic style and the Spring-like character of its musical atmosphere.

M. Ysaye's other number was Bach's concerto for violin and orchestra, in F minor. It is almost unnecessary to say that the work is beautiful. Bach never wrote anything for the violin that was not so. M. Ysaye is a devoted lover of Bach, and he played the work superbly, so superbly that even the matinée audience, usually somewhat undemonstrative, burst into a thunder of applause and cheers, to which the player was compelled to respond with an additional number. M. Ysaye's technic has lost none of its excellence, and his admirable nuancing and phrasing remain models of this kind.

The orchestral numbers were Dvorak's E minor symphony, "From the New World," the dream music from Humperdinck's "Hansel and Gretel," and the prelude to Wagner's "Die Meistersinger." The orchestra did its work well in all of these, and Mr. Seidl's reading of them was thoroughly sympathetic. The Dvorak symphony is always welcome, and the splendid workmanship of the Humperdinck music gives it unfailing interest. The whole programme will be repeated to-night.

OPERA PLANS FOR NEXT YEAR.

Mr. Grau Says that His Season Will Begin in Chicago, Not Here.

Maurice Grau, who came to this country to perfect some of the details for his opera season at the Metropolitan Opera House during the season of 1898-9, and particularly to engage some of the prominent artists now in this country for his season at Covent Garden next Spring, will sail this morning on the Cunard Line steamer Campania for Liverpool. During Mr. Grau's brief stay here he engaged Mme. Johanna Gadski, Signor Campanari, and David Bispham. Mme. Gadski will sing many of the principal Wagnerian rôles with the Damrosch & Ellis Opera Company this season, and after that she will go to London to prepare herself for the Covent Garden season.

Regarding the season in this country, Mr. Grau said that his plans were not perfected, but it had been decided that, instead of opening in New York, the season would begin in Chicago about Nov. 14 or 17. This was decided upon because he did not care to conflict with the Horse Show, which will be held later next year than this. Mr. Grau was confident that Mmes. Melba and Nordica would be members of the company again, and he will return to this country in January or February for a week or two, when he will be in a position to give more definite information regarding the New York season.

The Tremont Theatre in Boston, one of the assets of the Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau Company, will either be leased or sold outright in a few days to the syndicate formed by John B. Schoeffel in Boston.

Pleasure Palace Attractions.

The Pleasure Palace has procured Auguste Van Biene for a dramatic sketch, and also Edward J. Henley, who will appear Nov. 29. Robert J. Downing, the tragedian, is under contract to appear Dec. 18, in the arena scene from "The Gladiator."

BARNUM'S CIRCUS ON THE SEA.

Start for England Was Delayed by Unruly Elephants.

Barnum & Bailey's circus,, loaded on the Atlantic Transport Line steamer Massachusetts, did not clear New York until late yesterday afternoon. Nearly all the morning was occupied with the loading of the gay-colored vans, and the shipment of the ten elephants still further delayed the ark's departure.

Two of the big animals went aboard quietly, but no amount of prodding would persuade the others to leave the dock. They minutely examined the crevices, sniffed the air, and refused to stir. Later the vessel was pulled away from the dock, and a broad lighter run alongside the pier. Mandarin, the huge Asiatic elephant, was then inveigled into a crate, cables were placed beneath it, and he was swung, making and trumpeting shrilly, upon the lighter. Mandarin's head was slightly cut by collision with a plank while the crate was being lowered.

Slam, before she went aboard, picked up a carpenter's saw and was playing with it, until her keeper sternly ordered her to drop it. She obeyed with such alacrity that the business edge of the saw fell on her trunk and made a slight gash.

Special Agent Allen said that Mr. Bailey had contracted to pay the Atlantic Transport Line £24,000 (about $120,000,) to carry over and return the whole circus. This involves two trips on specially equipped boats and transportation for about four hundred attachés at other times.

MAKING THE NEW YORK LONGER

Skillful Piece of Work on the Well Known River Steamer.

A piece of elaborate mechanical work was begun yesterday at the Erie Basin on the Albany Day Line boat New York, which has been placed in dry dock to be lengthened thirty feet. It is said to be the first case of lengthening a steel steamboat by parting her amidships, moving forward one section, and filling in the gap. The work has been done on ocean-going craft, however. The gunboats Castine and Machias were so lengthened, the Hamburg-American Line steamship Auguste Victoria was lengthened sixty feet last year, and the North German Lloyd steamship Spree is to be similarly increased in size.

The New York was built at Wilmington, Del., ten years ago, and is 301 feet long, of 40 feet beam, and 11 feet depth.

She has been placed in dock so that the forward half rests on a cradle. When she has been cut in two the forward half will be hauled forward on the cradle, and new frames and plates inserted in the breach. The division will be made between the engines and boilers, and the cabin space will be materially increased.

Rapid Work with a Twelve-Inch Gun.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—The War Department has just completed a most interesting test at Sandy Hook of the Crozier-Buffington disappearing gun carriage. With a twelve-inch gun mounted on this carriage, ten rounds were fired in 15 minutes and 57 seconds, the machinery working without a hitch. This is the highest rate of fire ever attained on a carriage of the class tested with a twelve-inch gun.

ASTORIA FLOWER DISPLAY

Exhibition of the Gardeners' Society Opened in the Ballroom of the New Hotel.

MANY PRIZES FOR J. B. COLGATE

Every Available Space, Including the Conservatory and Foyer, Dense with Foliage and Blossoms—Show for the Benefit of the Loomis Sanitarium.

Flowers in great profusion filled the ballroom of the Hotel Astoria yesterday, when the floral exhibition of the New York Gardeners' Society was opened. Every available space, including the conservatory and foyer, was dense with foliage and blossoms. The exhibition is for the benefit of the Loomis Sanitarium for Consumptives at Liberty, N. Y.

Six immense palms, the property of J. B. Colgate, meet the eye as one enters the hall. On the stage is a collection of chrysanthemums of every hue, while on all three sides of the hall are violets, orchids, roses, carnations, cannas, and ferns. Clappe's Waldorf-Astoria Band was hidden behind a clump of plants, and discoursed music while a fashionable assemblage passed through the halls.

Following are the exhibits:

Richard Brett, gardener for J. B. Colgate, Rex begonias and decorative plants.

Charles Knight, for Mrs. E. R. Ladew, Glen Cove, L. I., palms, chrysanthemums and greenhouse plants.

William Duckham, for D. Willis James of Madison, N. J., palms, double violets, and dracaenas.

A. L. Marshall, for J. B. Dutcher, Paulding, N. Y., foliage plants, Rex begonias, and seedling cannas.

Andrew A. Taafft, for F. O. Matthewsen, Irvington, roses, carnations, callas.

A. Herrington, for H. McK. Twombly, Madison, N. J., palms, dracaenas, foliage plants, ferns, and orchids.

William Turner, for William Rockefeller, Tarrytown, N. Y., ferns, chrysanthemums, roses, carnations, and grapes.

John A. Boyle, for James W. Elwell, Brooklyn, N. Y., crotons, midget, and green roses.

William Dickson, for Deaf and Dumb Institute, New York, chrysanthemums.

James Dowlen, for Gen. H. L. Terrell, Seabright, foliage plants and violets.

William Anderson, for F. E. Constable, Mammaroneck, eucharis amazonicas, in flower.

J. B. Colgate's display won no less than ten first prizes and several second prizes. Some of the principal awards made follow:

PLANTS.

Best group of decorative plants, (chrysanthemums excluded,) first prize, silver cup, offered by Mrs. William C. Whitney, won by Charles Knight, gardener for Mrs. Ladew.

Best collection of stove and greenhouse plants, first prize, silver cup, offered by Elbridge T. Gerry, won by Richard Brett, for J. B. Colgate.

Best group of crotons, arranged for effect, first prize, silver cup, offered by Mrs. J. Hood-Wright, won by Richard Brett.

Most beautiful arrangement of orchids in flower, first prize, silver cup, offered by William E. Dodge, won by Henry Clinkaberry, for Charles Roebling.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

Best group of chrysanthemums, arranged for effect, to cover 100 feet, first prize, silver cup, offered by Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, won by Robert White, for Charles Graefe.

Best collection of cut chrysanthemums, first prize, silver cup, offered by James Speyer, won by R. G. Winslade, for Mrs. Miriam Osborne.

Best six varieties, six blooms of each, first prize, silver cup, offered by Mrs. A. L. Loomis, won by Peter Duff, for J. Crosby Brown.

Best collection of orchids, first prize, silver cup, offered by Mrs. Richard Irvin, won by Henry Clinkaberry, for Charles Roebling.

Best 100 double violets, first prize, $5, offered by Mrs. J. B. Trevor, won by William Duckham, for D. Willis James.

Best collective exhibit (flowers and plants) made by a private gardener, silver cup, offered by Mrs. J. Hood-Wright, won by Richard Brett, for J. B. Colgate.

The exhibit will be open to-day from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. and on Sunday from 2 to 10 P. M. The price of admission to-day will be $1 and on Sunday 50 cents.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Scott—Shayne.

Edward S. Scott, Alderman-elect of the Fourteenth Ward, Brooklyn, and Miss Mary Shayne, a sister of Nella Bergen of De Wolf Hopper's "El Capitan" Company, were married Sunday night last at the home of the bride, 181 North Fourth Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Scott was a widower for five years, and has two sons. He lives at 145 North Sixth Street, and is a Trustee of the Seymour Club of Williamsburg, and one of the Board of Governors of the Brooklyn Athletic Club. Mrs. Scott formerly sang in the choir of St. Vincent de Paul's Church, in North Sixth Street, and later in the Church of the Holy Cross, in Flatbush. Her father, John Reardon, is a Police Sergeant attached to the Brooklyn department.

Ogden—Little.

In a dispatch published in yesterday's issue of this paper, in which an account was given of a wedding in Boston, the name of the bridegroom was given as Charles Ogden Walton of New York. The bridegroom was Charles Walton Ogden. He was married to Miss Ada Gertrude Little, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Mason Little of Boston.

This Was a Quiet Wedding.

JAMAICA, L. I., Nov. 12.—At Woodhaven yesterday Samuel Kurtz and Emma Klein, both deaf-mutes, were married by the Rev. Father Ernst, German Catholic priest, at the parsonage. The Rev. Mr. Ernst wrote the necessary questions and received the replies in writing, as he is not versed in the sign language.

CHRISTIAN MAN IN BUSINESS.

Addresses on the Subject Delivered at the Meeting of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew.

The New York Local Assembly of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew met yesterday afternoon in the vestry building of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, 29 Vesey Street. Two hundred business and professional men were present.

From 5 until 6:30 o'clock the members listened to short addresses on the Christian man in business. Frederick H. Betts of the law firm of Betts, Betts, Sheffield & Betts, 120 Broadway, said that there was one word which summed up the fundamental ideas of Christian life, and that word was fidelity. The same word signifies the keystone to business success. Fidelity to business is absolutely necessary for the proper upbuilding of the business man's career. The spirit of Christianity is necessary, and the Christian man in business is the man with best and noblest spirit in his work, who is faithful to himself and to his God.

Police Commissioner Andrews spoke on the same subject, but very briefly. Commissioner of Charities John P. Faure also spoke.

At the conclusion of the afternoon session a luncheon was served in the basement of the vestry building.

In the evening services were conducted in the chapel by the Rev. William M. Geer, the rector. He extended a hearty welcome from the clergy to the members of the brotherhood.

The Rev. J. Charles Roper of the General Theological Seminary delivered an address on "Ideal Manhood." He presented a graphic picture of the manhood of Jesus Christ and its effects on all humanity. Faith, Hope, and Charity were the three graces, he said, that, combined with the essential qualifications of manhood, made it ideal.

FITZSIMMONS AND THE ELKS.

Marion (Ind.) Lodge Suspended for Initiating the Champion.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Nov. 12.—Grand Exalted Ruler Meade D. Detwiler this evening suspended the Marion (Ind.) Lodge of Elks and forwarded the papers to District Deputy Armstrong, of that State, authorising him to secure the charter, paraphernalia, and lodge effects.

This action was due to the alleged violation of the laws of the order in the method of initiating Robert Fitzsimmons, the champion prizefighter.

DEATH LIST OF THE DAY.

THE REV. SABATO MORAIS.

The death of the Rev. Sabato Morais, LL. D., which occurred Thursday evening at his home, 546 North Fifth Street, Philadelphia, from paralysis of the brain, ended a long and busy life which was devoted to the promotion of the liberty and advancement of the human race, the defense of the conservatism of the Jewish religion, and the leadership and uplifting of the Jewish people.

Rabbi Morais was regarded by many, far and near, as the most eminent rabbi in this country, although he always repudiated the title of rabbi because, according to his construction of the law, there were no rabbis in the United States. He was known and honored by Jews throughout the world because of his intellectual power and his labors, loved for the purity of his life and the zeal of his service. His fame rose far beyond the boundaries of race, and he was known and admired by readers, thinkers, and theologians of all creeds.

He was born in Leghorn, Italy, April 29, 1824. He studied the Hebrew theology and language under the best masters of his native city, and in 1846, at the age of twenty-two years, was chosen head master of Hebrew in the orphans' school of the ancient Portuguese congregation in Bevis Marks, London. He remained there five years, and won the confidence and friendship of Sir Moses Montefiore and the entire Portuguese Jewish community, then, as now, a centre of intellectual activity, wealth, and philanthropic enterprise. There, also, he became an intimate friend of Joseph Mazzini, the Italian thinker whose advanced ideas had made him an exile from his own country.

In 1851 Mr. Morais was induced to come to this country and apply for the post of pastor of the Congregation Mickvé Israel (Hope of Israel) of Philadelphia, the oldest Jewish congregation in the State of Pennsylvania, and then one of the largest, wealthiest, and most influential in the United States. After he had been in Philadelphia a few weeks he was elected pastor by a large majority over all other applicants, succeeding the Rev. Isaac Leeser. He began his ministrations in April, 1851, and continued them until his death. He was one of the most affectionate and faithful of pastors, and with all his many interests and occupations never neglected his congregation or the immediate work connected with it, his devotion increasing as the allegiance of the congregation to the old forms and faith gradually impaired its strength.

He was a daring and liberal thinker, and a radical in Italian politics. He became a Freemason to advance Italian liberty and unity. In this country he was a conspicuous, active, and powerful opponent of slavery, and during the civil war he was made an honorary member of the Union League of Philadelphia. Yet he was the foremost champion of American Hebrew orthodoxy. With eloquent voice and forceful pen, with earnest piety and the strength of profound conviction, he fought against innovation and upheld the ancient tenets of the law. As a Zionist and Biblical scholar he had few peers in the world. He studied Talmudic polemics and literature deeply. Fully equipped and able to use his weapons well, he was by many regarded as the most powerful opponent of innovation and change, the clearest, ablest, and most convincing defender of conservatism and orthodoxy in this country, the recognized leader of that element of his religion and race.

His contributions to Jewish and general literature were innumerable. Most of his work of this kind was done to meet special issues and questions of the moment. Wherever and whenever he saw what he believed to be an error he attacked it directly; when his arguments or principles were assailed he met the attack as it came. Every Jewish journal in the country furnished him an outlet for his thought, and the Philadelphia newspapers printed many columns of his contributions on many subjects. He had always a place in every great public assemblage and demonstration in Philadelphia, and his voice was always potent. His efforts were chiefly instrumental in settling the long strike of Hebrew cloakmakers in Philadelphia last year.

When the Mamionides College was opened in Philadelphia, in 1867, Mr. Morais was made its Professor of the Bible and Biblical Literature. This position he occupied until the close of the college, in 1882. He was one of the most active leaders in the organization for the establishment of the Conservative Jewish Theological Seminary of New York, opened in January, 1887, and was made its President. In 1887 he received the degree of LL. D. from the University of Pennsylvania.

His last appearance in New York was at the dedication of the new temple, at Seventieth Street and Central Park West, of which Dr. H. Pereira Mendes is the minister. On that occasion Dr. Morais preached the dedicatory sermon.

His indomitable courage and self-sacrifice were illustrated during all his life by his unremitting labors in educational, charitable, and congregational enterprises, in his disregard of his personal interests and safety when there was anything to do for his faith. Only last year, when he was an old man, and supposed to be in his last illness, he defied the orders and warnings of his doctors and the urgency of nurses and family, and when the Day of Atonement came, left his bed, conducted the services for his congregation, and fasted the appointed twenty-four hours.

Personally he was one of the most modest and retiring of men. A powerful and aggressive factor in discussions of vast import and interest to millions of people, a deep, incisive, fearless thinker, speaker, and writer, his demeanor in social life was shrinking, almost timid.

He was stricken down at his supper table on Wednesday and did not regain consciousness. He was very ill in the Summer of 1896, but last Winter and during the Spring and Summer seemed in perfect health. He officiated in his congregation during the late high festivals of Rosh Hoshana and Yom Kippur, taught the Hebrew Education Society's school last Sunday, and gave directions to pupils at his home a few hours before he was stricken down.

He is survived by seven children—Mrs. Emanuel Cohen of Minneapolis, Henry S. Morais, Mrs. Eugene Lyon, Mrs. Herman Loeb, Miss Mirian Morais, Miss Esther Morais, and Leon D. Morais.

Rev. Dr. Thomas Stafford Drowne.

The funeral of the Rev. Dr. Thomas Stafford Drowne, who died on Wednesday, at Colchester, Conn., was held yesterday in Trinity Church, Portland, Conn. Dr. Drowne, who lived on Bedford Avenue, Flatbush, had been in Colchester for his health since last June. He was born at Fruit Hill, near Providence, R. I., July 9, 1823. He was graduated from Brown University in 1845, and from the General Theological Seminary in New York in 1848. He was admitted to priest's orders in 1849, and since then had been connected with many prominent Episcopal churches in Brooklyn, including Holy Trinity. He was Rector of St. Paul's Church for twenty-three years. In 1877 he was appointed Warden and Chaplain for St. Paul's and St. Mary's schools, in Garden City, L. I. The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him in 1866 by Norwich University.

Dr. Drowne was Secretary of the Diocese of Long Island, having held the position since 1869, and was also Secretary of the New York Theological Seminary and Corresponding Secretary for the Diocese of Long Island for the Church House, Westminster, London. He was one of the organizers of the Military Order of Foreign Wars, and was its first chaplain. He was a member of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution, his grandfather having been a surgeon in the Continental Army. He was a life member of the New York Historical Society, corresponding member of the Royal Historical Society of London, and corresponding Secretary for the historical societies of Rhode Island, Wisconsin, and Pennsylvania. He leaves a wife, three sons and a daughter.

John Straubenmueller.

John Straubenmueller, one of the oldest and best-known Germans of New York, died yesterday at his home, 231 East Eighty-seventh Street, at the age of eighty-three. He was born in 1814 in Germany, and began in 1833 the calling of a teacher in Stuttgart. His political activity in 1848 brought him into conflict with the authorities, and he came to the United States. In 1852 he landed in Baltimore, where he taught school. From 1862 to 1876 he was the Principal of a German free school in New York. His first literary work, a book of poems, was published in 1848. His "Pocahontas" was published in 1858 and "Herbstrose" in 1889.

Gen. Henry Street.

Gen. Henry Street, formerly Adjutant General of Louisiana, who was in charge of the State Militia during reconstruction days, died in New Orleans yesterday aged seventy-six years. He was a member of the Seventh Regiment of New York during the war and belonged to its veteran corps. His body will be brought to this city for interment.

Obituary Notes.

ADAM HOLZ, a well-known merchant of Newark, died at his home, 227 South Orange Avenue, Thursday night. He was born in Germany sixty-six years ago, and came to this country when a young man, settling in Newark. He retired from business about five years ago. One son and three daughters survive him.

JAMES PELTON, eighty-two years old, who forty years ago carried on a large livery business in this city, died on Thursday at the New York Hospital, from injuries received by a fall a week ago. He was the son of Robert Pelton of Warwick, N. Y. He at one time had charge of the livery service at the Fifth Avenue, St. James, and Albemarle Hotels. He was a widower, and is survived by one son—Robert Pelton.

Mrs. AGNES AULD, wife of Thomas Auld, the contractor, died at her home, 20 West Ninety-fourth Street, on Thursday, in the sixty-fourth year of her age. She had been ailing for a year. Mrs. Auld, whose maiden name was Agnes McMillian, was born in Argyleshire, Scotland. She came to this country about fifty years ago. Besides her husband, nine grown children survive her. Services will be held at the home to-morrow at 1:30 P. M. Interment will be in Greenwood.

JOHN D. SANDBORN died yesterday at his home in Rockport, Me. Although Mr. Sandborn never held public office, his influence with public men was very great on account of his personal friendship with them. During the war he had charge of all the Government funds which passed through the hands of the express companies, and after Lee's surrender he was commissioned by the Government to collect an immense amount of unpaid debts due the Government. He was born in Rockport April 1, 1821.

HERMAN HEYDT, a retired retail butcher, died at his home, 301 West One Hundred and Third Street, Thursday in the fifty-fourth year of his age, after a lingering illness. He was born in Germany, and came to this city about thirty-six years ago. His place of business was at 144 Seventh Avenue for twenty-eight years. In 1893 he retired after a very successful career. He leaves a widow and two grown sons. Services will be held at the house to-morrow afternoon, and interment, which will be private, will be in Greenwood.

TROLLEYS ON THE BRIDGE.

President Berri and Mayor Strong Insist that No One Need Cross the Surface Tracks.

William Berri, President of the New York and Brooklyn Bridge Trustees, said yesterday that there was no cause for alarm on the part of the public over the running of trolley cars on the bridge or in the four loops at the New York end.

"The present plans," he said, "are the ones suggested by the bridge engineers and approved, after careful investigation, by all the Trustees and by every one officially interested in the matter. The plan submitted by the trolley people involved a high platform upon which the loops were to be laid, and a system of elevators; and the Trustees decided that it was not as convenient or as safe as the one suggested by our engineers and which we have adopted.

"In the first place, all the loops are well within the bridge inclosure and entirely removed from the course of pedestrians. There are five entraces to the bridge on the New York side, and it will not be necessary to cross a trolley track to get to any one of the five. The central stairway is to be enlarged to three times its present size, so that access to the bridge will be much freer than it is now.

"Those who wish to walk across the bridge can also avoid crossing the loops. All they will have to do will be to pass up the central stairs and on to the promenade, which is level with the gallery. They can, if they wish, go over the track; but if they do, they would not be in the slightest danger. The cars will all run one way. Not more than one car will ever be running on these loops at any one time. Each car will be sent on its way by a starter, and will creep around the loop.

"Every possible safeguard has been provided against contingencies, and if it be found that the running of the cars is dangerous, the Superintendent of the Bridge can stop them at once; and the Mayor of New York, the President of the Borough of Brooklyn, and the Commissioner of Bridges, or any two of them, can revoke the contract with the railroad companies."

Mr. Berri said, also, that the proposed sub

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK CITY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,500,000.00.
L. V. F. Randolph, Pres. John Alvin Young, Sec.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,175,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

SPENCER TRASK & CO.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York.
State and James Sts., Albany.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF
BANK & TRUST CO. STOCKS.
P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

GEO. H. PRENTISS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES.
37 William St., New York City. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

LEHMAN BROS.
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
Baltimore Belt Railroad Company's
5 Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Bonds of 1890-1990.

The Receivers of the BALTIMORE and OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY having announced that they are unable to pay the Coupons of the abovementioned bonds, due this day, we deem it important for the bondholders that steps should be taken promptly for the protection of their interests by securing a control of their bonds.

We therefore request the holders to deposit their bonds without delay, receiving in exchange therefor negotiable certificates to be issued under the terms of an agreement bearing this date, copies of which may be had at our respective offices.

Whilst default may not be of long continuance, prompt action is desirable. In order that we may know to what extent we may represent the bondholders, bonds should be deposited with us not later than December 1st, 1897.

Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO. will receive deposit of the bonds in London.

November 1st, 1897.

BROWN BROTHERS & COMPANY,
New York and Philadelphia.
ALEXANDER BROWN & SONS,
Baltimore.

The Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf Railway Company.

A majority of the consolidated mortgage bonds and of the stock of this Company has been deposited under the agreement dated September 18th, 1897, and the certificates of deposit of the Central Trust Company of New York, the Depositary of the Committee, have been listed upon the New York Stock Exchange.

The Committee has extended the time for the deposit under the agreement of consolidated mortgage bonds and of stock until **November 15th, 1897**, after which time no deposits will be received, save in the discretion of the Committee and upon the payment of a penalty of $50 for each consolidated mortgage bond and of $1.00 for each share of stock.

Dated November 1, 1897.

GRENVILLE M. DODGE, Chairman.

Central Pacific Railroad Co.,
1st Mortgage Gold Bonds.

Copies of our advertisement published August 31st, 1897, respecting the Extension and Deposit of these Bonds can be obtained at our office.

Bondholders may present their bonds for Extension at our office, and deposit the same with us free of charge under the Bondholders' Agreement dated August 14th, 1897, between Depositing Bondholders and ourselves.

A large majority of the Bonds have been deposited. This privilege may be terminated at any time **WITHOUT FURTHER NOTICE.**

SPEYER & CO.,
30 BROAD STREET.
New York, October 30th, 1897.

BANCO INTERNACIONAL E HIPOTECARIO DE MEXICO.

The twenty-seventh ordinary drawing for the redemption of Mortgage Bonds took place in the City of Mexico on the 30th October, 1897.

Six Per Cent. Bonds to be redeemed:
$1,000 each.—Nos. 691, 846, 990, 1276, 1644, 1737, 1962, 2121.
$500 each.—Nos. 107, 146, 149, 167, 307, 383, 584, 608, 1067, 1106, 1197, 1306.
$100 each.—Nos. 16, 53, 69, 70, 94, 139, 160, 170, 175, 190.
Seven Per Cent. Bonds to be redeemed:
Series A of $1,000 each.—Nos. 60, 128, 187, 316, 375, 469, 488, 686.
Series B of $500 each.—Nos. 89, 197, 248, 304, 326, 608, 728, 745.
Series C of $100 each.—Nos. 33, 208, 536, 685, 876, 932, 974, 1298, 1339, 1751.

These bonds will be paid at their face value in Mexican currency at the offices of the Bank, in the City of Mexico, on and after the 1st of January, 1898.

They will cease to bear interest on the 31st December, 1897.

Mexico, 30th October, 1897.

The President,
J. DE TERESA MIRANDA.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMP'Y
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000, } 37 and 39 Wall St.
Surplus 1,000,000, }
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Acting President.
CHAS. M. JESUP, 2d Vice President.
BEVERLY CHEW, Secretary.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Asst. Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market firmer.

Although during the greater part of yesterday's session the stock market was dull and uninteresting, yet throughout the day there was a firm undertone apparent which developed into strength toward the close. Early in the morning the traders made a drive and forced prices down somewhat. Thereafter the market was generally firm. Net changes at the close were nearly all gains, and in many of the active stocks advances of more than one point were scored.

***

Commission houses, however, did but little; nor was there any indication that the more important financial interests were doing anything in the market. The traders had things pretty much to themselves, some of them covering many shorts, and in some instances going long of the market.

***

The bull party neglected many excellent opportunities yesterday for advancing the market. At several times a sharp advance could have been brought about had there been any organized effort in that direction on the part of the bulls or of any of the large operators. But there was a lamentable lack of aggressive buying. The bulls were without organization and without much enthusiasm. On the drives which the bears made from time to time but little stock came out, and immediately the professional selling was over the market rallied again. The market seemed able to take care of itself. With a little assistance it would have developed great strength.

***

Sugar Trust monopolized a third of the day's transactions. It was the index to the market. When it was strong the whole market seemed buoyant. When there was selling, Sugar was the stock which went down easiest.

***

The day was productive of no bad news. There was no Cuban war talk. The Greek war had disappeared entirely. Mr. Havemeyer was not seriously ill. No new disasters were predicted as likely to come from Congress. On the contrary, railroad earnings were most encouraging, and there were reports that the Presidents of the anthracite coal properties were about to take steps to restrict production. It was a day wholly devoid of bear news.

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London did practically nothing in the New York market. The arbitrage houses both bought and sold stocks. Early London quotations, however, were slightly above the New York parity.

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Government bonds were steady. There were no sales.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil pf...	½	N. J. Central.....	2¼
Am. Spirits Mfg.....	1½	N. Y. Central.....	½
Am. Tobacco Co.....	½	N. Y., Sus. & W. pf.	½
At., Top. & S. F. pf.	½	Northern Pacific....	¾
Brook. Rapid Trans.	½	Northern Pacific pf..	¾
Chic., Bur. & Qy....	1½	Ontario & Western..	½
C., Mil. & St. Paul..	⅝	Or. Imp., 2d in. pd..	½
Chic. & Northwest..1		Pennsylvania R. R..	½
Chic., R. I. & Pac..1¼		Pitts., C., C. & St. L.1	
Delaware & Hudson.1¾		Reading	½
Del., Lack. & West.1½		Reading 1st pf.....	½
Erie 1st pf.....	⅝	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.1¾	
General Electric....	½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.1¾	
Illinois Central.....	½	St. Paul & Omaha...	½
Louisv. & Nashv....	⅝	Southern Ry. pf.....	½
Manhattan cons.....	1	Stand. Rope & Tw..	½
Mo., K. & Texas.. pf.1¼		Tenn. Coal & Iron...	½
Missouri Pacific.....	½	Union Pac., 2d in, pd.	½
National Lead.....	⅝	U. S. Leather pf.....	½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Sugar Refs. pf.	½	Detroit Gas.....1	
Baltimore & Ohio....	⅝	K. C., Pitts. & G....	⅝
Brook. Union Gas....	½	Laclede Gas	½
Col. Fuel & Iron....	¾	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.1	
Consolidated Gas.....1½		Pullman 1	
Consolidated Ice.....	½		

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Net changes in bond quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s.1		Tol., St. L. & K. C.	
Minn. & St. L. con...1		1st, t. r.....3	
Rome, W. & O. con..1⅛		West. Un. col. tr. 5s.1	

Bonds Declined.

Cent. Ohio reor. 1st.1½		Ea. T., Va. & Ga.	
Col. Coal & Iron 6s..1		Div. 5s 1	
C., H. V. & T. 5s, $45 pd.1		Nor. Pac. Term. 1st..1	

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1½@2 per cent., closing at 2 per cent

Time money, 2½ per cent. for thirty days to sixty days, 3 per cent. for ninety days, 3½ per cent. for four to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4½ per cent. for first-class single names, and 4½@5 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $138,228,730; balances, $6,887,781; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $572,400.

Money on call in London, 2½ per cent. Discount in open market, 2⅞ per cent. for short and 3 per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market firm. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.83½ for sixty days and $4.80½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.82½@$4.82¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.85½@$4.85⅝ for demand, $4.85⅞@$4.86 for cable transfers, and $4.82@$4.82¾ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.20⅝ for long and 5.18¾ for short; reichsmarks at 94 11-16 and 95 5-16@95⅝, and guilders at 40 1-16@40⅛ and 40¼@40 5-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—30c premium. Boston—Par. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c—Sight premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. St. Louis—15c discount.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 57½@58½. No sales.

Bar silver in London, 26⅝d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 57½c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 337,009.87 ounce of silver bullion.

The following shows the gold movement from Jan. 1, as compared with the last four years:

Imports, Jan. 1 to date.....	$13,348,531
Exports in the same period.....	28,900,415
Net exports.....	$15,560,884
Net imports, 1896.....	26,827,454
Net exports, 1895.....	46,009,740
Net exports, 1894.....	70,119,371
Net exports, 1893.....	23,253,651

***

On the Stock Exchange, 100 shares of Consolidated California and Virginia sold at 1.75, and 200 Standard at 1.70. On the Consolidated Exchange, 900 shares of Brunswick sold at .11@.09, 400 Consolidated Imperial at .03, 200 Isabella at .27, 100 Mexican at .50, 1,000 Mollie Gibson at .17, and 500 Pharmacist at .09. On the Mining Exchange, 29,000 shares of Gold Magnet sold at .02¾@.03¼@.03, 2,000 Rocky Mountain at .11, 3,000 Alamo at .03@.02¾, 6,800 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .08¼@.08¾@.07¾, 42,000 Cannon Ball at .00⅝@.00⅝@.00⅜, 5,500 Garfield Gr. at .05630@.04@.04¾, 600 Golden Fleece at .58@.59¾, 300 Isabella at .28, 9,000 Jefferson at .05¼@.05¾, 17,000 Justine at .002½@.002¾@.002¼, 10,000 Sentinel at .002¾, 100 Union at .12¼, and 5,000 Work at .03@.03¾@.02¼@.03¾.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were generally higher in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Reading, ⅝, to 11; St. Paul, ¼, to 94½; Pennsylvania, ¼, to 56⅜; Canadian Pacific, ⅛, to 83¼; Louisville and Nashville, ⅛, to 55⅛, and New York Central, ⅛, to 108¼. Declined—Erie first preferred, ⅝, to 38½, and Erie, ⅛, to 15⅝. Atchison sold at 13 and Illinois Central at 103½. British consols advanced ⅛ to 112 15-16, for money, and 113 for the account. In Paris, rentes sold at 103f 67½c, and exchange on London was quoted at 25f 18½c. Gold was quoted in Rome at 105.32.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS LARGER.

Significance attaches to the movement of money into and out of the savings institutions. Deposits are indices of business—of the employment of workers and their wages. Withdrawals may denote either that depositors are pressed for money to supply themselves with what they are in need of or they may suggest the transfer of capital to be used in business enterprises. It is interesting to learn, therefore, that both deposits and withdrawals have increased largely in this city during the past few months, and that the managers of savings institutions, men who are in a position to know in many cases the intention of their clients, express the opinion that the greater part of the funds taken from their banks during the recent business improvement has been invested in some way or other. President William H. B. Totten of the Irving Savings Bank so expressed himself yesterday to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES. Mr. Totten has had a long connection with this bank and is familiar with the business affairs of its customers. He is also interested in commercial business and understands thoroughly the signs of better times. Mr. Totten said:

"The number of small deposits at our bank has increased enormously since this time last year. They are getting larger all the time. We are running away head of last year in deposits, and a comparison of the business done each month with the corresponding months of 1896 show this in a most conspicuous manner.

"Withdrawals have, of course, been frequent. But they have been apparently made for the purpose of enabling people to use the amounts in some profitable way. A fact which has been noticeable here is that before the late election there were many withdrawals which since that event have been returned. Since the election there has been a steady increase of deposits. And notwithstanding the amounts withdrawn, the figures of what is left behind show steady gains.

"I regard the course of general business in the last half year as very satisfactory. Great progress has been unquestionably made in nearly every line of industry. I have had convincing evidence of the change for the better myself, and the statements made by business men with whom I come in contact agree that the whole aspect of American trade and commerce has undergone a material improvement. Merchants have confidence in the outlook—a confidence which they have not possessed in many years. They, too, are convinced by actual figures, and most of them are sanguine enough to predict that the future before the country is exceptionally bright. That is my own view. Everything looks favorable to me for the future of business, and I really cannot see at present any prospect of a hindrance to a long period of prosperity."

LATEST GROSS EARNINGS.

The Commercial and Financial Chronicle's compilation of gross earnings for the first week of November to-day will cover fifty roads, and will show 22.25 per cent. increase in the aggregate over the same week last year. The Chronicle's table follows:

		Increase.	Decrease.
Alabama Gt. Southern.	$33,021	$3,150	....
Ann Arbor.....	24,492	5,225	....
Balt. & Ohio S. W....	118,780	6,473	....
Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	74,580	4,138	....
Canadian Pacific.....	627,000	105,000	....
Central of Georgia....	142,673	23,377	....
Chesapeake & Ohio....	194,925	....	$14,248
Chic. & East Ill.....	107,557	43,717	....
Chic., Ind'p's & St. L.	66,860	20,597	....
Chic. Gt. West.....	113,946	41,908	....
Chic., Mil. & St. P....	827,633	143,848	....
Clev., Lorain & Wh'g.	36,547	18,504	....
Denver & Rio G.....	167,900	35,900	....
Evansv. & Indian'p'lis	5,345	1,473	....
Evansv. & Terre H...	22,465	6,523	....
Ft. Worth & Rio G...	15,515	8,088	....
Georgia	40,771	8,828	....
Georgia & Alabama...	22,515	4,249	....
Grand Trunk—			
Cin., Sag. & Mac...	3,091	805	....
Tol., Sag. & Musk..	2,078	1,144	....
International & Gt. N.	90,129	17,585	....
Iowa Central	38,587	11,253	....
Kanawha & Michigan.	9,717	3,441	....
Kan. City, Pitts. & G.	64,126	47,199	....
Kan. City Sub. Belt..	8,825	3,683	....
Lake Erie & Western.	57,369	9,595	....
Louisv. Ev. & St. L.	27,468	3,156	....
Louisville & Nashville	$89,580	25,140	....
Mexican Central	232,289	28,241	....
Mexican National	98,852	4,861	....
Minn. & St. Louis....	50,777	7,988	....
Mo., Kan. & Texas....	302,653	79,409	....
Mo. Pac. & Iron Mt..	479,000	136,000	....
Central Branch	21,000	7,000	....
N. Y., Ont. & West..	53,644	801	....
Norfolk & Western...	220,904	45,968	....
Ohio River	20,966	1,267	....
Peo., Dec. & Evansv.	15,148	718	....
Rio Grande Southern.	7,858	....	168
Rio Grande Western..	49,100	12,800	....
St. Jo. & Grand Isl'd.	26,800	8,800	....
St. Louis & San Fran.	142,378	18,797	....
St. Louis Southwest'n.	124,400	24,600	....
Southern Railway....	417,616	62,470	....
Texas & Pacific.....	172,683	21,595	....
Toledo & Ohio Cent..	40,389	12,555	....
Tol., St. L. & K. C...	46,945	1,444	....
Wabash	238,419	40,758	....
Wheel. & Lake Erie..	34,247	16,819	....
Wisconsin Central....	101,786	23,290	....
Total (50 roads)...	$6,246,204	$1,161,780	$14,406
Net increase (22.25 p. c.)		1,147,374	

TALK OF COAL RESTRICTION.

Talk of a decision by the Presidents of the various coal properties to take steps for the restriction of production was responsible for the strength of the coal stocks yesterday. Jersey Central had quite a smart rally, selling up to 87½ on comparatively slight transactions. Delaware and Hudson and Lackawanna also gained nearly two points apiece, and the Reading stocks showed strength. Cold weather and a restricted output will change Wall Street sentiment on the anthracite stocks, the bearish feeling which is now prevalent resulting wholly from those two drawbacks.

SOME SUGAR GOSSIP.

The buying of Sugar Trust during the past few days has been of a better character than any which has been done in the stock since it started on its remarkable advance some months ago. In fact, much of the recent buying has been done by the same people who were then active in the stock. Furthermore, Washington for several days past has been a steady purchaser. These facts may be significant. Wall Street is convinced that Sugar Trust is to sell at par. Many commission houses, bullish on the rest of the market, are most bearish on Sugar. The question of the Treasury decision on the Dutch sugar case seems to be the only bear argument on the stock, however, although at various times it is pointed out that competition is increasing and that many opposition plants are shortly to become operative.

AS TO NORFOLK AND WESTERN.

Norfolk and Western keeps on showing remarkably good earnings. For the first week of November the road showed $226,000 gross, an increase of nearly $49,000. Insiders are pointing to these increased earnings as bearing out their recent predictions of the road's excellent business. And they furthermore point to the fact that while gross earnings are increasing largely, operating expenses are being kept down, and that the road is being managed more economically than at any time in its history.

BUCKET SHOPS IN THE WEST.

Wall Street of late has completely lost sight of its recent bucket-shop troubles. Nothing is nowadays heard of the matter which only a few months ago was agitating Stock Exchange circles. Out in the West, however, the pest is still hurting the reputable brokerage firms. The following wail comes from Toledo:

"Bucket shops continue to increase and multiply. There is nothing the matter with the multiplier. One small town of 5,000 persons near here is now afflicted with three shops, where they butcher the unsophisticated who imagine they are trading with regular Board of Trade firms. Chicago still has the Generals, but the large army of privates are trading mostly in bucket shops. They will until the bucket shops lose freely, then the lambs will learn by experience the difference between responsible firms and those who have no reputation to protect, and fly by night."

HANDICAPPED BY MYSTERY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On the date of Sept. 28, 1897, I wrote an article in regard to the so-called industrial stocks, which you kindly published. I called particular attention to Sugar stock, which I said and emphasized most emphatically as being a menace to the general market on account of its gymnastic gyrations—the company whose balance sheets no one has been able to even get a glimpse of.

I ask again, why does the Stock Exchange allow what they call "the unlisted department"?

If such stocks cannot bear the scrutiny of the average investor or speculator, they certainly ought to be tabooed by such an honorable body as the Governors of the Stock Exchange consider themselves. A canvass of Wall Street investors and speculators will concur with my views—that Sugar stock has caused more heartburns and disappointments, though never traded in, than any dozen stocks on the list combined.

I but re-echo the sentiments of hundreds when I say that the stock ought to be stricken, listed or unlisted, from the Exchange, unless the insiders, so to speak, are compelled to audit their accounts and give the public an opportunity to survey their balance sheets. C. L. M.

New York, Nov. 12, 1897.

WALL STREET TALK.

Following are topics which yesterday received Wall Street attention:

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Increase of $168,000 on imports of dry goods for the week, as compared with the previous week. Increase of $128,000 in value of amount marketed.

Sailing next week of President and general counsel of Diamond Match Company for Europe. Said to be in interest of foreign negotiations.

Shutting down of Reading collieries after running quarter time this week. No decision as to next week's action.

Drop in London market of 11 points in Coats Thread Company stock on publication of annual report showing decrease in profits of $500,000.

Prediction by Indianapolis freight men that in last half of November and beginning of next month shipments of corn will be in excess of any known in the history of Indianapolis.

Shipments of 482,000 ounces of silver and 150,000 Mexican dollars by to-day's steamer for Europe.

Listing of Great Northern preferred stock in London.

Arrival of $20,453 gold and silver from Central American ports.

Special meeting Equitable Gaslight Company Nov. 27 to approve consolidation agreement with New Amsterdam and New York and East River Gas Companies.

Endeavor of Strawboard Distributing Company to push the output of American companies abroad. Departure next week of export agent for that purpose.

Application to the Stock Exchange to list $871,000 additional Northern Pacific 4 per cent. prior lien fours.

Intimation of large increase in Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis net earnings for October.

Denial of report that Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City will be taken by Vanderbilt interests.

DUN AND BRADSTREET'S.

In their weekly review of trade, Messrs. R. G. Dun & Co. to-day will say:

"Colder and more stormy weather, so long needed to accelerate distribution of Winter goods, has materially helped in some quarters, and the resulting improvement in retail trade is mentioned in nearly every Northern dispatch this week, so that orders to fill stocks have been encouraging, and in some branches the multitude of demands for immediate delivery show that the distribution to consumers has already gone much beyond the expectations of dealers. But this is not yet the general rule, and with many complaints of delayed trade from other quarters, there still remains the extensive shrinkage caused by fever at the South.

"The output of iron furnaces Nov. 1 was 213,159 tons weekly, against 200,129 tons Oct. 1, a gain of 6.5 per cent., and unsold stocks decreased 48,890 tons in October, indicating a larger consumption in manufacture than ever before, even when the output of pig was pushed by swiftly advancing prices to the highest point, 217,682 tons, Nov. 1, 1895. Prices of iron products rose that year 55.3 per cent., but are now not 4 per cent. higher than June 9. The enormous output, with some more furnaces started in November, causes but a slight decline in Bessemer pig to $10.25 Pittsburg, with no decline in other pig there, at the East, or Chicago, and no fall in prices of finished products except a shade in angles. While most works have orders for the rest of the year, and in sheets and some other branches are far behind in deliveries, new orders are few, but include one for 2,000 cars at Chicago and one for 400 cars at Pittsburg, one for an armored ship at Chester, many for small buildings and for St. Vincent's Hospital and three schoolhouses here, many for bridges, with some for the drainage canal at Chicago, a lively demand for hoops, and a large export business, with a quantity of bars for Asia.

"The boot and shoe manufacture also surpasses all records in shipments from the East in November, which have been 27 per cent. larger than in 1892, and the total for the year is not 1 per cent. below the greatest ever known. While new orders for Spring are few, the works are kept well employed in meeting the deficiency in past orders for Winter, which seem far below the distribution to consumers shown by the host of urgent demands. The advance in prices is paid on many, while others are credited against Spring orders, leaving manufacturers in stronger position.

"Woolen mills generally have orders for three months ahead, and are not seeking further engagements. Large sales of speculative lots of wool at prices not stated suggest that it may be lower before the mills need further orders. A year ago the price began to mount, with heavy speculation, and has risen 59 per cent. without reaction in quotations, while the rise in goods averages but 14 per cent. The decline in cotton and the slow demand for goods, owing in part to warm weather, have led cotton mills to confer about curtailment of production, and further reductions have been made in brown sheetings and drills, prints, and by jobbers in bleached goods. Cotton declined an eighth to 5.87 cents for middling uplands, and both exports and takings of spinners have been large.

"The small decrease in exports of the principal products for October, $76,919,131, being only $750,226 less than last year, was mainly due to the low price of cotton and delay in movement because of the fever. But last year's domestic exports were by far the greatest ever known, about $112,000,000 in value, and an enormous excess of exports this year is assured. In November thus far exports are but slightly smaller and imports 17 per cent. smaller than last year. The state of foreign trade makes rapid accumulation of credits against Europe inevitable, as long as gold exports are deferred, and London purchases exceeded sales of stocks about 35,000 shares for the week."

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Bradstreet's report of the state of trade will say to-day:

"One of the most significant features of the business situation is found in the continued heavy weekly totals of bank clearings, that for six business days ending Nov. 11 amounting to $1,347,000,000, an increase of 10 per cent. over the preceding week and 18 per cent. compared with the second week of November, 1896, when business began to revive sharply in speculative lines. This week's gain, as compared with the corresponding total in 1895, is 15 per cent., but 32 per cent. when contrasted with the like total in 1894 and 41 per cent. when comparison is made with the same week in 1893, nearly two months after the panic ended. This week's clearings are 14 per cent. larger than the corresponding total in 1892, a year of exceptionally large business, and 2.5 per cent. larger than in 1891. They are, however, nearly 11 per cent. smaller than is the second week of November, 1890, when the total was $1,510,000,000, which has been exceeded only once, by the total $1,512,000,000 in the third week of December, 1892, the top of the wave of speculation, prior to the panic of 1893.

"Other favorable features are the continued firmness of and activity in wool, iron, and steel. The heavy output of iron and moderate reduction of stocks last month suggest the improbability of the advance in prices of iron and steel next year which so many have hoped for. The slight reaction in the price of cotton, in view of the extreme depression to which that staple had been subjected, attracts attention as the possible beginning of the end of the prolonged decline. Already there is an improvement in prices of and demand for cotton yarns.

"The unfavorable influences in prices movements this week are declines for cottons and printcloths, the latter touching the lowest price on record. Wheat, lard, and lead are also lower, and wire nails have been shaded. There is a long list of staples for which prices are practically unchanged. The more important advances are confined to Indian corn, oats, hops, and turpentine.

"Colder weather in the Central West and Northwest has stimulated demand for Winter goods, particularly clothing. Reports as to the progress of the Winter wheat crop are encouraging. Demand for freight cars in the Lower Ohio and Central Mississippi River Valleys exceeds the supply in some instances. The removal of yellow fever quarantines at the South tends to improve business, notably at Memphis, Chattanooga, Jacksonville, and New Orleans. Southern jobbers continue to complain of an unsatisfactory trade, owing to the low price of cotton and other influences, which have restricted business at the South this year.

"There is an increase in the number of business failures, the total throughout the United States this week being 273, compared with 223 last week, 258 in the week one year ago, 279 two years ago, 280 three years ago, and 370 in the second week of November, 1893. The larger portion of this week's increase over last week is in New England and the Southern States.

"Exports of wheat (flour included as wheat) from both coasts of the United States and from Montreal this week amount to 5,445,542 bushels, compared with 5,590,000 bushels last week, 4,664,000 bushels in the week a year ago, 3,325,000 bushels two years ago, 2,909,000 bushels three years ago, and as contrasted with 2,645,000 bushels in the like week of 1893. Exports of Indian corn this week amount to 2,651,546 bushels, against 2,189,000 bushels last week, 3,782,000 bushels in the week a year ago, 1,921,000 bushels two years ago, 197,000 bushels three years ago, and as contrasted with 673,000 bushels in the like week of 1893."

COAL AND IRON TRADES.

In its review of the coal and iron trades The Engineering and Mining Journal to-day will say:

"A waiting market still covers the situation in the iron trade. This does not mean that there is nothing doing, for the mills and furnaces are generally busy, but their engagements in most cases do not run very far ahead. It is now only seven weeks to the end of the year, but there is still a hesitation about contracts for 1898 delivery, and this applies to both buyers and sellers. Most men in the trade anticipate a heavy consumption of iron and steel, but they are not prepared to name prices very far ahead. Furnacemen do not know yet what their ore and coke are going to cost them, while the buyers of pig are quite confident that they will be able to get all they want, and are not willing yet to concede any advances. The output of finished materials is steady, but new orders do not come in very freely yet, and the mills are in no hurry to bind themselves by contracts.

"The pig-iron production continues to increase, and is now at the rate of about 214,000 tons a week. While buyers point to this large output, the furnacemen have on their side the fact that from June 1 to Nov. 1 unsold stocks decreased 410,000 tons, and there was a diminution of 34,000 tons during the month of October, when the output was very large.

"Prices are somewhat irregular, and weakness is manifested in one or two directions notably in steel billets. Generally it may be said that there is less firmness than has been shown recently.

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"The tidewater market for anthracite coal was slightly stimulated this week owing to the few frosty days, but the orders that came forward were not enough to cause the sales agents to believe that better times were coming. In fact, they seem to look the other way, and it appears now as though the trade is steadily drifting on to demoralization. Too much coal is being shipped from the mines, and at present it does not look as though there would be any let-up, as the collieries are working from four to five days a week. It is true that considerable coal is being sent to Buffalo for transportation to the Western market, and for a week or so relief can be looked for from this source, but after that a congested market will undoubtedly prevail until the close of the year. To such an extent is this noticeable that one authority in the trade ventured to say that unless a timely change in the policy of production is made we shall see coal near the $3 mark before Jan. 1. This may seem encouraging to the consumer, but it must look very gloomy to the operators and carrying companies.

"It need not be thought from the bulls that the trade can tide over such a demoralization in price without some rational step being taken by the higher authorities to stop cutting and overcompetition.

"As yet the majority of the coal mined is going westward; only enough is being sent to the tidewater market to fill orders in hand. We understand also that those companies that can are stocking up as much coal in steam sizes at the tidewater points as possible so as to meet the usual Winter demand at this end.

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"The Atlantic seaboard soft-coal trade is dull, with but a poor business doing. New business is small in proportion, and the greater part of the tonnage going forward is on old contracts or orders adjacent to them. There is talk by different people at times of a combination looking toward better things in the future, but it would seem to be impossible until the main-line roads themselves had stopped quarreling and reached some definite understanding. What business is going forward at present it is difficult to ship on account of the vessel market, which is still in a booming condition, with no boats sufficient to take care of even the smaller tonnage in orders received. The main-line roads are even encroaching on this market by insisting on the relief of some of the great number of cars which are banked up at and on the way to the shipping ports. The condition at some of the shipping ports is such that the quantity of coal interferes greatly with free shipment, there not being room enough to drill out cars for the vessels waiting.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 12.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Alta	.08	.07
Alpha Con.....	.08	.08
Andes	.27	.26
Belcher	.38	.36
Best & Belcher.....	.42	.41
Bullion	.10	.09
Caledonia	.19	.19
Challenge Con.....	.30	.30
Choller	.55	.55
Confidence	.92	.90
Con. Cala. & Va.....	1.10	1.10
Con. Imperial.....	.02	.02
Crown Point.....	.26	.26
Exchequer	1.00	1.00
Gould & Currie.....	.33	.34
Hale & Norcross.....	1.50	1.55
Julia	.02	....
Justice	.20	.20
Kentuck Con.....	.02	.02
Mexican	.41	.41
Occidental Con.....	1.50	1.45
Ophir	.84	.82
Overman	.09	.09
Potosi	.51	.52
Savage	.38	.38
Scorpion	.03	....
Sierra Nevada.....	.65	.66
Silver Hill.....	.05	.05
Standard	1.65	1.65
Union Con.....	.38	.36
Utah Con.....	.10	.11
Yellow Jacket.....	.37	.37

Silver bars, 56⅝; Mexican dollars, 46@46¼; drafts, sight, 17½; telegraph, 20.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Nov. 12.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Alamo	.03¼	.03¼
Anaconda	.43	.43
Anchoria Leland.....	1.00	1.00
Argentum	.19½	.20
Blue Bell.....	.02¾	.02¾
Consolidated	.09	.08¾
Elkton	.97¼	.95¾
El Paso.....	.22½	.22½
Gibson	.17	.17
Gold Coin.....	.88	.88
Gold King.....	.44	.46
Golden Fleece.....	.62	.60
Grouse	.04	.04¼
Isabella	.28	.28¼
Moon Anchor.....	.94	.93¾
Pharmacist	.08¼	.08¾
Portland	.72	.72½
Rawlings	.14¾	.13
Rosa	.09	.09¼
Union	.12¾	.12¾
Work	.03¼	.03¼

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
Regular Auction Sale of
STOCKS and BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 17th,
at 12:30 o'clock noon, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

(By order of Executors Estate of Mary B. Loomis, dec'd.)
31 shs. Cinn., Hamilton & Dayton R. R. Elevator Co.
50 shs. Consolidated Rolling Stock Co.
20 shs. Monumental Bronze Co., Bridgeport, Conn.
$2,000 American Strawboard Co. 6 p. c. Skg. fund Bds., 1911.
$6,000 Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1922.
$4,000 Michigan Peninsular Car Co. 5 p. c. Bds., 1942.
$7,000 Hereford R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds., 1930.
$8,000 Long Island R. R. Co. (North Shore Branch) 1st Consld. 5 p. c. Bds., 1932.
$2,000 City Columbus, Ohio

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, Nov. 12, 1897.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
71½	73	200	Am. Cotton Oil pf	72½	72½	72½	72½	+ ½
115	118	50	American Express	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼	
8¾	9	760	American Spirits Mfg.	8¾	9	8½	9	+ ½
128¼	128½	83,695	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	127	128⅞	126⅝	128⅝	+ ½
110½	111	100	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	110¾	110½	110¾	110¾	+ ½
92	94	50	Am. Tel & Cable Co.	92½	92½	92½	92½	
80⅜	80½	1,300	American Tobacco	80	80½	80	80¼	+ ½
12⅜	12⅝	530	At., T. & S. F.	12⅜	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	+ ⅛
27⅛	27⅜	2,120	At., T. & S. F. pf.	26⅞	27¼	26⅞	27⅛	+ ⅛
12¼	12⅜	151	Baltimore & Ohio	12¼	12⅝	12½	12⅜	− ⅛
5⅞	6¼	6,000	Bay State Gas	5⅝	6⅛	5¼	6	+ ⅛
82¾	83	1,063	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	82½	82⅞	82½	82¾	+ ⅛
122	123	428	Brooklyn Union Gas	122¾	122¾	122½	122⅞	− ⅛
53	53¼	210	Canada Southern	52⅞	53⅛	52⅞	53⅛	+ ⅛
21¼	21½	1,950	Chesapeake & Ohio	21¼	21½	21⅛	21⅜	+ ⅛
93½	93⅝	18,405	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	93	93⅝	92⅞	93⅜	+ ⅛
13	13¼	4,035	Chicago Gr. West	12¾	13⅜	12⅝	13⅛	+ ⅛
8¾	9	5	Chi., Ind. & Louis	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	
92½	92¾	22,556	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	91⅝	92⅝	91⅝	92⅛	+ ⅛
139½	140	10	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	140	140	140	140	
120	120¼	8,035	Chi. & Northw	119⅞	120¼	119¼	120	+ 1
85⅝	85⅞	11,577	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	84⅜	85⅞	84⅜	85⅞	+ 1¼
32⅜	33	245	C., C., C. & St. L.	32½	32⅝	32⅜	32⅝	− ⅛
21¼	21½	300	Colorado Fuel & Iron	20½	21	20½	21	− ⅛
5½	6	100	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	5½	5½	5½	5½	− ⅛
189	190	3,470	Consolidated Gas	190	192	188	189	− 1½
31¼	32¼	800	Consolidated Ice	32	32½	32	32½	− ⅛
110½	112	665	Delaware & Hudson	109	111¼	109	111	+ 1¼
136	157	769	Del., Lack. & West	155	156¾	155	156¾	+ 1¾
44¼	45	100	Denver & R. G. pf	44½	44½	44½	44½	− ¼
55	60	200	Detroit Gas	59	59	59	59	− 1
35¾	36¼	100	Erie 1st pf	35¼	35¾	35½	35⅝	+ ⅝
		81	Ft. W. & D. C.	32	33	32	32½	+ ⅛
32½	32⅝	1,125	General Electric	32	33	32	32½	+ ⅛
100½	101	510	Illinois Central	100	101	100	101	+ ⅛
23¾	24¼	100	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf	24	24	24	24	− ⅛
39	40	300	Laclede Gas	40½	40	40	40	− 1½
68¾	70	5	Lake Erie & West. pf.	70	70	70	70	
54⅞	55	4,508	Louisville & Nashville.	54⅛	55	54⅝	54⅞	+ ⅝
98	98⅜	5,068	Manhattan Con	97	98¼	97	98	+ 1
102⅞	103	678	Metropolitan St. Ry.	103	103	103	103	+ ¼
51	53	300	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	50½	52	50½	52	
13½	13¾	300	Mo., Kan. & Tex.	12⅝	13¼	12⅝	13⅜	− ⅛
32½	32⅝	2,400	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	31⅜	33	31⅜	32⅝	+ ⅛
28⅜	28⅝	4,880	Missouri Pacific	27⅜	28¾	27⅜	28½	+ ⅛
33¾	33⅞	1,820	National Lead Co.	33¼	33¾	33¼	33¾	+ ⅛
102	103	5	National Lead Co. pf.	102	102	102	102	
86⅜	87¼	5,366	New Jersey Central	85	87½	84¼	86½	+ 2½
105¼	105¾	1,395	New York Central	105¼	106	105⅜	105⅞	+ ⅛
179	182	30	N. Y., N. H. & H.	179	179	179	179	
31½	32	1,905	N. Y. Sus. & West. pf.	30	32	30¼	31⅞	+ ⅛
43¼	44	201	Norfolk & West. pf.	43	43⅜	43	43⅜	+ ⅛
18	18¼	1,460	Northern Pacific	17⅜	18⅛	17⅝	18¼	+ ⅛
51⅜	52	8,065	Northern Pacific pf.	51¼	52½	51¼	51⅞	+ ⅛
4	5¼	75	Ontario Mining	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	
15¾	15⅝	200	Ontario & Western	15⅜	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	+ ⅛
13¾	14	200	Ore. Imp., 2d in. pd.	14½	14½	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
29¾	30	1,055	Pacific Mail	29¾	29¾	29¼	29¼	+ ⅛
110½	111	400	Pennsylvania R. R.	109⅞	110¼	109⅞	110¼	+ ⅛
95	95¼	21,220	Peo. G. L. Co. of Chi.	95	95¼	93⅝	95¼	+ 1¼
34	34½	2,000	P., C., C. & St. L.	33¾	34¼	33	34¼	− ⅛
65	66	400	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	63	66	63	65	− 1
168	170	300	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	169	169	169	169	− 1
21¾	22	4,630	Reading	21¼	22¼	21	21⅝	+ ⅜
47¼	47⅝	3,900	Reading 1st pf.	46⅝	47⅞	46⅝	47⅝	+ ⅝
27	27½	10	Reading 2d pf.	27⅜	27⅞	27⅜	27⅞	+ ⅛
6⅜	6⅝	200	St. J. & G. I.	6¼	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	+ ⅛
44	46	50	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	44	46	12½	12½	+ 1½
52¼	52½	950	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	51½	52⅝	51½	52⅝	+ 1⅝
20⅛	21	200	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	20	20⅝	20	20⅝	+ ⅛
76⅜	76⅝	1,615	St. Paul & Omaha	75¼	76⅞	75½	76⅝	+ ⅛
19	20	280	Southern Pacific	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ¼
9¼	9⅝	25	Southern Railway	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	
29½	29⅝	2,360	Southern Railway pf.	29	29½	28⅝	29½	+ ⅝
4⅝	5	400	Standard R. & T.	4⅞	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+ ⅛
24½	24⅝	805	Tenn. Coal & Iron	24½	25	24¼	24⅝	+ ⅛
10⅜	10⅝	200	Texas Pacific	10¼	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	+ ⅛
20⅜	20⅝	8,532	U. P., 2d in. pd.	20¼	21	20⅜	20⅝	+ ⅛
7	7¼	110	U. P., Denver & Gulf.	7	7¼	7	7¼	
60⅜	61¼	1,150	U. S. Leather	60⅜	61	60⅝	61	+ ⅝
16	16½	50	United States Rubber	16¼	16½	16¼	16⅜	
6½	6¾	308	Wabash	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	− ⅛
17	17¾	735	Wabash pf.	16⅞	17¼	16⅞	17⅛	+ ¼
109	111	100	Wells-Fargo Express	110	110	110	110	
86½	86¾	2,630	Western Union Tel.	86¾	87	86¾	86¾	
2⅞	2⅞	360	W. & L. E., $1 ass. pd.	2¾	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
1¼	1⅜	20	Wisconsin Central	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	
Sales.		207,750						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Spirits Mfg Co 6s
1,000 ..... 76¼
At. T & S F gen 4s
5,000 ..... 86¼
6,000 ..... 86⅞
4,000 ..... 86¼
500 ..... 86½
10,000 ..... 86⅜
500 ..... 86½
1,000 ..... 86¾
15,000 ..... 86⅝
1,000 ..... 86⅞
1,000 ..... 86⅝
26,000 ..... 86¾
15,000 ..... 86⅝
Adjustment 4s
12,000 ..... 53⅜
40,000 54
20,000 ..... 54½
5,000 54
Brooklyn R T 5s
10,000 ..... 89⅝
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s
45,000 110
Bklyn W & W Co 5s
1,000 ..... 99¾
Buffalo & Erie new
7,500 ..... 102¼
Bur, C R & N 1st
1,000 ..... 108¾
Canada So 1st gtd
4,000 110
6,000 ..... 110½
Canada Southern 2d
3,000 ..... 107½
Cent Ga Ry 1st 5s
2,000 ..... 116¼
Cent Ga Ry 2d inc
5,000 ..... 12½
Cent of N J gen 5s
1,000c 112⅜
4,000 ..... 112¼
5,000 ..... 112½
Cent Ohio reorg 1st
2,000 ..... 97½
Cent Pac G 6s, 1898
1,000 ..... 102¼
1,000 ..... 102⅜
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s
10,000 ..... 78½
Ches & Ohio con 5s
4,000 ..... 110½
Ches & Ohio, R & A Div, 1st cons 4s
3,000 ..... 101¼
1,000 ..... 101½
Chi, B & Q cons 7s
4,000 ..... 117⅝
Chi, B & Q deb 5s
7,000 ..... 102⅜
Chi, B & Q, Neb ext 4s
5,000 94
Chi & E Ill gen 5s
5,000 101
5,000 ..... 101½
2,000 101
5,000 ..... 101⅜
Chi & N W 25-yr deb 5s
5,000 108
Chi & N W S F 5s
3,000 ..... 110⅝
Chi, R I & P 6s
5,000 ..... 183¼
Registered
5,000 183
Chi, R I & P ext 5s
3,000 ..... 106¼
16,000 ..... 106⅜
Chi, R I & P deb 5s
1,000 ..... 102½
Chi Term'l Trans, Trust Co certfs prop
5,000 ..... 44⅞
3,000 ..... 44½
5,000 ..... 44⅝
1,000 ..... 44¼
C, C, C & St L, St Louis Div 4s
7,000 ..... 93⅜
1,000 94
Col Coal & Iron 6s
3,000 93
Col & Greenv'le 1st
10,000 116
Col, H V & T 5s, J P M & Co certfs, $45 pd
1,000 ..... 70½
Consumers' Gas Co of Chicago 1st 5s
1,000 100
Erie 3d mortgage
2,000 ..... 112¾
1,000 ..... 112⅝
Erie gen lien 3-4s
2,000 ..... 70¼
5,000 ..... 70⅝
15,000 ..... 70½
Erie 4s prior bonds
10,000 ..... 90⅞
E T, V & G cons 5s
3,000 ..... 108¾
4,000 ..... 109½
4,000 109
Divisional 5s
2,000 115
E Tenn, Va & Ga 1st
6,000 109
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y con 5s
2,000 113
Flint & P M 6s
5,000 111
Gal, Har & San An, Mex & Pac Div 5s
8,000 91
4,000 ..... 90¾
H & Tex Cent 1st 5s
1,000 ..... 110⅝
H & Tex Cent G M 4s
9,000 ..... 77¾
Int & Gt Nor 1st
500 118
2,000 ..... 118½
Int & Gt Nor 3d
2,000 44
5,000 43
Kan Pac 1st con, Trust Co certfs
5,000 ..... 86½
Knox & Ohio 1st
6,000 115
Lac G L Co of St L 1st 5s
3,000 ..... 100¾
Lake Erie & West 1st 5s
2,000 ..... 117½
L S & Mich So 3½s
15,000 105
12,000 ..... 105¼
5,000 106
15,000 ..... 105¼
Registered
16,000 ..... 104½
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre con, assented
4,000 101
5,000 101
Louis & Nash cons
2,000 101
4,000 ..... 101⅝
Louis & Nash unified gold 4s
6,000 ..... 84⅜
Met St Ry gen 5s
20,000 111
30,000 ..... 111⅛
25,000 111
Midland of N J 1st
1,000s3 120
Mil & St Paul, Chi & Pac West div 5s
11,000 ..... 116½
Terminal 5s
2,000 ..... 113½
Minn & St L con 5s
2,000 ..... 105½
13,000 106
2,000 ..... 106⅛
2,000 ..... 105⅝
1,000 106
Mo, K & East 1st
5,000 92
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
15,000 86
6,000 ..... 85⅞
26,000 86
Mo, K & T 2d
1,000 ..... 60½
15,000 ..... 60⅜
10,000 ..... 60½
10,000 ..... 60⅜
14,000 61
Mobile & Ohio G M 4s
1,000 ..... 71⅝
3,000 ..... 71½
Nash, C & St L 5s
10,000 ..... 102⅜
Nat Starch Mfg Co 1st
1,000 105
N Y Cent 1st coup
2,000 ..... 118⅝
12,000 ..... 118⅜
N Y, O & W con 5s
10,000 ..... 108¼
N Y, S & W Term 1st
1,000 ..... 108½
Norf & W Ry con 4s
500 ..... 77½
Nor Pac 1st 6s
1,000 ..... 117½
Nor Pac gen lien 3s
5,000 ..... 58⅛
2,000 ..... 58¾
2,000 ..... 58⅝
50,000 ..... 58¾
Nor Pac 1st reg
10,000 ..... 117¼
Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s
10,000 91
5,000 ..... 91½
29,000 ..... 91⅝
3,000 ..... 91⅜
Nor Pac Term 1st
9,000 104
Ohio River R R 1st
2,000 105
Ohio Southern G M 4s
1,000 14
Omaha & St L 1st
17,000 76
Oregon Imp 1st, Trust Co certfs
2,000 102
Oregon Short Line 6s
5,000 120
5,000 ..... 120⅜
9,000 ..... 120½
5,000 ..... 120⅜
3,000 ..... 120½
Oregon S L 1st con 5s
17,000 ..... 92¼
5,000 ..... 92⅜
4,000 ..... 92½
13,000 ..... 92⅝
Penn 4½s coup
3,000 ..... 113⅝
Peo & Eastern 1st
2,000 76
4,000 77
Reading Co gen 4s
2,000 ..... 83¼
5,000 ..... 83½
5,000 ..... 83⅝
21,000 ..... 83⅞
37,000 84
5,000 ..... 84⅛
13,000 ..... 84¼
1,000 ..... 84⅜
Rio Grande West 1st
7,000 ..... 81½
Rome, Wat & Og cons
1,000 120
St L & Iron Mt gen 5s
2,000 85
1,000 ..... 85½
1,000 ..... 85¼
5,000 ..... 84⅜
4,000 ..... 85½
St L & S F G M 5s
1,000 ..... 101⅝
St L S W 1st
1,000 90
St P, M & M 2d
1,000 119
So Pac of N M 1st
10,000 107
Southern Ry 1st 5s
1,000 ..... 91¾
2,000 ..... 91⅝
Term'l R R Ass'n of St L con 5s
5,000 ..... 107¾
Tex & N O cons 5s
10,000 97
Tex & Pac 1st 5s
3,000 ..... 95½
Tex & Pac 2d inc
5,000 ..... 27¼
17,000 27
3,000 ..... 27¼
10,000 ..... 27⅜
10,000 ..... 27½
Tol, St L & K C 1st, Tr Co certfs
8,000 82
26,000 83
Union Pac ext s fd 8s, Tr Co certfs
14,000 ..... 109½
Union Pac col tr 6s notes 62½ p c prin pd
10,000 ..... 41⅜
10,000 ..... 41⅝
U P, D & G 1st
2,000 ..... 46⅞
Trust Co certfs
8,000 ..... 46¾
26,000 47
Wabash 1st 5s
10,000 ..... 105½
1,000 ..... 105⅜
20,000 ..... 105½
West Shore gtd 4s
10,000 110
W N Y & P 1st
5,000s20F 107½
West Pac bonds
1,000 ..... 102¼
West Union col tr 5s
2,000 ..... 100½
West Union deb 7s, 75, registered
1,000 ..... 104½
Total sales $1,472,000

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
58,980	Am. Sug. Refs.	127½	128⅞	126⅞	128¼
40	Am. Tobacco	80½	80½	80½	80½
10	At., Top. & S. F.	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
150	At., T. & S. F. pf.	26⅞	27¼	26⅞	27¼
580	Bay State Gas	5⅝	6⅛	5⅝	6⅛
6,910	Ch., R. I. & P.	84½	85⅞	84⅝	85½
12,480	Ch., Bur. & Qy.	92⅞	93⅝	92⅝	93⅜
15,270	Ch., M. & St. P.	91½	92⅝	91⅜	92½
1,750	Cent. of N. J.	87½	88¾	87½	88⅝
10	C., St P., M. & O.	76¼	76¼	76¼	76¼
20	General Electric	31⅝	32½	31⅝	32½
4,010	Louisv. & Nash.	54¼	55¼	54⅛	55
780	Manhattan	96⅝	98⅝	96⅜	98⅝
2,160	Mo. Pacific	28	28⅜	27⅝	28⅛
10	N. Y. Central	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
100	N. Y. O. & W.	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼
1,070	Nor. Pac. pf.	51¼	52¼	51¼	52⅛
20	Pacific Mail	30	30	30	30
4,980	Reading	21¼	22⅛	21¼	21⅝
80	Southern pf.	29	29¼	29	29¼
30	Tenn. C. & I.	24½	24½	24½	24½
90	Union Pacific	20⅞	21¼	20⅞	21
110	Western Union.	87	87¼	86⅝	86⅝
104,510					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$25,000	A. T. & S. F. adj.	53⅜	54¼	53⅜	54¼
3,000	Can. South 1s	110½	110½	110½	110½
3,000	Can. South. 2d	107½	107½	107½	107½
18,000	Mo., K. & T. 2d	60½	61¼	60½	61¼
2,000	Nor. Pac. 1st	117½	117½	117½	117½
9,000	Nor. Pac. 4s	91	91½	91	91½
5,000	Nassau El. 1st	96½	96½	96½	96½
$88,000					

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	335	Mechanics'	185
American Exch	160	Mechanics & Trad	110
Broadway	230½	Mercantile	165
Central National	100	Merchants'	145
Chase National	500	Metropolis	440
Chatham	290	Nassau	150
Chemical	4000	National Union	205
City	320	New Amsterdam	225
Citizens'	125	New York	286
Commerce	208	New York County	700
Continental	130	N. Y. Nat. Exch.	80
East River	135	Ninth National	97
Fifth Avenue	3000	Nat. Bk. of N. Am.	135
First Nat. of S. Is.	120	Pacific	175
Fourth National	190	Park	262
Gallatin National	310	People's	200
Garfield National	550	Republic	150
German American	112	Seaboard National	172
Greenwich	165	Shoe & Leather	94
Hanover	350	State of N. Y.	111
Hudson River	155	Third National	10
Importers & Trad	525	Tradesmen's	102
Irving	145	U. S. National	210
Leather Man'f'rs'	160	West Side	275
Manhattan	220	Western National	120
Market & Fulton	220		

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

Imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week were valued at $1,284,-568 against $1,115,775 last week, and $2,329,-611 for the corresponding week of 1896. The value of dry goods marketed was $1,185,434, against $1,057,035 last week and $2,392,819 in the same week one year ago.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	98¼	...
4s, r., 1907	112⅜	113¼
4s, c., 1907	113¾	114¼
4s, r., 1925	127¾	128
4s, c., 1925	127¾	128¼
5s, r., 1904	114	114½
5s, c., 1904	114½	114½
Currency 6s, 1898	102⅝	...
Currency 6s, 1899	105	...
Cherokee 4s, 1898	103	...
Cherokee 4s, 1899	103	...
Adams Ex., ex d.	155	160
Alb. & Sus	180	...
Alt. & T. H.	60	...
Am. Coal	119	140
Am. Cotton Oil	19½	20⅜
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	20¼	20⅝
Am. T. & C.	92	94
Ann Arbor	10½	13
Ann Arbor pf.	29	31
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	5	6
Boston A. L. pf.	103	106
Brunswick Co., 1st in. paid	3⅞	4¼
Buff., R. & P.	20	22½
Buff., R. & P. pf.	57	60
Bur., C. R. & N.	70	...
Canadian Pacific	80⅝	81¾
Capital Traction	54	...
Central Pacific	12¾	13¼
Chi. & Alt.	158	...
C. & A. pf.	173	...
Chi. & E. Ill.	52½	55
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	93	97
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	29	30
Chi. & N. W. pf.	162	...
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A.	35	40
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	24	24½
Chi. Gt. W., Deb.	70	75
Consol. Ice pf.	85	90¼
Clev., L. & W. pf.	...	50
Clev., C. & Pitts.	164	...
Col. C. & I. Dev. pf.	2	1
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	2	5
Col. & H. Coal, all in. pald	5	5¾
Col. Fuel & I. pf.	70	78
C., H. V. & T. pf.	18	23
Con. Cable	175	...
Consol. Coal	88	125
Den. & R. G.	11¾	12½
D. & R. G. pf.	44¾	45
D. M. & Ft. D.	8	19
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	70	...
Dul., S. S. & A.	3	4
D., S. S. & A. pf.	6	7½
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	121	123
E. E. I. of B'klyn.	105	109
Erie	15	15¼
Erie 2d pf.	20	20½
Ev. & T. H.	23	28
Ev. & T. H. pf.	43	48
Ft. W. & R. G.	15½	18
Gt. Nor. pf.	132	138
G. R. & West.	30	...
H. B. Claflin	96¾	98¾
Homestake	39½	40½
Ill. Steel Co.	40	43½
Iowa Central	9	9¾
Iowa Cent. pf.	29½	30½
Jeff. & C. Coal	40	...
Jouet & Chicago	160	...
Kan. & Mich.	7	9
Keokuk & D. M.	2½	4
Keokuk & D. M. pf.	13	14
Keokuk & West.	30	35
Kink. & Pem.	1	10
Laclede Gas pf.	85	93
L. E. & W.	15¾	16¼
Lake Shore	171	174
Long Island	35	42
L. E. & St. L.	1	...
L. E. & St. L. pf.	1	...
Manhattan Beach	4	5
Md. Coal pf.	40	50
Mexican Central	5	6
Mex. Nat. certfs.	1	1¼
Michigan Central	102	104
Minn. & St. L.	22	24
M. & St. L. 1st pf.	83½	88
Minn. Iron	59	59
Mobile & Ohio	24	25½
Morris & Essex	138½	...
Nat. Lin. Oil	16¾	17¾
National Starch	7½	10
Third Avenue	148	150
U. S. Express	40	45
U. S. Leather	7	7½
U. S. Rubber pf.	65	66
Utica & B. River	165	170
West. Union Beef, pf.	...	...
Wheel. & L. E.	7¼	8
W. & L. E.	2⅝	3
W. & L. E. pf.	...	...
t. r., pd.	8	12
Wis. Central pf.	4	8

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, Nov. 12.—The Boston market was quiet. There was some selling of Chicago, Burlington and Quincy for home account, representing more weary holders' withdrawals from the unequal contest. Sugar was prominent, and Montana and Butte maintained interest. Barring these, there was little in the market calling for notice. Centennial was in good borrowing demand, loaning down to flat. Montana gained 3⅜, to 134¾, and Butte 1¼, to 20⅞, the first named receiving to 133½ and the other holding its gain. Centennial rose ⅝, to 16½. Franklin was off ⅜, at 17¾. Osceola was up ½, to 34¼.

There was a ⅞ decline in Atchison adjustments, to 53⅛, with rally to 53⅞. Dominion Coal reappeared at 215, thence losing to 21. Mergenthaler Linotype was up 6, at 140, later selling at 139. West End Street gained ⅞, to 93. Fitchburg preferred was active at the close and strong, at 95½.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

Boston & Albany	217	218
Boston & Lowell	216	...
Boston & Maine	105½	106½
Boston & Providence	265	...
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	108¾	109
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards pf.	...	109
Fitchburg pf.	93	96
Old Colony	182	183
Oregon Short Line	17½	18¼
West End	92½	93
West End pf.	...	100

Mining Companies.

Aetna, (quicksilver)	4	...
Allouez	.60	.87½
Arnold	2½	3
Atlantic	22½	...
Boston & Montana	133½	134¼
Butte & Boston	20⅞	21
Calumet & Hecla	455	460
Centennial	16¼	16½
Franklin	17½	18
Gold Coin Mines	2¾	...
Kearsarge	17	17½
Napa, (quicksilver)	6¼	8½
Osceola	34½	...
Pioneer, (gold)	5⅝	6
Quincy	112	113
Santa Ysabel	9¼	...
Tamarack	125	...
Tamarack Junior	13	15
Tecumseh	3	...
Wolverine	15½	16

Miscellaneous.

American Bell Telephone	255	257
Dominion Coal	21	...
Dominion Coal pf.	104	106
Edison Electric Illuminating	164	...
Erie Telephone	69½	...
Illinois Steel	40	43
Lamson Cons. Store Service	20	...
Mexican Telephone	.60	.75
Philadelphia Company	22	22½
Pullman Palace Car	169	170
United States Oil	12⅞	...
United States Rubber	15½	16½
Westinghouse Electric	...	21½
Westinghouse Electric pf.	51	...

Unlisted Securities.

Merced Gold Mining	4½	4¾
Old Dominion Copper Mining	21	21½

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 12.—The local market to-day, on a moderate volume of business, was very firm, with the arbitrage stocks—St. Paul, Northern Pacifics, and the Readings—the active group. The Reading issues were in better demand, in sympathy with the rally in Jersey Central and other coalers. Lehigh Valley shared in the advance, selling up to 26. The improvement was due to the belief that the companies had agreed to restrict the output.

United Gas was very dull, and, notwithstanding the fact that Mayor Warwick signed the gas lease ordinance to-day, the price rose only ½, to 86½. Threatened litigation holds it back. Marsden was neglected. The balance of the list was quiet, but slightly higher.

The close was dull at about best figures for the day, the bid and asked prices being as follows:

Lehigh Valley	25¾	26
Northern Pacific common, t c	17⅝	18¼
Northern Pacific pf.	51⅝	52⅜
Pennsylvania	55½	55⅝
Reading, t.	10 13-16	10⅞
Reading 1st pf.	23 11-16	23 13-16
Reading 2d pf.	13½	13⅝
St. Paul	92⅜	92⅝
Western New York & Pennsylvania	25⅝	25¾
Metropolitan Traction	103	103¼
Baltimore Traction	24	24¼
Philadelphia Traction	71¾	72
Union Traction	11⅝	11¾
Penn. H., L. & P.	16⅝	16¾
Penn. H., L. & P. pf.	38	38¼
United Gas Improvement	86¼	86½
Electric Storage	24½	25
Electric Storage pf.	28	28½
Welsbach Light	44⅞	45
Marsden	16	16¼
Choctaw	7⅞	8
Reading gen. 4s	84	84½
Electric & P. 4s	71⅞	72
Cons. T. Pitts.	9½	9⅝
Cons. T. Pitts. pf.	41⅝	42⅜

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—Stocks were at a standstill to-day, nothing on the list changing more than the fraction of a point, and little business being transacted.

Clearing House settlements:

American Strawboard	30½
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co.	55
Chi. Brew. & Malt. Co.	6¾
Chi. Brew. & Malt. Co. pf.	26
Chicago Packing & Prov. Co.	20
Chicago Packing & Prov. Co. pf.	47
Chicago City Railway	225
Diamond Match Company of Illinois	142¾
Lake Street Elevated	19½
International Packing Company	19
International Packing Co. pf.	83½
Mil. & Chicago Brewing Co.	7
Mil. & Chicago Brewing Co. pf.	27½
New York Biscuit Company	93½
North Chicago Street Railroad	227
Street's West Stable Car Line	21⅞
West Chicago Railroad	99⅞
Lake Street Elevated trust certificates	14½
South Side Elev

FOR ELECTION EXPENSES

R. Ross Appleton and Gen. O'Beirne Failed to File Their Accounts.

GEN. BENJAMIN F. TRACY'S ITEMS

He Sent His Sworn Statement to the Secretary of State at Albany Showing $1,050 Expended—Expenses of Various Candidates.

Yesterday was the last day allowed for the filing by candidates of their certificates of election expenses, and those who failed to comply with the law—and there are many, although the exact number was not ascertained—will have to explain their negligence before the Grand Jury or be fined and imprisoned.

At 4 o'clock, the closing hour, Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy, defeated Republican candidate for Mayor, had not sent his certificate, and Deputy County Clerk Scully telephoned to him about it. He was informed that Gen. Tracy had filed it with the Secretary of State at Albany, and did not consider it necessary to file it in this city as well. The amount of Gen. Tracy's expenses is $1,050.

"The formality of filing my certificate here was superfluous," said Gen. Tracy last evening when seen in regard to the matter. "I cannot see why I should have filed a certificate with the County Clerk of New Clerk County any more than with the County Clerk of Queens or Kings County. I was a candidate in Greater New York. In order to be consistent I should therefore have filed five certificates. I know that both Mr. Low and Mr. Van Wyck have filed certificates at Albany and with the County Clerk here, but I do not deem that necessary."

Other prominent candidates whose certificates had not arrived when the office closed are R. Ross Appleton, defeated Republican candidate for President of the Council, and Gen. James R. O'Beirne, the defeated Republican candidate for County Clerk.

The following certificates were filed:

Elias Goodman, Republican Aldermanic candidate in the Thirty-first District, spent $578.30 for printing, stationery, postage, help, car fare, and contribution to district campaign fund.

George W. Lewis, defeated Republican candidate for Alderman in the Borough of the Bronx, spent $120 for printing, postage, car fare, and refreshments.

Charles H. Cronin, the defeated Citizens' Union candidate for Assembly in the Thirty-fifth District, spent $502 for printing, advertising, livery, and car fare.

Howard P. Okie, the Citizens' Union candidate for Alderman in the Nineteenth District, spent $84 for printing.

William H. Bennett, defeated Citizens' Union candidate for Assembly in the Twenty-first District, spent $291.50 for printing, messengers, and postage.

C. J. Reilly, defeated Republican candidate for Assemblyman in the Thirty-third District, spent $620 for printing, distributing, meetings, cab hire, and contribution to campaign fund of district organization.

W. H. Terry, defeated Citizens' Union candidate for Coroner, spent $32 for printing, postage, and transparencies.

Carmine La Vecchia, defeated Republican candidate for Alderman in the Sixth District, spent $732.75 for printing, parades, music, meetings, and postage.

Charles Wines, defeated Republican candidate for Alderman in the Thirty-third District, spent $425.50 for printing, stationery, stamps, meetings, cab hire, refreshments and contribution to district campaign fund.

George W. Von Schack, defeated Republican candidate for Register, spent $220.55 for printing, stamps, car fare, and incidentals.

Douglas Mathewson, who ran for Justice of the Municipal Court of the Borough of the Bronx, spent $908.70 for printing, distributing, advertising, livery, halls, and conveying electors to the polls.

In Kings County.

Walter B. Atterbury, the Republican candidate for Sheriff of Kings County in the late campaign, yesterday filed his account of expenses. He declares that it cost him $880 to make the run. The expenses of Theodore B. Willis, Republican candidate for Register, amount to $4,976, of which $2,450 was for printing and distributing pamphlets. Henry F. Haggerty, Democratic candidate for Register, spent $528.75. Henry A. Powell, Republican candidate for District Attorney, spent $1,034. Dr. Anthony J. Burger, Democratic candidate for Coroner, spent $240.

Mayor Patrick J. Gleason's Mistake.

Mayor Patrick J. Gleason of Long Island City made a mistake yesterday by sending his sworn list of election expenses to Police Headquarters, this city. He said he had spent $1,200. Chief Clerk Kipp called the attention of the board to the mistake, and said he had called the Mayor's attention to it.

HER PICTURE LOST HER SUIT.

Carrie Ruppe, Who Wanted $5,000 from a Brooklyn Trolley Company, Failed to Prove Injury.

Carrie Ruppe's fondness for photographic art, or perhaps her desire to possess a good likeness of herself, has cost her $5,000. If she had never consented to have her picture taken she might to-day be in possession of a verdict for that amount against the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company.

Once Carrie Ruppe was Carrie Martin, and she is still young and comely, being only nineteen years old. On June 5, 1895, she was a passenger on a Myrtle Avenue car, and when she left it the car backed and struck her. Carrie alleges that this caused internal injuries, and that since then she has not known a peaceful moment.

When the railroad company learned that Carrie intended to bring suit against it, it directed one Williams to find out how seriously Miss Martin was injured. This Williams followed Carrie down to Coney Island one day, and struck up an acquaintance with her. They went in bathing, and the artful Williams induced the unsuspecting Carrie to have their photographs taken in their bathing suits.

At the trial of the case yesterday, before Justice Van Wyck and a jury, Williams exhibited the photograph, and the jury concluded that it portrayed a person altogether too healthful to have been injured to the extent claimed. A verdict for the railroad company was returned.

J. J. Astor's Suit for Damages.

The suit brought by John Jacob Astor to recover $3,500 damages from the owners of the steamboat Mary Powell, for the loss of a steam launch of the yacht Nourmahal in a collision in the North River last September, was placed on trial yesterday before Judge Brown in the United States District Court. The trial was not ended. The evidence was similar to that given before the local Board of Steamboat Inspectors, who recently investigated the accident, and decided that the engineer of the launch was to blame for the collision.

Big Claim Against Brooklyn.

The firm of Tracy, Boardman & Platt has filed with Controller Palmer of Brooklyn claims against the city on behalf of the estate of Edward Freel amounting to $206,-118.74. They are for work performed and material furnished in the construction of Section 2, extension of the aqueduct east of Rockville Centre, under contract of Dec. 16, 1889. The claimants are Catharine Freel, executrix, and Edward J. and Frank J. Freel, executors.

Bonds for Oyster Bay Improvements.

The Queens County Board of Supervisors met yesterday afternoon and disposed of $375,000 worth of improvement bonds. They sold for $108.35. The money raised by their sale is to be used for improvements in the town of Oyster Bay. Of this amount the City of New York, as it will be constituted, will have to pay two-thirds. The territory of Queens County which is not included in the city limits will have to pay the balance.

Plymouth Church's Jubilee.

The closing exercises of Plymouth Church's golden jubilee last night, in the church parlors, consisted of addresses, in which the church was pledged to carry on the work of the future in the same spirit of progressiveness and liberality that characterized its first half century. William V. Tupper, the Rev. H. S. Bliss of Montclair, N. J.; Alfred Raymond, Robert Van Inderstine, and the Rev. Dr. C. A. Berry made addresses.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Georgia, Carolina and Northern and Seaboard Belt Line Elect Officers.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 12.—The Board of Directors of the Georgia, Carolina and Northern Railway Company and the Seaboard Belt Railway Company both held important meetings in their respective offices in this city to-day. The reports read for the past year were very satisfactory to the Directors and made an excellent showing.

The following officers and Directors were elected:

By the Georgia, Carolina and Northern Railway Company for the ensuing year: R. C. Hoffman, President; E. St. John, Vice President; Directors—R. F. Hoke, Raleigh, N. C.; John C. Owen, Dan O'Dougherty, and R. J. Lowry of Atlanta; M. G. Michael and J. F. Rhodes of Athens, W. R. Tucker of Raleigh, N. C.; J. F. Durst of Greenwood, S. C.; McAlpin Arnold and S. M. Perkins of Elberton, Ga.; S. M. Jones and W. A. Shands of Chester, S. C.

The Seaboard Belt Line elected the following officers and Directors: R. C. Hoffman and E. St. John, re-elected President and Vice President; Directors—R. F. Hoke, Raleigh, N. C.; Judge W. R. Watts, Portsmouth, Va.; John A. Smith, T. A. Brambling, Oscar Pappenheimer, and David Woodward of Atlanta, and J. S. Minis of Baltimore.

CENTRAL PACIFIC'S AFFAIRS.

William J. Coombs to Confer with the Attorney General To-day.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—William J. Coombs of New York, who acted in an advisory capacity to the Government in connection with the sale of the Union Pacific Railroad, is in the city for the purpose of conferring with the Attorney General respecting the affairs of the Central Pacific. The conference is to take place to-morrow.

Mr. Coombs says he is not aware of what steps the Administration will take to protect the Government's interests in the road. The full amount of the Government's interest in the road approximates $45,000,000, and Mr. Coombs believes that the road would sell at its full commercial value. He mentioned the Denver and Rio Grande, the reorganized Union Pacific, the Central Pacific third mortgage bondholders and stockholders, and the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, as corporations and interests which might bid on the road were it offered for sale at public auction.

William Solomon, who, it is said, represents the banking house of Speyer & Co. of New York city, had an interview to-day with Attorney Gen. McKenna, presumably for the purpose of ascertaining the Government's intention respecting the Central Pacific. Mr. Solomon returned to New York as soon as the conference was over, and Mr. McKenna declined to say anything regarding it for publication.

WABASH REACHING TO NEW YORK.

Negotiating for the Use of Ontario and Western's Tracks from Buffalo.

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—It is now reported that in the near future the Wabash will, to all intents and purposes, be a through line from Chicago to New York. A short time since it effected a traffic arrangement with the Grand Trunk, which gave it the right to operate its own trains to Buffalo.

That arrangement proved so satisfactory that it is now negotiating with the Ontario and Western for the use of its tracks from Buffalo to New York under an arrangement similar to that which it now has with the Grand Trunk to Buffalo.

STATE OF INDIANA WINS.

Decision Against the Vandalia, Terre Haute and Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 12.—The Superior Court to-day gave a decision in the case of the State against the Vandalia, Terre Haute and Indianapolis Railroad Company. This was the second victory of the State in the progress of its suit to recover $2,000,000 alleged to be due by the railroad company to the school fund on an old charter.

The decision holds that a former suit by the State is no bar to the present action. In a previous decision in this suit by the Superior Court in June last a demurrer to the State's complaint was overruled and the railroad company was ordered to answer. To the answer of the company the State made reply, and the decision to-day was in favor of the State's reply in overruling the demurrer by the company.

Southwestern Passenger Rates.

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—Although W. W. Kent has been chosen Chairman of the Southwestern Passenger Association, it is not likely that he soon will be called upon to do any work in his official capacity. The agreement practically has gone by the board, because the Missouri, Kansas and Texas would not assent to an article which had received the sanction of every other road represented at the meeting. This article empowered the Chairman of the association to test the market at any and all times for tickets sold at unauthorized rates, and in case such tickets were found to present them to the road that issued them for redemption at full tariff rates.

Raleigh and Gaston.

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 12.—The stockholders of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad met here yesterday. Mr. Ryan of New York was represented by Attorney J. W. Hutchinson, Jr., of New York. President Hoffman's report was objected to by Hutchinson and John Windor, but the present management was indorsed by a vote of 11,870 to 21 shares. President Hoffman and all the old Directors were re-elected by the same vote. E. W. Fuller was elected a Director.

MAY SAVE HIM FROM CHAIR.

Doctor Declares that Steiger's Shots Were Only the Indirect Cause of Smith's Death.

A point was developed yesterday in the trial of Constantine Steiger, alias Fritz Meyer, for killing Policeman Frederick Smith, that his counsel hope may save the man from the electric chair. This was when Coroner's Physician Otto H. Schultze was on the witness stand, describing the autopsy held on the body three days after the shooting.

Dr. Schultze testified that the cause of death was asphyxia, brought about by the propulsion of food from the stomach into the larynx, as the result of the bullet wounds.

Mr. O'Hare elicited from the witness the fact that Smith was corpulent and had run to the scene of the crime. The doctor, however, added that though the wound in the mouth might not have proved mortal, the wound in the back, by which the spinal cord was lacerated, would have caused death. In reply to further questions, Dr. Schultze said that it was impossible to determine the exact length of time that elapsed before Smith expired after having received his injuries.

So persistently did the lawyer cross-question the witness that Assistant District Attorney Carpenter objected.

"I will allow the questions," ruled Justice Fursman. "I will permit Mr. O'Hare to prove that the policeman ran himself to death, if he can."

Other witnesses yesterday were Max Schmitt and Charles Bietz of 205 East Fourth Street, who saw Meyer jump through the window of the schoolroom attached to the church. Schmitt also heard Meyer's confession to Capt. Herlihy, in the police station on the night of the shooting.

The trial was adjourned until Monday morning at 10:30 o'clock.

RAILROAD MUST PAY HEAVILY.

Verdict of $30,000 Against the N. Y., N. H. and H. for Killing a Doctor.

A verdict for $30,000 was rendered by a jury in the Supreme Court, before Justice Russell, yesterday in favor of Emily H. Mixsell, and against the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company. She brought the suit as the administratrix of the estate of Dr. Aaron J. Mixsell of Mamaroneck. He was killed by a New York, New Haven and Hartford express train while crossing the company's track in Mamaroneck on Oct. 31, 1896. The jury was out four hours. The plaintiff was represented by Charles Strouse of 237 Broadway and the company by Henry W. Taft.

This is the largest verdict given under the new statute, which repeals the former one placing a five-thousand-dollar limit on jury awards in cases of this sort.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The Clark Estate Purchases Several Boulevard Plots—Other Sales and Auction Dealings.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold to Frank H. Presby, representing Mrs. Elizabeth S. Clark of Cooperstown, N. Y., (the Clark estate,) the following vacant lots and plots:

For George Marcus and Charles Lowenstein, Trustees, the northeast corner of the Boulevard and One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, 90.11 feet on the Boulevard by 200 on the street; also, for the New York Investment and Improvement Company, the northwest corner of the Boulevard and One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, 100.11 feet on the Boulevard, and 75 feet on the street; also, for the Union Real Estate Company, the northwest corner of the Boulevard and One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, 50.5 by 75, together with two lots adjoining on One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, 50 by 100.11; also, for Francis Speir, Jr., the northeast corner of Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, 100 by 100; also, for F. H. Birch, the northwest corner of the Boulevard and One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, 25.11 by 100; also, for the New York Investment and Improvement Company, the plot on the west side of the Boulevard, 25.11 feet north of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, 75 by 100; also, for Gustavus L. Lawrence, the plot on the north side of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, 100 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 75 by 100.11.

No prices have been made public in connection with the foregoing purchases, but it is said that the total amount invested is in the neighborhood of $500,000.

Slawson & Hobbs have also sold for Mrs. Elizabeth S. Clark, to Hirsh Brothers, two lots on the north side of Seventy-second Street, 150 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 50 by 102.2.

Hall J. How & Co. have sold, for John Vandebilt, to a client, for improvement, the plot on the west side of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, 260 feet east of Lenox Avenue, 50 by 100.

The same brokers have also sold, for P. J. Mathers, two lots on the north side of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, 140 feet east of Park Avenue, and for Louisa Hintz, to a Mr. Ives, the vacant plot southeast corner of Old Broadway and One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, 31.9 by 101.1 by 26.7 by 100.

Douglas Robinson & Co. have sold, for Henri Comte de Portes, the northwest corner of Park Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street, 50 feet on the avenue by 100 feet on the street.

Henry M. Denton, through Brokers Jones & Dennis, has exchanged his "model apartment houses," 110 to 120 West One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, with W. C. G. Wilson for the vacant plot at the southeast corner of Seventy-ninth Street and Amsterdam Avenue. The apartment house property figured in the transaction at $160,-000 and the plot at about $140,000.

Arthur G. Parsons has sold, for J. C. Raymond, to Eugene Hartnett, for $38,000, the plot southwest corner of Park Avenue and One Hundredth Street, 100 by 100, adjoining the plot sold last week, through the same broker, for Mr. Raymond, to Harriet A. Hartnett.

J. Clarence Davies & Co. have sold for William Muller the four-story brick flat southeast corner of Fox and One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Streets, 25 by 100; also for B. Mordecai to M. Metzger the northeast corner of One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street and Melrose Avenue, 21 by 100; also, together with Walter E. Jackson, to the Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company, the northeast corner of Third Avenue and Tenth Street, 100 by 150; also for E. B. Levy the lot on Undercliff Avenue, west side, 256 feet south of Sedgwick Avenue, 25 by 100.

Pell & Graves have sold for Richard T. McCabe, for about $35,000, the dwelling 253 West Seventy-third Street, 18.4 by 100.

Lowenfeld & Frager have purchased from Mary F. Bowen the plot on the north side of Eighty-seventh Street 125 feet west of Park Avenue, 25.6 by 100.8½.

The same firm has also bought the lot 226 East Eighty-fifth Street, 25 by 102.2.

The Ernst-Marx syndicate has sold to William Topping for improvement the plot northwest corner of Third Avenue and St. Paul Place, 106 by 144.

John S. Rice has sold to M. L. Rickerson the three brownstone-front flats 406 to 410 West Fifty-fifth Street, each 16.8 by 100.5.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Jacob Hirsch, for $188,-642, the three five-story brick flats One Hundred and Twelfth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Seventh Avenue, together with the three five-story brick flats on the south side of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, 100 feet east of Seventh Avenue, at the rear of the foregoing, 75 by 200.10.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures

Seventy-ninth Street, southeast corner of Fifth Avenue, for a five-story brick dwelling, 32.2 by 100; T. D. Fletcher of 2 West Thirty-fourth Street, owner; C. P. H. Gilbert of 1,813 Broadway, architect; cost, $200,000.

No. 21 to 25 Horatio Street, for a six-story brick warehouse, 50 by 85; A. L. & J. J. Reynolds Company of 345 Greenwich Street, owner; Franklin Baylies of Bible House, architect; cost, $50,000.

No. 248 to 252 Seventh Street, for two six-story brick tenements, 37.6 by 79; John Klotz of 227 Rivington Street, owner; J. Bockell & Son of 54 Bond Street, architects; cost, $40,000.

One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Fifth Avenue, for a five-story and basement brick tenement, with store, 25 by 100; Jerry Alieri of 434 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, owner; C. P. Pelham of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $25,000.

No. 412 West Fifty-fourth Street, for a five-story brick tenement, 25 by 49.3; Paul Hoffmann of 312 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, owner; Charles Rentz, architect; cost, $12,000.

One Hundred and Sixth Street, northeast corner of the Boulevard, for six two-story brick dwellings, various sizes; John L. Miller of 128 Riverside Drive, owner; J. Munckwitz of 247 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $30,000.

Audubon Avenue, west side, block front from One Hundred and Eighty-fourth to One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street, for ten two-story and basement brick dwellings, 18 by 40; Jacob Hess of Newtown, L. I., owner; E. S. Kehoe of 518 West One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, architect; cost, $50,000.

Block bounded by One Hundred and Forty-first and One Hundred and Forty-second Streets and Concord and Wales Avenues, for a four-story brick hospital, 154 by 228.8; cost, $230,000; for a one-story brick power house, 80 by 50; cost, $15,000; for a one-story brick isolated pavilion, 45 by 40; cost, $10,000; for a one-story brick morgue, 34 by 30; cost, $5,000; Colored Home and Hospital, owner; G. E. Harney and W. S. Purdy of 35 Nassau Street, architects.

Washington Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Seventy-second Street, for a four-story brick flat, 29 by 90.3; John Massinino, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $16,500.

Southeast corner of 33d St and 1st Av, 3 years.....100,000
GERKEN, Henry, and wife to Mabel Slade; s s of 81st St, 152 ft w of 2d Av, 3 years.....20,000
GIESE, Julius H., and wife to Carston Heilshorn; 1,959 Prospect Av, demand.....1,000
HEIFLER, Sophie, and husband to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York; s s of 107th St, 135 ft e of 3d Av, 1 year.....6,500
HELD, Johanna M., to the German Savings Bank of New York; 791 Amsterdam Av, 1 year.....5,000
HENRIQUEZ, Louis N., to Yertha Rosenbaum; 212 West 40th St, 3 years.....1,000
HUGHES, Michael, and wife to Frances S. Major, executrix, &c., of Lot C, Clark's; 551 West 125th St, 3 years.....17,000
KAMMLER, Magdalena, to Caroline Alles; 129 Hudson St, leasehold, (Trinity Church,) demand.....1,000
KLEIN, Samuel, and wife to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York; s s of 107th St, 156.10 ft e of 3d Av, 1 year.....6,500
KNICKERBOCKER REALTY IMPROVEMENT Company to Edmund Coffin; s s of 34th St, 520 ft e of 7th Av, 80x98.9, 1 year.....115,000
LE ROY, Alfred, to Gibson Putzel; Plot 11, map land of William O. Giles, 24th Ward, 2 years.....10,000
LEVY, Rachel, to John Hoffmann; 97 Henry St, 5 years.....12,000
LEVY, Rachel, to Harris Silberman and another; 97 Henry St, secures indemnity.....10,000
LOWENFELD, Pincus, and William Prager to Mary S. Bowen; n s of 87th St, 100 ft w of 4th Av, 1 year.....10,000
MANNHEIMER, Isaac, and wife to Frederic J. Middlebrook; n s of 98th St, 75 ft w of Columbus Av, 3 years.....15,000
MEYER, Elizabeth, to the Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company; n corner of Elton Av and 155th St, demand.....7,000
MILLER, Mary G., to Henry Frohwitter, as trustee, &c.; 208 and 210 East 98th St, demand.....650
NARBONNE, Louis N., to Rose A. Donnelly; n s of 139th St, 370 ft w of 5th Av, 3 years.....12,000
PATJENS, John H., to Bernhelmer & Schmid; s e corner of Avenue A and 81st St, demand.....5,000
POPPER, Leopold, and others to Albert Cardozo, Jr., as executor, &c.; s s of 7th St, 83 ft w of Avenue C, 5 years.....25,000
RAYMOND, J. Carlyle, to Esther W. Smith; s s of 100th St, 100 ft w of Park Av, 2 years.....22,500
RAYMOND, J. Carlyle, to Esther W. Smith; Park Av, s w corner of 100th St, 2 years.....17,500
REEVE, Frederick A., to Max Weil; West End Av, s w corner of 68th St, 1 year.....19,500
SCHARSMITH, John E., to Max Marx and others; n s of 173d St, 35 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year.....26,000
SNYDER, Jules, and wife to Maria Schuessler; s s of 143d St, 150 ft w of Clifton Av, 3 years.....1,000
SPEIR, Francis, Jr., and wife to William I. Seaman; Amsterdam Av, n e corner of 116th St, 1 year.....50,000
STARK, Charles, and wife to the German Exchange Bank; 5th Av, e s, Lot 99, map of the village of Mount Eden, 50x 100.....800
STEINHAUSER, Albert B., and another to H. P. Rose; Lot 363, amended map of Hudson P. Rose, 5 years.....400
STRESE, Marga ethe, to Henrietta Gehrung; Vyse Av, n w corner of Freeman St, 3 years.....4,000
TAIT, Mary A., to Elizabeth U. Hitchcock; Jackson Av, w s, 201.6 ft n of 161st St, 3 years.....2,700
TAIT, Mary A., to David F. Wright; Jackson Av, w s, 201.6 ft n of 161st St, 1 year.....350
THOMAS, Rowland W., and wife to Mary J. Syme; Valentine Av, w s, 552 ft s of 180th St, 3 years.....2,500
THOMAS, Rowland W., and wife to Rachel Purdy; w s of Valentine Av, 535.11 ft s of 180th St, 3 years.....2,500
THOMAS, Rowland W., and wife to Rachel Purdy; w s of Valentine Av, 568.9 ft s of 180th St, 3 years.....2,500
WALSH, Robert E., and wife to Theron G. Strong; 980 Lexington Av, 3 years.....14,000
WARD, Walworth, and wife to Raymond S. White; s s of 83d St, 300 ft w of West End Av, 3 years.....65,000
WARD, Walworth, and wife to Marinus Willett; s s of 83d St, 300 ft w of West End Av, 1 month.....750
WARD, Walworth, and wife to the Foskett & Bishop Company; s s of 83d St, 300 ft w of West End Av, 1 month.....400
WEXLER, Adolph, and wife to Payson Merrill; n s of 152d St, 550 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 1 year.....11,562
WEXLER, Adolph, and wife to William H. Hewlett; n s of 152d St, 500 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 1 year.....23,125
WOODWARD, Elizabeth, individually and as executrix of Julia A. Woodward, to the Union Dime Savings Institution; s s of 33d St, 370 ft w of 8th Av, 3 years..2,000
YOOST, Henry H., and wife to Henry Korn; n s of 136th St, 121 ft e of 7th Av, 2 months.....2,500
YOOST, Henry H., and wife to Albert S. Farnam & Brother; n s of 136th St, 602 ft w of Lenox Av, 6 months.....5,000
YOOST, Henry H. and Katie, to the United States Trust Company of New York, as trustee; n s of 136th St, 121 ft e of 7th Av, 3 years.....23,000
YOOST, Henry H. and Katie, to the Foskett & Bishop Company; n s of 136th St, 121 ft e of 7th Av, ½ year.....1,287
ZIEGLER, Rachel, and others to the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company; 128 Greenwich St, 3 years.....2,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BOYD, James, executor, to Mary E. Boyd. $9,200
BOYD, James, executor, to Mary E. Boyd. 1,533
CANNING, Juliet L., to Louisa Dean.... Nom.
CARDOZO, Albert, Jr., executor, to Florence G. Joseph, (two assignments).....15,125
CHURCHILL, Lily W., and others, executors, to Lily W. Churchill and others, trustees.....Nom.
DEERING, James A., to John Conway..7,500
EDWARDS, George E., to Frederic J. Middlebrook.....4,500
ERNST, Moritz L., to Thaddeus Moriarty. 5,000
GOELLER, Christian F., to Cora N. Campbell.....2,500
GOELLER, Christian F., and another, trustees, to Christian F. Goeller.....2,500
GOELLER, Christian F., and another, trustees, to Christian F. Goeller.....2,500
HENCKEN, Sophia, executrix, to Charles Umanet.....3,500
HEWLETT, William H., to Maude L. Norton, as general guardian.....6,500
MANHEIM, Jacob, to Henry Meyer.....875
MAYER, Emil L., to Simon S. Rosenbaum.....Nom.
MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to Mary R. Prime.....18,187
MEYER, George A., executor, to Louisa A. Scutter.....Nom.
NATHAN, Marcus, and others to the Bowery Bank of New York.....12,000
NATHAN, Marcus, and others to Thaddeus Moriarty.....12,000
PETTY, SOULARD & WALKER REALty Company to Charles Unangst, (two assignments).....9,500
ROSENBAUM, Simon S., and another, executors, to Emil L. Mayer.....Nom.
ROUSH, Kate M., executrix, to John H. McGuffog.....2,700
SCHENKEISEN, Pauline K., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company.....11,200
SOUTTER, Louisa A., to Frederic J. Middlebrook.....7,155
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to John M. Pinkney.....17,000
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Francis M. Jencks.....25,000
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to the Metropolitan Improvement Company.....Nom.
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Marcus Nathan and others, (two assignments).....Nom.
TODD, Judson S., to Edward Winslow, (three assignments).....Nom.
TWENTY-THIRD WARD LAND AND Improvement Company to H. McCreery. 675

Mechanics' Liens.

BROOK AV, s e corner of 165th St, 124x 100; William Meisner and Charles Meyer against Henry John Ahrens and Katharina W. Dahnke, owners; Henry Dahnke, executor, &c., contractor.....$2,100
80TH ST, 49 East; Patrick J. McDonald against Bridget C. Kane, owner; F. D. Whiting & Co., contractors.....Nom.
106TH ST, s s, 164.4 ft e of Columbus Av, 85.8x100; the Alberene Stone Company against Vincent Cirrito, owner; J. A. Morlock, contractor.....248
135TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 100x100; John Cahill against William Jeffrey, owner; Achillo Adamo, contractor.....126
135TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 100x100; John Cahill against William Jeffrey, owner and contractor.....220
159TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of Elton Av, 50x 100; Louis Lubcker against Henry Mueller, owner and contractor.....434
179TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of Park Av, 25x 100; Frank Capodilupo against Paul Happel, owner; Frank A. Schulz, contractor.....425
230TH ST, n s, 300 ft w of Katonah Av, 25x100; Henry Trimbeau against P. W. and Mary A. O'Toole, owners; John H. Parker, contractor.....195
BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 418, LAWS 1897.....100
BOULEVARD, s w corner of 99th St, 100.11x100; J. Allen Townsend with Amund Johnsen, 10 payments.....$55,000
173D ST, n s, 35 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 165x100; Carl Ernst and others with John E. Scharsmith, 8 payments.....38,700
ORDERS UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS 1897.
WEST FARMS ROAD, s s, Catholic Protectory, Thomas J. Mackinson on the Catholic Protectory to Matthew Daly.....$219
96TH ST, 322 to 328 East; Bernard Schaefel on Frederick A. Snow to Church E. Gates & Co.....1,543

Lis Pendens.

DIVISION ST, 170; Anna S. Hill against Lena Levy and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Roadley, Lauterbach & Johnson.
HOE ST, or Av, n w corner of Freeman St, 67.6x100; William L. Conway against Babette Blumenthal, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, C. P. Hallock.
LEROY ST, 47; Max Borck against Julia Cohen and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Davis & Gordon.
MORRIS AV, as widened, n e corner of 151st St, 90x70.3; Sarah J. Gedney against Anna D. Curley and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Clocke & Clocke.
MOTT AV, w s, 125 ft s of 150th St, 25x100; Diederich G. Hildebrand against Theodore Sutro and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. H. Klinker.
PARK AV, s w corner of 101st St, 25.11x80; James Suydam against Esther A. Wheaton and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Quackenbush & Wise.
PARK ROW, 158; Bernard Galewski against Paul Salvin and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. B. Chedsey.
PROSPECT AV, e s, 25 ft s of Stake 11, being Lots 26 and 27, map by A. D. & M. Ewen, 50x100; Lyman Cobb, Jr., and another, administrators, &c., against William Dalzell and others, (foreclosure of mortgage amended;) attorneys, Fettretch, Silkman & Seybel.
RIVINGTON ST, 40; George Schmelzel and others, executors, &c., against William S. Ridabock and others, (partition;) attorney, H. W. Gaines.
6TH AV, s s, e ¼ of Lot 645, map of the village of Wakefield, 50x114; Eleventh Ward Bank and others against Joseph H. Brown and others, (action to determine ownership, &c.;) attorney, G. S. P. Stillman.
8TH AV, 168 and 170; the United States Life Insurance Company of the City of New York against George G. Jackson and others, three actions, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Buel, Toucey & Whiting.
27TH ST, s s, 254.6 ft e of 7th Av, 22.6x98.9; Edwin B. Meeks executor, &c., against Frank J. Ferrell and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. G. Duvall.
134TH ST, 4 West; Alfred Roe against Marion E. Van Dyke and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. Roe.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

No. 281—Francis I. Gowen, sale receiver, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. William N. Bush.—Death of William N. Bush suggested, and appearance of Laura R. Bush, administratrix, &c., as defendant in error entered on motion of Joseph M. Hill for defendant in error.

No. 135—The Steam Tug Resolute, &c., appellant, vs. George Dowsett; No. 136—The Steam Tug Resolute, &c., appellant, vs. Danvy E. Wilson et al.; No. 137—The Oregon Central and Eastern Railway Company, claimant, &c., appellant, vs. R. J. Young et al., and No. 138—The Oregon Central and Eastern Railway Company, claimant, &c., appellant, vs. R. J. Young et al.—Submitted by J. W. Whalley and William T. Muir for the appellants, and by L. B. Cox for the appellees.

No. 115—The Hartford Fire Insurance Company et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company.—Argument continued by Charles A. Clark for the plaintiffs in error, and by Charles B. Keeler and George Peck for the defendant in error, and concluded by Richard W. Barger for the plaintiffs in error.

STATE COURTS.

Appellate Division Decisions.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in this city announced the following decisions yesterday:

Karl M. Wallach, respondent, vs. Charles J. Schulze, impl ded appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Herman Ellie, respondent, vs. Leopold Miller et al., appellants.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

H. Koehler & James W. Brady, appellants, vs. James W. Brady, applicant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Sarah Gannon, as administratrix, appellant, vs. Catherine McGuire et al., respondents.—Judgment reversed and judgment ordered for plaintiff, with costs in this court and in the court below.

Adolph Segel, appellant, vs. William Cauldwell, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Charles H. Moses, appellant, vs. Alfred H. Hatch et al., respondents.—Order modified as directed in opinion and affirmed as modified, without costs.

In the matter of Alfredrick S. Hatch and another.—Order so far as it fixes the amount of the claims of Huntington against the assigned estates, affirmed; in all other respects reversed without costs.

In the matter of Elie Charlier, deceased.—Decree affirmed, with costs to respondent, to be paid out of estate.

United Gresse Company, plaintiff, vs. Mark H. Elsner, defendant.—In case plaintiff stipulates to reduce verdict to the sum of $13,404.33, motion for new trial denied and judgment ordered for plaintiff upon a verdict for that sum without costs to either party in this court; if such stipulation be not given, exceptions sustained and a new trial ordered, with costs to the defendant to abide event.

First National Bank of Paterson, N. J., appellant, vs. National Broadway Bank and another, respondents. State National Bank, respondent, vs. Smith M. Weed, appellant.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event.

Meyer Shaler, respondent, vs. Broadway Improvement Company, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Mary Roche, respondent, vs. Supreme Lodge, Knights of Honor, appellant.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event.

Michael Keating, appellant, vs. Sewanne Stevenson et al., respondents.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

The London Assurance Corporation, appellant, vs. Joseph W. Thompson, respondent.—Judgment reversed, without costs, and judgment ordered for plaintiff as directed in opinion.

The London Assurance Corporation, appellant, vs. Walter Salvage, respondent.—Judgment reversed, without costs, and judgment ordered for plaintiff as directed in opinion.

The London Assurance Corporation, appellant, vs. James W. Patterson, respondent.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and judgment ordered for plaintiff as directed in opinion.

The London Assurance Corporation, appellant, vs. Eugene Miller, respondent.—Judgment reversed, without costs, and judgment ordered for plaintiff as directed in opinion.

The London Assurance Corporation, appellant, vs. Horatio C. King, respondent.—Judgment reversed and judgment ordered for plaintiff as directed in opinion, without costs of appeal.

The London Assurance Corporation, appellant, vs. William B. Dinsmore, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Louisa Seidenton, respondent, vs. Frederick Buse et al., appellants.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

Byron S. Cotes, appellant, vs. Maria T. Cotes, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

George Weber, respondent, vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

Patrick Hardiman, appellant, vs. The Mayor, &c., respondents.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

James Black, appellant, vs. Third Avenue Railroad Co., respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, on opinion on former appeal.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

DIRECT LINE TO NIAGARA FALLS.

All through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

Trains leave Grand Central Station, 42d Street and Fourth Avenue, as follows:

8.30 A. M.—Daily, except Sunday. Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS, LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45 P. M., Niagara Falls, 5:05 P. M., Toronto 8:25 P. M. This train is limited to its seating capacity. Connects at Utica for Adirondack Mountains and Montreal.

9.30 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Daily. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.

10.00 A. M.—NORTH SHORE LIMITED. Daily. 24-hour train to Chicago, via Michigan Central route; due Buffalo 8:40 P. M., Niagara Falls 9:30 P. M., Chicago 9:00 A. M. Carries sleeping and drawing room cars only.

10.30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For Millbrook, Catskill Mountains, and all important New York State points.

1.00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Daily.—For Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie.

1.00 P. M.—CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily.—For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie and Schenectady.

3.30 P. M.—TROY AND ALBANY SPECIAL, except Sunday.—For Garrisons, West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Troy.

5.00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily.—24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore route and Buffalo; due Cleveland 7:15 A. M., Toledo, 10:45 A. M., Chicago 4:00 P. M. This train connects at Cleveland for Cincinnati, due 4:50 P. M., and at Toledo for St. Louis, due 10:15 P. M. Also for Kansas City next morning. Carries sleeping and drawing room cars only.

6.00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS, daily.—For Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis.

6.25 P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS, daily.—For Troy, Plattsburg, Burlington, Montreal, and, except Saturday nights, Ottawa.

7.30 P. M.—SPECIAL, daily.—For Adirondack Mountain Points and Montreal, via Utica, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Chicago.

9.00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL, daily (sleeping car passengers only) for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

9.15 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS, daily.—For Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Sundays, for Cape Vincent and the Auburn Road.

12.10 Night.—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on the New York Central, every night except Sunday nights. Sunday nights, Chicago Sleepers leave on 9:15 train.

9:00 A. M. and 3:35 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.

9:15 A. M.—Sundays only, to Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via the Harlem Division.

"ALL NIGHT" TRAINS TO YONKERS.

"All night" trains run between 155th Street and points on the Putnam Division as far as Yonkers, in connection with the elevated road. The only line running "all night" trains out of New York.

Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.

Tickets and Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113, 261, 413 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 942 Broadway, 238 Columbus Av., 125th St. and 42d and 438th St. Stations, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.

JOHN M. TOUCEY, GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R.R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows and 15m. earlier from foot Franklin St.:

10.15 A. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Fort Wayne, Toledo Cleveland, and Chicago.

6.00 P. M. Daily, for Albany Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

7.45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

8.15 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

Time tables at principal hotels and offices.

C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM

Station foot of West 23d St., (Penn. R. R.) Cortlandt, or Desbrosses St.

*Indicates time from West 23d St.-Other figures show time from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.

*8.40 A. M. daily. (Sundays *6:45, 7 A. M.), for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.

*7.55, 8.15 A. M. daily, for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) ELMIRA, (week days,) ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West, and principal local points; dining-car and chair-car to Buffalo.

*10.25, 10.50 A. M. daily, except Sunday, MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points.

*11.55, 12.40 noon daily, except Sunday.

"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS."

Arrives Buffalo 9.55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Car. Dining-Car Service. Coach to Watkins. Connects at Buffalo with through Sleeper to Detroit and Chicago.

*12.25, 12.40 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points.

*12.55, 1.15 P. M. Sundays only, for EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, and the coal branches.

*1.25, 1.40 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car for Wilkesbarre.

*3.55, 4.10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car to Wilkesbarre.

*4.55, 5.15 P. M. daily for EASTON and intermediate stations.

*5.55, 6.10 P. M. daily except Sunday. Express or stations to Easton and principal intermediate stations. Connects for Reading and Harrisburg. Chair-car to Slatington.

*6.55, 7.00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibule train, N. Y. to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo and Toronto.

*7.55, 8.30 P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at SOUTH PLAINFIELD, EASTON, BETHLEHEM, MAUCH CHUNK, L. & S. JUNCTION SAYRE, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BATAVIA, BUFFALO, and TORONTO. Pullman Sleeper for Buffalo. None but sleeping-car passengers carried. No baggage received.

*8.55, 9.00 P. M. daily for ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleepers to Wilkesbarre and Ithaca.

Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for BIG BROOK and intermediate points leave as follows: *8:55, 9:00 A. M., *1:55, 2:30, *3:55, 4:20, and *5:55, 6:30 P. M.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 278, 355, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 E. 14th St., 156 E. 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

DELAWARE LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN

Stations in New York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.

VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.

Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, NEWTON, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.

8:00 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.

10:00 A. M. (café car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Palace cars. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points west.

1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor cars.

7:00 P. M. (daily)—BUFFET VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO, and CHICAGO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points west.

8:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO EXPRESS. Pullman Sleepers for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO, and CHICAGO. Connects at Buffalo for Cleveland, Detroit, and St. Louis.

9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, SYRACUSE, UTICA, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.

TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at Henry Gaze & Sons, Ltd., 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway, and 942 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St., 61 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time Tables, giving full information, at all stations.

Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.

Leave New York, Whitehall Terminal, daily.

CHICAGO, 1:55 P. M and 12:10 night.

PITTSBURG, 8:25 ex. Sun., 1:55 Sun., 12:10 night.

CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 9:55 A. M., 4:55 P. M.

WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 7:55, 9:55, (Dining Car,) 11:25 A. M., (Dining Car,) 1:55, 3:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 9:55, (Dining Car,) 11:25 A. M., (Dining Car,) 1:55, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55 P. M., 12:10 night.

NORFOLK, 11:25 A. M. daily.

NEWORLEANS, (through sleeper,) 4:55 P. M. daily. Trains leave foot of Liberty St. 5 minutes later. All trains are illuminated with Pintsch light.

Offices: 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,140 B'way, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn, Whitehall Terminal. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Stations foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.

☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

7:55 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:55 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:55 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.

3:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cleveland, Chicago, For Toledo, except Saturday.

7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.

7:55 P. M. (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 8:30 P. M.) MAIL AND EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New York to Altoona, East Liberty, Pittsburg, and points West, daily except Sunday. No coaches.

7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland and Toledo, except Saturday.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, 9:25, 9:55, (Dining Car,) 10:55 A. M., 12:55, 1:55, (3:15, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 8:55 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 9:25, 10:55 A. M., (3:15, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 8:55 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:25 A. M. and 8:55 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—4:55 P. M. daily.

OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week days and 7:55 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—12:55 P. M. week days.

CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week days.

Long Branch, Asbury Park, (Interlaken, Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55, 11:55 A. M., 3:15, 4:55, 11:25 P. M. Sundays, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 9:55 A. M., 12:10, 3:40, 5:10, 11:50 P. M. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:15, 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 (9:55 Pennsylvania Limited,) 9:55 (Dining Car, 10:55, 11:55 A. M., 12:55, 2:55, 3:55, 4:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 7:55, 8:55 P. M. 12:10 night. Sundays, 6:15, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, 9:55, (Limited) 9:55, 10:55, 11:55 A. M., (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 7:55, 8:55 P. M., 12:10 night. Ticket Offices, Nos. 461, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway; 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station; and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station in Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

Central Railroad of New Jersey

Anthracite coal used exclusively.

Four Tracks. Automatic Block Signals.

Stations in New York foot of Liberty St. and Whitehall Terminal.

Trains leave foot of Liberty St.

On and after Nov. 14th, 1897.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:30, 7:15, 9:10 A. M., (12:00 M. to Easton,) 1:30, 3:30, 4:15, (4:50 to Easton,) 5:45 (7:30 to Allentown.) P. M. Sundays, 4:30, (7:00 to Easton,) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:15 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.

For Reading and Harrisburg at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, (10:00 to Reading,) 11:30 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, (2:00, 4:00 to Reading,) 4:30, 5:45, (9:00 to Reading,) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, (2:00, 5:00 to Reading,) 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 6:00 P. M.

ALL RAIL ROUTE.

FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, (10:15 Red Bank only,) 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, (3:40 Red Bank only,) 4:15, 4:40, 5:38, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:00, (10:15 Red Bank only,) A. M., 4:00 P. M.

FOR LAKEWOOD.

4:30, 8:30, 10:15 A. M., 1:45, 3:40, 4:40, (5:38 Saturdays only,) P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.

For Tom's River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:45, 4:40 P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:45 P. M.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:30, 4:40 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

FOR PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.

From foot of Liberty St.

Week days, 4:30, 8:00, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 2:00, 3:30, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 4:30, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 2:00, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Additional trains for Philadelphia, week days, 9:00 A. M., 1:30, 4:00, 4:30, 7:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

BOATS LEAVE WHITEHALL TERMINAL.

Week days, 7:10, 7:55, 8:25, 8:40, 8:55, 9:08, 9:20, 9:35, 10:00, 10:15, 10:38, 11:08, 11:30, 11:55 A. M., 12:25, 12:45, 1:00, 1:25, 1:40, 2:00, 2:25, 2:55, 3:25, 3:35, 3:55, 4:25, 4:35, 4:55, 5:25, 5:55, 6:10, 6:25, 6:55, 7:05, 7:50, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:55, 11:40 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 7:00, 8:55, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:55, 2:00, 2:30, 3:00, 3:55, 4:20, 4:55, 5:25, 6:00, 6:30, 7:25, 8:25, 9:20, 9:55, 10:55 P. M., 12:15 mdt.

Tickets and parlor car seats at foot of Liberty St., Whitehall St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 153 East 125th St., 272 West 125th St., 225 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD.

Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers st., as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:

9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Binghamton, Waverly, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford. Arrives Buffalo 8:00 P. M. Parlor car to Buffalo.

2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train for Chicago, via Chautauqua Lake. Arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

7:30 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express daily. Arrives Buffalo 7:05 A. M., Bradford 7:17 A. M., Jamestown 7:00 A. M., Cleveland 12:30 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland, making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West. Café Library Car.

8:45 P. M.—Via Chautauqua Lake and Niagara Falls daily. Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

Tickets, Local Time Cards, and Pullman accommodations at 111, 113, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 156 East 125th St., and 61 West 156th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New York; 333 and 726 Fulton St., 106 Broadway, Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Westcott Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

MEDITERRANEAN TOURS,

Including EGYPT, the NILE, PALESTINE, etc., Jan. 4, Feb. 12, by S. S. NORMANNIA; March 5, by S. S. SAALE. Highest class Steamship, Hotel, and camping arrangements.

Also SPECIAL TOUR to ITALY AND SOUTH OF FRANCE, Paris, London, etc., by AUGUSTE VICTORIA, Dec. 11 and later dates.

Descriptive programmes free from

THOS. COOK & SON, 261 B'way, N. Y.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Britannic, Nov. 17, Noon|Teutonic, Dec. 15, Noon
Majestic, Nov. 24, Noon|Britannic, Dec. 22, Noon
Adriatic, Dec. 1, Noon|Majestic, Dec. 29, Noon
Germanic, Dec. 8, Noon|Germanic, Jan. 5, Noon

No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.

Pier 45, North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.

Camp'a, Nov. 13, 7:30 AM|Etruria, Dec. 4, 2 PM
Umbria, Nov. 20, 1 PM|Camp'a, Dec. 11, 6:30 AM
Lucania, Nov. 27, 7:30 AM|Umbria, Dec. 18, noon

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.

From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong:

COPTIC, via Honolulu.....Nov. 18, 1 P. M.
CITY RIO JANEIRO, via Honolulu.....Nov. 27
GAELIC.....Dec. 7, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu.....Dec. 18
DORIC, via Honolulu.....Dec. 28, 1 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CLYDE LINE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., the South, and Southwest, JACKSONVILLE, and all Florida points.

From Pier 29 E. R., foot of Roosevelt St., 3 P. M.

SEMINOLE.....Saturday, Nov. 13
COMANCHE.....Monday, Nov. 15
IROQUOIS.....Wednesday, Nov. 17
ALGONQUIN.....Saturday, Nov. 20

Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New York.

Fla. Cent. & Pen. East F. & P. Line, via Jacksonville. Great So. Freight & Passenger Line, via Charleston. T. G. EGER, General Agent, 375 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY TO NORFOLK.

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M. and Saturday at 4 P. M.

W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres't and Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.

SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.

Lahn, Tu., Nov. 16, 9 AM|Saale, Tu., Dec. 21, 9 AM
Spree, Tu., Nov. 30, 9 AM|Kaiser, Tu., Jan. 4, 2 PM
Trave, Tu., Dec. 14, 9 AM|Trave, Tu., Jan. 11, 9 AM
*Kaiser Wm. Der Grosse, Tues., Nov. 23, 2 P. M.

OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE

*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE. | †NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

Express steamers from New York

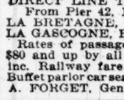
To Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa.

†Ka'erW.H. Nov. 13, 10 AM|†Fulda, Dec. 4, 10 AM
*Normania, Nov. 20, 10 AM|*Augusta Vic'ria, Dec. 11, 10 AM
*Werra, Nov. 27, 10 AM|*Ems, Dec. 18, 10 AM

Also steamers for Alexandria, Egypt, in Jan., Feb., and March.

Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris, and Cherbourg.

Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y. | North German Lloyd. Oelrichs & Co., Agents. 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.



HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE

From New York to Plymouth, (London,) Cherbourg, (Paris,) and Hamburg.

Twin Screw Express Service begins Feb. 26, '98. Twin Screw Mail Service N. Y.-Hamburg direct. Palatia, Nov. 20, 2 P.M. Prussia, Nov. 27, 8 A.M. First cab., $60 up; second class, $40; steerage, $32. HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 B'way, New York

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London-Paris.)

Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.

ST. PAUL.....Nov. 17|ST. PAUL.....Dec. 8
ST. LOUIS.....Nov. 24|ST. LOUIS.....Dec. 15
PARIS.....Dec. 1|NEW YORK.....Dec. 22

Red Star Line to Antwerp

Sailing every Wednesday.

Friesland, Nov. 17, Noon|Westernl'd, Dec. 1, Noon
Kensington, Nov. 24, 9 AM|Southwark, Dec. 8, 9 AM

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

Winter Cruise TO THE Orient.

BY THE TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS

S. S. AUGUSTE VICTORIA

OF THE HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

Leaving New York January 27, 1898, for Madeira, Gibraltar, Malaga, (Granada, Alhambra,) Algiers, Genoa, Villefranche, (Nice,) Palermo, (Tunis,) Alexandria, (Cairo and Pyramids,) Jaffa, (Jerusalem and Dead Sea,) Beyrouth, (Damascus,) Constantinople, Athens, Canea, (Crete,) Palermo, Naples, Genoa. Duration, 69 days; rates, $450 and upward. All appointments strictly first-class.

Another excursion at cheaper rates, and on the plane of personally conducted tours, has been arranged, per steamer COLUMBIA, to leave Hamburg February 12 and Genoa February 21, 1898. Duration, 54 days. For further particulars apply to Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

FRENCH LINE.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS, FRANCE.

From Pier 42, North River, foot Morton St.

LA BRETAGNE, Rupe, Sat., Nov. 13, 10 A. M.
LA GASCOGNE, Baudelon, Sat., Nov. 20, 10 A. M.

Rates of passage: First Class, N. Y. to Paris, $80 and up by all steamers, except La Touraine, inc. Railway fare to Paris and landing charges; Buffet parlor car seats free; 2d class to Paris, $54.75. A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Albany Evening Line

The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41 N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R. daily, (Sundays excepted,) 3 P. M. and 12 midnight, arriving in time for trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points north.

CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND COXSACKIE BOATS leave Pier 43 N. R., foot of Christopher Street, every week day at 6 P. M.

HOTELS OF THE WORLD.

This list appears Wednesdays and Saturdays.

HOTEL INFORMATION FREE.

For Booklets of American, European Hotels,

FALL AND WINTER RESORTS.

Also information and rates of

APARTMENTS,

in Hotels below, call or address (stamp)

HOTEL TARIFF BUREAU,
{ 63 Fifth Ave., New York.
{ 96 Regent St., London.
{ 248 Rue de Rivoli, Paris.

Hotel Pocket Guide

GRATIS.

(e. p. means European plan, a. p. American.)

Albany, N. Y.....Hotel Kenmore, a. p., $4
Atlantic City, N. J. Hotel St. Charles, ap., $4 up
do .....Hotel Brighton, a. p., $4 up
do (J. H. Borton)..Hotel Dennis, a. p., $3.50 up
Baltimore, Md...Hotel Rennert, e. p., $1.50 up
do .....The Stafford Hotel, e. p., $1.50 up
do .....The Carrollton, a. p., $3 up
do Hotel Altamont, e. p., 1 up, a. p., 2.50 up
do .....Mount Vernon Hotel, e. p., $1 up
Brooklyn, N. Y.....Mansion House, a. p., $3
do .....Pierrepont House, e. p., $1 up
Chicago, Ill. The Virginia, ap, 3.50 up, e. p. 1.50 up
Cincinnati, O..Grand Hotel, e.p., $1.50; a.p., $3
Key West, Key West....A. P. Open all year. Leon H. Cilley, Mgr.
Miami, Royal Palm.....A. P. Opens Jan. 12. H. W. Merrill, Mgr.
Miami, Biscayne Hotel..A. P. Opens Dec. 1. H. E. Bemis, Mgr.
Palm Beach, Royal Poinciana. AP. Opens Jan. 15. Fred Sterry, Mgr.
Palm Beach, Palm Beach Inn. AP. Opens Dec. 25. Fred Sterry, Mgr.
Ormond, The Ormond..A. P. Opens Jn. 8. Anderson & Price, Mgrs
St. Augustine, Ponce de Leon, AP. Opens Jan. 19. Robert Murray, Mgr
St. Augustine, The Alcazar, A.P. Opens Nov. 10. Jos. P. Greaves, Mgr
Tampa, Tampa Bay Hotel...A. P. Opens Dec. 8. D. P. Hathaway, Mgr.
Winter Park, Seminole.....A. P. Opens Jan. 17. A. E. Dick, Mgr.
Kissimmee.....A. P. Opens Jan. 3. L. E. Bullock, Mgr.
Ocala, Ocala House.....A. P. Open all year. P. F. Brown, Mgr.
Bellevair, Belleview.....A. P. Opens Jan. 17. W. A. Barron, Mgr.
Gt. Barrington, Mass. Berkshire Inn, a.p., $3 up
London, Eng.....Hotel Cecil, e. p., $2 up
London (Westminster)..St. Ermin's, high-class. Unexcelled for luxury, comfort, cuisine, ep, $1 up
Louisville Ky. Galt House, ap, $3-5, rooms, $5 up
Naples, Italy. Hotel Royal des Etrangers, a.p., $3
do (Splendid view south)....Parker's Hotel
do .....Grand Hotel de Londres, a. p., $3
New Orleans, La., New St. Charles, a. p., $4 up
do The Cosmopolitan Hotel, e. p., $1.50 up
New York.....The Fifth Avenue, a. p., $5
do (B'way & 29th St.).Gilsey House, e. p., $2 up
do (5th Av. & 46 S..).The Windsor, ap, $4 up, ep, 1.50 up
do (N. B. Barry).New St. Cloud Hotel, e. p., $1.50
do (E. 11th St.)...Albert-St. Stephens, e. p., $1 up
do (5th Av. & 15th St.)Hotel Kensington, e.p., $1.50
do (s. e. cor. 5th Av. & 15th St.,) Hotel Hanover, a.p.
do (58th St. & Mad. Av.)..Madison Av. Htl., ap, $3 up
do (L'n'x Av. & 113th).Balmoral Hl, suites, ep, 1.50 up
do (Chambers & W. B'y.).Cosmopolitan Htl., ep, $1 up
Philadelphia, Pa. The New Hotel Walton, ep., $2
do .....The Aldine Hotel, a. p., $3.50 up
do (Rest'nt A-la-carte) New Lafayette, ep., $1 up
do (Arch & 12th Sts.)..Hotel Hanover, a. p., $2 up
Richmond, Va. Jefferson, a.p., $5 up, e.p., $1.50 up
Schenectady, N. Y. The Edison, a. p., $2.50 up
St. George, Staten Isl. The Castleton, ap, $4 up
St. Louis, Planters' Hotel, e.p., $2 up; a.p., $4 up
do Lindell Hotel, e. p., $1 up; a. p., $2.50 up
Syracuse, N. Y. Yates Hotel, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $4
Troy, N. Y.....The Troy House, a. p., $3 up
Utica, N. Y.....The Butterfield, a. p., $3 to $5
Washington, D. C...Arlington Hotel, a. p., $5
do .....The Raleigh, e. p., $1.50 up
do Riggs House, Willard's, & National, ap, 3up
do .....The Colonial, a. p., $2.50 to $4

Florida Resorts, Hotels, Cottages, Pullman Cars, Steamers, Plantations. For Souvenir Booklets, address this Bureau or OFFICES 329 St. James Bldg., New York. 10 and 11 Chestnut St., Philadelphia. 171 Chestnut St., Boston. 261 B'way, New York. 377 Main St., Buffalo.

LEGAL NOTICES.

TO MARLBOROUGH CHURCHILL OR WHOMsoever It May Concern.—Notice is hereby given that the paintings in the possession of M. Thomas & Sons, now or formerly the property of Marlborough Churchill, will be sold at public auction at M. Thomas & Sons' Art Galleries, 1519-1521 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, on Wednesday, November 24th, 1897, at 3 P. M. unless the money due on same is paid before that time.

MEDICAL.

DR. CONRAD'S SANITARIUM.—Scientific, skillful treatment of all diseases and irregularities of women. 117 West 47th St.; hours, 9-9.

LADIES NEEDING AN EXPERT SPECIALIST consult Dr. and Mme. SELDEN CROWE, graduated 1857. Office, 217 West 49th St., near B'way.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

SURROGATE NOTICES.

AUSTIN, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM AUSTIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Thomas B. Browning, No. 287 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of September, 1897. HIRAM VAN DUSEN, Executor. THOMAS B. BROWNING, Attorney for Executor, 287 Broadway, N. Y. City. s25-law6mS

BROWNING, MARY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, one of the Surrogates of the

MEMORIAL DESIGN CHOSEN

Plan for Soldiers and Sailors' Monument on the Park Plaza Selected at Last.

THE STOUGHTONS SUCCESSFUL

Macmonnies to Have Charge of the Sculpture—A Terraced Pedestal and a Lofty Shaft Surmounted by a Statue of Peace the Chief Features.

The Board of Commissioners for the Soldiers' and Sailors' Memorial adopted yesterday afternoon the design, "No. 6," of Arthur A. and Charles W. Stoughton for the monument to be erected on the Plaza of Fifty-ninth Street, Fifth Avenue, and Central Park. The choice was made upon the recommendation of a special committee, appointed by the Commissioners. Eight designs were submitted.

Early in September the Board of Commissioners, which consists of Mayor Strong, Recorder Goff, Controller Fitch, Commissioner Collis, President McMillan of the Park Board, and Joseph A. Goulden, Department Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, appointed Prof. William R. Ware, Russell Sturgis, and A. D. F. Hamlin a committee to pass upon the submitted designs. These were in the forms of models, five of which were columns, two were buildings, and one an arch.

The report of the special committee was made to the board yesterday in the Mayor's office. A resolution approving the choice of the committee was unanimously passed.

The adopted design, which was sculptured by Frederick Macmonnies, calls for a terraced pedestal, inclosed by a railing, entrance to which is by steps. The pedestal is surmounted by a circular column about 125 feet in height, the cap of which is a heroic-sized statue of Peace. Upon three sides of the base of the column are statues, two sides having a mounted soldier, and the third side a group of sailors.

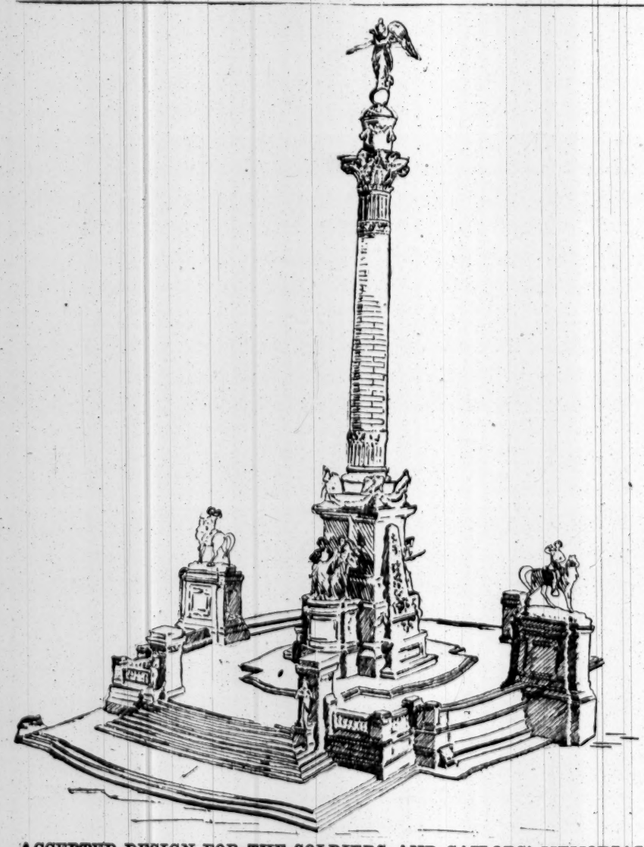
The report of the committee is of some length, and discusses each of the submitted designs. It specially mentions the design No. 3, which calls for a square shaft standing within a semi-circular colonnade. But it says such a design is ill fitted for the site already chosen for the memorial. If placed along Riverside Drive, however, the report says, where it could overlook the river, it would be eminently appreciated.

In speaking of the approved design the report says: "By a happy variation from the usual arrangement, sculptures are placed only upon two faces of the pedestal, so that what is a square monument above them is given an oblong outline in plan at the surface of the ground. The terrace upon which it stands naturally follows this outline, and thus conforms to the oblong shape of the open space about it. This platform is inclosed by a parapet with pedestals, and need not be so much raised above the street that it would be inconvenient for foot passengers to cross it.

"The most excellent and striking feature of the composition, however, and one that gives it great animation and distinction, is that the two pedestals toward the east and west, opposite the plain sides of the monument, are larger than the others and carry equestrian figures. This extends the artistic interest of the monument and its significance, both of which from the nature of the case largely depend upon the sculpture, beyond the central column and its support. It thus makes of the inclosing parapet, which might otherwise seem to be a mere accessory, an integral part of the design."

Between the successful design and another, No. 1, which calls for a column capped by an elaborate sculptured group and the base of which is surrounded by five other groups, it is evident that the committee was for a time undecided. Either of them, the report says, is large enough for the site, and yet would not encroach upon the space needed for carriages. Either of them, it adds, if executed properly would be a notable work of art suitable to its purpose and well adapted to the position assigned to it.

The successful designers are architects with an office at 96 Fifth Avenue. Mr. Macmonnies will have charge of the sculptural work



ACCEPTED DESIGN FOR THE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS' MEMORIAL.

POLICE RANKS FILLED.

Thirty-eight New Patrolmen Appointed by the Commissioners.

The Police Board at a special meeting yesterday morning appointed thirty-eight new patrolmen, filling the ranks of the uniformed force for the first time in several years. The only vacancies in the department now are two in the list of Detective Sergeants.

Three applications for retirement were received, one of them being that of Detective Sergeant Patrick Lawlor, who had been on the force twenty-nine years. He was retired on a pension of $1,000 a year. Detective Sergeant Thomas Adams, who was retired last year on account of physical disability, applied for reinstatement. Chief McCullagh reported that he had remanded Roundsman William J. Sullivan of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station to patrol duty, and detailed Patrolman James H. Post of Elizabeth Street as Roundsman in his place.

The board passed a resolution turning over to the Sinking Fund Commission three lots on Ridge Street, on which it was intended to erect a station. That plan has been abandoned, and the Board of Education now wants the lots as a site for a schoolhouse.

Property Clerk Harriott was ordered to destroy a large collection of gambling paraphernalia accumulated from raids in the last six years. The articles to be destroyed are valued at $2,500.

Don't waste a minute in cases of Croup. Give Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, and repeat at frequent intervals until relief comes, or the doctor. It's an almost infallible cure.—Adv.

NAT C. GOODWIN IN COURT.

The Actor Testifies Against Manager McLellan of the Casino in Supplementary Proceedings.

Nat C. Goodwin, the comedian, was a witness in the City Court yesterday in supplementary proceedings instituted by the Gillin Printing Company, which is trying to collect the amount of a judgment against Manager G. B. McLellan of the Casino for printing done for McLellan when he was touring the country with the opera company headed by his wife, Pauline Hall. The actor was attired in a white alpine hat, reefer coat, and gray trousers, and wore blue glasses. He gave some interesting evidence in a matter-of-fact manner.

Mr. Goodwin testified that he had known McLellan ten years, but his first business dealings with him were last year, when they met in Pittsburg, and the manager proposed to take the actor to Australia to play "The Prisoner of Zenda." Mr. Goodwin accepted the proposition and went to San Francisco and thence to Australia. According to the agreement, McLellan was to pay all the expenses and Goodwin was to receive 20 per cent. of the gross receipts. The examination of the witness then proceeded, as follows:

"Did McLellan say that he had $10,000, which he took with him to San Francisco?"

"Yes; he told me he had $10,000."

"Do you know whether he did have that sum or not?"

"We found out afterward that he did not."

Mr. Goodwin testified that McLellan got transportation for the company to and from Australia by giving notes, which Goodwin subsequently liquidated, on the understanding that McLellan would pay him on their return to America. "But he owes me $4,000 now," said the actor, "including the tickets and borrowed money."

The actor said that he had asked McLellan frequently to repay the $4,000, but he had not done so.

Joseph V. Jordan, manager of the Elberon Hotel, at Long Branch, and the Hotel St. Marc, at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street, and a Director of the company organized by McLellan and George W. Lederer to manage the Casino, told how he was induced by McLellan to invest money in the enterprise. As a result of McLellan's representations, he took some stock in the company, of which he became Vice President, and became security for debts for costumes, scenery, and other things, amounting to $10,000. The witness testified that McLellan's stock was put in his wife's name, so that his creditors could not levy on it, and that McLellan received a salary of $150 for staying around the Casino, smoking good cigars and doing nothing.

Mr. Jordan testified that McLellan had spoken to him several times about the judgment held by the Gillin Printing Company and asked him to try to settle it for a small sum. McLellan, he said, had often said that he could afford to pay the judgment, but that he would not do so.

LIQUOR IN MUSIC HALLS.

Magistrate Mott Holds that Mr. Hammerstein Must Be Tried.

Magistrate Mott made a decision yesterday refusing to dismiss an action brought against Oscar Hammerstein, as proprietor of the Olympia, for violating sections of the Consolidation act relating to the sale of liquors in theatres, and holding that Mr. Hammerstein will have to stand trial on the charge. Mr. Hammerstein was arrested on Sept. 20, when "The Cat and the Cherub" was running in his music hall.

Several other music hall managers have been arrested on similar complaints, and the various Magistrates decided to hold the cases under advisement until Magistrate Mott's decision was made. In the case of Proctor's Pleasure Palace a similar complaint was dismissed some time ago by Magistrate Kudlich.

JOHN A. SLEICHER RESIGNS.

Leaves The City Record to Become Editor of Leslie's Weekly.

John A. Sleicher, Supervisor of The City Record, has given his resignation to Mayor Strong and has accepted the editorship of Leslie's Weekly. The vacant Supervisorship must be filled through a competitive civil service examination.

The Board of City Record yesterday considered the bids for publishing The City Record next year. The Martin B. Brown Company offered to do the work for $31,000, and James B. Lyon of Albany, formerly the State Printer, for $27,000. The Mayor postponed awarding the contract until Monday afternoon, so that Mr. Lyon's ability to carry out the contract might be investigated.

Fraudulent Tobacco Entry.

United States Appraiser Wakeman yesterday completed the examination of an invoice of 477 bales of Havana tobacco which was entered at this port a few days ago. The tobacco was entered as "filler" tobacco at the lowest rate of duty, 35 cents per pound, and the duties as entered amounted to about $16,695. Mr. Wakeman found that sixty-eight bales were wrapper tobacco, dutiable at $1.85 per pound, or $1.50 per pound in addition to the value entered by the importer. The additional duty assessed by the Appraiser upon the bales fraudulently entered would amount to $10,200. The sixty-eight bales of wrapper tobacco were returned to the Collector of the Port for forfeiture.

Mr. Wakeman declined last night to say by whom the tobacco was imported or to whom it was consigned. It was against the Treasury regulations to make such details public.

Provisional Estimates Passed.

The Board of Aldermen at a special meeting yesterday passed the provisional estimates for the tax budget of 1898, as submitted by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, with a nominal addition of $100 for the erection of a monument in Battery Park to commemorate the evacuation of the city by the British troops in 1783. The Board of Estimate and Apportionment will begin the consideration of the final estimates on Nov. 23. The Botanical Garden Society has asked for an increase of $20,000 in the provisional estimate for the Park Department for sewers and water pipes in the new Botanical Garden in Bronx Park.

The Certain Protection

of our bread, biscuit and cake from alum is in the use of ROYAL BAKING POWDER only.

LEGAL NOTES.

AN INSOLVENT SURETY COMMITTED FOR CONTEMPT.—A mechanic's lien in favor of the Hay Foundry and Iron Works upon property of Flora Sawyer, on Amsterdam Avenue, was released upon a bond being given by William J. Purdy. The latter justified in September, 1894, on giving the bond, as the owner of a piece of property in Wooster Street, which he swore was worth $225,000, but on which was a mortgage of $138,000, and that he owned another lot worth $3,000, subject to a mortgage of $1,000. Before judgment on the bond was obtained against him the last-named lot had disappeared, and no explanation was given as to what had become of it. It appeared on supplementary proceedings after judgment that for the Wooster Street property which he said he owned he had paid nothing, but had given a mortgage for the whole consideration, and which about a month after he justified he transferred to Flora Sawyer, whose property he had assisted in relieving from the lien without receiving any consideration, the result being that she got both pieces of property discharged from the lien. The other surety died soon after executing the undertaking, insolvent, with a judgment against him which was a secured claim upon all his property, and was largely in excess of what that property was worth. The Appellate Division yesterday, in an olnion by Justice Ingraham, reversed an order refusing to punish Purdy for contempt, holding that the giving of the undertaking was a scheme devised to relieve Flora Sawyer from the payment of the lien, and that the irresponsible sureties joined in the attempt to deceive the court for the purpose of enabling her to escape the payment of the lien. "It is time that parties who engage in such an attempt as this," Justice Ingraham says, "to deceive the court and induce it to adopt a course which results in defrauding one that the court is bound to protect, should be summarily dealt with, and taught that if such a scheme is successful it involves consequences much more serious than the payment of the amount of which a party is defrauded." The court adjudges Purdy guilty of contempt and that he be fined the amount remaining due upon the mechanic's lien, with all the costs, and that he be committed to the county jail until the fine is paid.

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PROOF OF INTOXICATION INSUFFICIENT.—The Appellate Division has directed the reinstatement of William O'Shaughnessy, who was dismissed from the police force during the Presidency of Theodore Roosevelt upon the charge of having been intoxicated so as to be unfit for duty during his tour on a patrol. After giving a résumé of the testimony, Justice Ingraham, who gave the opinion, says: "We do not think there was sufficient evidence to justify a conviction of intoxication. The only evidence as to the relator's taking any intoxicants at all is his own statement that he took two milk punches. These he took upon the advice of his doctor, as medicine, and all the symptoms that were noticed by the surgeon or the other officers could, with as much reason, be attributed to the disease, and to walking in the hot sun in his then condition, as to the effect of the milk punches which he had taken. There was no evidence to show that the relator was in the habit of drinking. On the contrary, the testimony is that he was a sober man. The officer's whole trouble seems to have been occasioned by his reluctance to report that he was sick and his endeavor to perform his duties when his physical condition was such that he should have kept quiet. We fully recognize the rule that where an officer is shown to have violated the regulations of the Police Department his excuse is a matter solely for the Commissioners to determine, and with its sufficiency we have nothing to do; but in this case, where all of the symptoms from which intoxication could be inferred could have been caused by a disease from which the undisputed evidence hows the relator was then suffering, and where it appears that all the liquor that the relator took was that prescribed for him by his physician as medicine for the disease, and that the amount was so small that it could hardly have intoxicated a healthy person, we do not think that the evidence justifies a finding that the relator was intoxicated or unfit for police duty from the influence of intoxicating liquor."

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POLICEMAN WALSH'S DISMISSAL ANNULLED.—The dismissal of Patrolman John J. Walsh from the police force because of alleged improper conduct on his part on the occasion of the visit of the Police Commissioners of Trenton, N. J., to Chinatown, was yesterday annulled by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. The trial before the Police Commissioners was entirely informal, and the witnesses gave their testimony without being sworn. The main witness against Walsh was Patrolman McConnell, who was sent to accompany the Trenton officials. He said he asked Officer Hart, whom he met in Doyers Street, if he knew any place worth seeing, at the same time saying who were with him. Officer Hart said he was a stranger there, but would send to the corner to find a wardman. Then Officer Walsh, who was in citizen's clothes, and had been talking to Hart, came up and called McConnell abusive names. McConnell says he started toward Walsh, when Hart stepped between them and told Walsh to go and mind his own business. Walsh denied that he used any insulting words. Presiding Justice Van Brunt, who gives the court's opinion, says: "The testimony upon the part of Officer McConnell is absolutely incredible. There is no motive shown nor any reason whatever given for the exclamation which Officer McConnell stated was made by the relator. Officer Hart, an impartial witness, gives an entirely different version of the transaction. It is true that it is sought to impair his testimony by a statement that he had said something different at the station house, but no evidence of the fact was attempted to be given. The relator's statement does not entirely agree with the version given by Hart, but in the main they concur, and they certainly establish the fact that Officer McConnell's account of the transaction is entirely incorrect. It is impossible to come to the conclusion that the relator, without any provocation or any previous conversation with McConnell, for no reason whatever, should use the language imputed to him."

***

CONVICTION FOR SUNDAY LIQUOR SELLING AFFIRMED.—The conviction of Patrick Crotty for a violation of the liquor tax law, by selling liquor on Sunday, has been affirmed by the Appellate Division. The defendant, by a motion in arrest of judgment, claimed that to constitute a crime the facts stated in the indictment should have negatived the two exceptions in the law, one relating to a pharmacist who may sell liquor upon the prescription of a physician and the other to the holder of a liquor-tax certificate who is a keeper of a hotel, and who may sell liquor to the guests of the hotel with their meals or in their rooms or apartments. Justice Ingraham, who gives the opinion of the court, holds that the provisions of the law apply to all persons, whether they have paid a tax or not, and the exceptions relate only to persons engaged in two particular occupations. The exception is contained in a subsequent clause, which allows persons engaged in the business of a pharmacist or of hotel keeper, under certain conditions, to sell liquor on Sunday. If the defendant sold the liquor for the selling of which he was indicted, within either of the exceptions, it was a matter of defense, and was to be shown by him. Presiding Justice Van Brunt dissents upon the ground that the charge of the trial Judge deprived the jury of the exclusive right to judge of and decide the questions of fact.

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EXCESSIVE ALLOWANCE FOR ALIMONY.—Charles S. Halsted, three years ago, secured an absolute divorce from his wife, Sarah B. Halsted. Last April the Appellate Division reversed the decree, holding that the referee applied different standards to the proof offered upon the part of the plaintiff and the defendant. Before the divorce was obtained, an allowance of $4,800 a year alimony had been made to Mrs. Halsted. Relying upon his decree of divorce, Mr. Halsted, who was in receipt of the income of trust funds, drew out these moneys and expended them. His income was about $10,000 a year. The Appellate Division yesterday, in an opinion by Presiding Justice Van Brunt, modified an order allowing Mrs. Halsted alimony at the same rate she received before the judgment, and holding that the allowances should have been continued from the time of the reversal of the judgment; but that nearly the whole income of the plaintiff should not have been applied, as it was by the order appealed from.

No other store can marshal such an army of great values in Gentlemen's Suits and Overcoats.

A regiment of fine suits at $14, in fancy cheviots, in fancy worsteds, in neat mixtures, in blue and black cheviots. Quality such as you might expect to pay $18 and $20 for.

A leader in Overcoats at $18. 28 oz. drab covert cloth, plaid body lining, silk shoulder and sleeve lining. Elsewhere we think it would command a price of $25.

Our made-to-order clothing has all the perfection that the best tailors can impart at ⅔ the price the exclusive tailor must charge.

STORES OPEN THIS EVENING.

HACKETT, CARHART & CO. { Broadway, Corner 13th, Corner Canal, Near Chambers.

LAWSON N. FULLER'S BILL

The Old-Time Advocate of Elevated Railway Extension Wants Pay for His Services.

SUES MANHATTAN FOR $68,333

George J. Gould and Russell Sage Called On to Settle the Bill—Mr. Fuller Was Told to Go to Work by Jay Gould—Waited Seven Years for His Pay.

Lawson N. Fuller is indignant and tired. His indignation found vent last Tuesday in the filing of a suit for $68,333 against the Manhattan Railway Company, and his weariness is due to that corporation's lack of appreciation of his many years of incessant toil and public speaking in its behalf, as well as in the interest of rapid transit. Mr. Fuller is one of the landmarks of Upper Manhattan Island. For a quarter of a century he has lived at One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street and Tenth (now Amsterdam) Avenue, and nearly all of that time he has used his voice, his brain, his energy, his feet, and his horses unsparingly in the endeavor to get an extension of the elevated railroad through his neighborhood to Fort George and King's Bridge.

Until about a year ago Mr. Fuller was a constant and conspicuous attendant at the meetings of the Rapid Transit Commissions. He watched each successive commission with the solicitude of a parent, and for him to miss a meeting was to cause comment and inquiry. No man who ever served on a rapid transit commission could truthfully plead ignorance of Lawson N. Fuller. He permeated every public board meeting and was never niggardly of advice or suggestion, all the time being a steadfast friend of the elevated railroad system, although avowedly the advocate of the people. He remarked the other day that he had attended 143 meetings of rapid transit commissions, and had spoken at nearly every one of them.

"Had Cyrus Field or Jay Gould lived a few years longer we would have had an extension of the elevated railroad up Tenth Avenue," remarked Mr. Fuller last evening. "Mr. Gould knew that an underground railroad project would never amount to anything. He told me a great many years ago that the elevated system would surely be extended out the Tenth Avenue to Fort George, and eventually to the city line. I think that he comprehended the great advantages that the project presented both to the Manhattan Railway Company and to the people of New York.

Weary Years of Work and Waiting.

"Yes, it is true that I have caused a summons to be served on the officers of the Manhattan Railway Company in a suit for $68,333 for services for seven years' hard work in that company's interest. I have waited a long time for the money. It is due me, and as I have got nothing but broken pledges in recent years, I feel that a financial settlement should be made. My counsel is Mr. Martin Littleton. He is from Texas and is a keen, sharp man. My attorney is Mr. Clark B. Augustine. My bill was rendered a year ago last August, and I have been put off from time to time ever since. On the 19th of last May I wrote to George J. Gould, calling his attention to the fact that my bill of seven years' services remained unsettled, and telling him that unless I heard from him without undue delay I should take legal steps to collect it.

"Mr. Gould did not answer my letter, but he sent me word by one of his lawyers that if I would wait until he returned from his European trip he would take the matter up. Well, I waited and when he got home a few weeks ago I tried to see him. I called on him eight times, but could not see him. I went to see Russell Sage, who, I think, is a friend of mine, and Mr. Sage said that he was surprised that my account had not been settled. He assured me that he had advised the Manhattan Executive Committee that my bill ought to be paid."

Mr. Fuller spoke more in sorrow than in anger when he added: "Nobody fully realizes how earnestly and faithfully I have worked for an extension of the elevated railway system to the upper end of this island. I have believed in the promises of the men at the head of the Manhattan Railway Company. I now feel that they have put me forward for a certain purpose of their own, and that they never intended to keep the promises made to me."

Then, with all the fervor of awakened indignation, Mr. Fuller said that a truthful account of the conduct of the elevated railway people would make a story of lively interest if it should ever be told by a person as competent to tell it as he was. "And it may become necessary to tell it," he exclaimed.

At the Request of Cyrus W. Field.

Asked if he ever formally entered into a contract with the elevated railroad people to devote his time and energies to their interests, Mr. Fuller said: "I began to work for an extension of the elevated railroad twenty-two years ago at the urgent request of Cyrus W. Field. He sent for me and asked me to use my influence in getting consents for the right of way through Eighty-third Street and on Tenth Avenue to Fort George. He said that he himself and four other men were willing to put up $30,000 each in cash, and asked me if I would put in my work and influence as an offset to that capital. I said yes, and went to work and got the consents. The Board of Directors of the Manhattan Railroad Company voted to make the extension and appropriated $2,500,000. At this juncture the State Legislature passed the act which Gov. Cleveland vetoed, reducing the fare on the elevated railroads in New York to 5 cents. Before the bill was vetoed, however, the Manhattan board rescinded its resolution regarding the extension.

"Some time afterward Jay Gould asked me to help the company again in getting consents of property owners for an extension up Tenth Avenue. I started in, organized meetings, employed helpers, and succeeded in obtaining the consent of 90 per cent. of the property owners. It was then that the question of compensation came up. I was told to send in my bill, which I did, and it was promptly paid. My own services were paid for at the rate of $5,000 a year and my expenses were liquidated without question. Thus matters stood on July 28, 1890, when, in conversation with Mr. Jay Gould, I was told explicitly to keep at work stirring up sentiment in favor of the elevated railroad extension. I did keep at work, as every person in New York who reads a newspaper knows. My work extended over a period of seven years, during which time I have spent $24,000 of my own money, but received no pay from the Manhattan Company. Jay Gould died, but nobody told me to stop work. On the other hand, everything that I did was sanctioned by either George Gould or Russell Sage. In fact, I may say that I did not write a letter or a speech without first submitting it to Mr. Sage."

"Did you ever have any business understanding with George J. Gould, as the President of the Manhattan Railway Company?"

Advised to Keep Expenses Down.

"There was no direct talk. About a year and a half ago, when George Gould was in the West, I received a letter from him suggesting that I had better go a little easy on expenses. He said that I had better not incur any expenses in behalf of the company without first getting an order from him. I had been in the habit of getting up meetings and publishing speeches and the company had footed the bills. Well, after I got George Gould's letter I went to see Russell Sage and told him about it. He said: 'You keep right on,' and I did keep on. A little while afterward I published a speech and Mr. Sage himself had it printed.

"About the middle of 1896 I ascertained that if the elevated road management would agree to certain conditions the Rapid Transit Commission would enter into an arrangement with the Manhattan Company. I talked with Russell Sage and George Gould separately, and each said that he would agree to extend the elevated system on the conditions proposed. When I talked with Mr. Sage he said: 'Yes, I will do it; you go and see George Gould.' And when I talked with Mr. Gould he said: 'Yes, I will do it; you go and see Mr. Sage.' But when I reported the result of my interviews to the members of the Rapid Transit Commission, Mr. Steinway and Mr. Claflin said to me: 'That will be all right if you can get either Mr. Gould or Mr. Sage to put it in writing.' Without waiting a minute I hurried down to Mr. Sage's office and told him what the Commissioners had said. Rubbing his hands gently, Mr. Sage replied: 'Well, Mr. Fuller, the Manhattan Board of Directors has decided not to make any extension of its system.'

"That was the first time in all the years of my hard work for an extension of the elevated roads that anybody in authority had ever told me that the extension would not be made. I was more than surprised. I was worn out. I went home, made out my bill and sent it in, and I have been trying to get a settlement ever since. In view of the fact that I was not to have the benefit of the extension I charged for my services at the rate of $10,000 a year. I did not include any of the $24,000 that I have expended during the past seven years."

Russell Sage declined yesterday afternoon to make any comment on Mr. Fuller's suit, and one of the responsible officers of the company, when questioned about the matter, actually laughed, as though there was something funny in the idea of Lawson N. Fuller bringing suit for his conspicuous services to the Manhattan Railway Company.

MALTING COMPANY ALL RIGHT.

E. R. Chapman Denies Reports About the American Concern.

Elverton R. Chapman, of Moore & Schley, who is Vice President and Treasurer of the American Malting Company, said yesterday that a dispatch from Chicago, dated Nov. 11, and published in THE NEW YORK TIMES under the caption "Malt Trust May Fail," was not warranted in any particular. So far, he added, was the Malting Company from danger of failing that no one financially interested in the venture felt any concern as to its future. All that had been planned for it, he said, was in course of full realization. Its contracts were entirely satisfactory, and the economics of consolidation already amounted to $200,000 a year. The statement that efforts have been made to drop preferred stock at 60 was unfounded, he pointed out, in the face of the official quotation of Thursday of 76 to 77.

Mr. Chapman issued the following official statement:

"There is not a particle of foundation for the statements contained in a Chicago dispatch appearing in a morning newspaper regarding this company. The company does not owe a dollar, has over $1,500,000 in cash in its treasury, has on hand a large amount of raw material and manufactured product, and is daily selling and shipping such product to the leading brewers of the country, who are its customers. It owns twenty-two large and complete malting plants, absolutely free and clear of debt, all doing a profitable business. These plants have a capacity of over 20,000,000 bushels of malt per annum, and have done and will continue to do a large percentage of the malting business in this country. Stockholders of the company need have no apprehension as to its present or future, and may safely ignore any statements appearing in any newspaper which are not clearly official."

Tuskegee Agricultural Building.

The date of the opening of the new Agricultural Building at the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, Tuskegee, Ala., has been postponed from Nov. 17 to Nov. 30. The postponement is made at the urgent request of prominent persons who on account of the yellow fever did not wish to be in the South until frost should have come. Besides Secretary Wilson of the Agricultural Department, Gov. Joseph F. Johnston, Dr. J. L. M. Curry, ex-Gov. W. J. Northern, and many other persons have promised to be present on the 30th.

Express Trains to Stop in Harlem.

Harlem business men and citizens are elated over the fact that the New York Central Railroad Company has finally consented to stop some of its express trains at the new One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street station. The Winter train schedule of the system will go into effect on Sunday, Nov. 21, when ten express trains each way will stop at the station daily.

ESTABLISHED 1845.

Smith, Gray & Co.

NEW YORK STORE, BROADWAY, COR. 31ST ST. BROOKLYN STORES, Broadway & Bedford Ave. Fulton St. & Flatbush Ave.

Overcoats, Special Value, $18, $20, $22, $25.

This year's vintage of Overcoats is right.

Right fabrics, right lines, right collars, right lapel, right length, right hang, and right price.

At $18, $20, $22 and $25. We are showing a variety considerably in excess of previous seasons.

Better values, too, and better styles.

You'll save regrets by seeing us before you buy.

Winter Overcoats, $12 to $50.
Fall Top Coats, $12 to $35.
Business Suits, $12 to $30.
Trousers, $3.50 to $10.
Horse Show novelties for afternoon and evening wear.

BROADWAY, Cor. 31st St.

NOTICE TO PRINTERS.

Orders for Linotype Machine composition for pamphlets, newspapers, and similar publications, promptly filled by THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Which do you prefer carrying, an overcoat or cold?

That question should have been answered yesterday—"to-morrow, to-day will be yesterday."

Overcoats of between-Fall-and-Winter-weight, for warm blooded men.

Overcoats of heavy smooth-finished or unfinished cloths; of cloths with a slightly roughened to very rough surface.

Colors: blue, black, Oxford and brown.

Styles: medium length single-breasted, or long double-breasted—full back; frock overcoat—cut to the figure; reefer; Inverness; opera cape; ulster.

Good underwear at $1; but we can't fit everybody.

For $1.50 we can; and it's the best $1.50 underwear we've ever seen or that you can find.

Everything for boys.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

Lion Institute, 18th St. and 5th Av.
FIRST DEMONSTRATIONS IN AMERICA.
LION'S
INFANT INCUBATORS,
SHOWING THEIR PRACTICAL WORKING WITH
LIVE BABIES.
Infants received from now on at institute.
Daily 10 A. M. to 10 P. M., Sunday included.
Admission, 25c. Family and season tickets, $5.

ROAD ACROSS JAMAICA BAY.

This Enterprise Is Contemplated, It Is Believed, by Some Newly Incorporated Companies.

The Brooklyn and Jamaica Bay Turnpike Company filed its certificate of incorporation at Albany yesterday. It is said to be the first organization of the kind formed under the State laws for twenty-five years. The termini of the road are to be at Rockaway Beach, in Hempstead, and Old Mill Creek, in Jamaica. The company is capitalized at $100,000, and the Directors are Joseph McClean, Andrew A. Halsey, Theodore Bernard, Charles H. Kelly, and George Kellar, all of Brooklyn.

These men are also the Directors of the Cross Country Railroad, incorporated on Tuesday, which is intended to connect Brooklyn and Jamaica with Flushing and the north shore of Long Island. It is stated that the turnpike company will construct a roadway on spiles across Jamaica Bay, with car tracks, a cycle path, and foot paths.

A franchise for a trolley road from Rockaway Park to Wave Crest was granted some months ago by the Town Board of Hempstead, and it is now said that the men behind it are the same who are interested in the Cross Country Road and the Turnpike Company.

Should the turnpike road be connected with the Cross Country Railroad, a direct road will be possible from Whitestone and College Point, through Flushing and Jamaica to Rockaway Beach. A connection could also be made from Jamaica with the upper part of Brooklyn.

COLLECTOR BIDWELL RETURNS.

He Has Made Some Suggestions at the Treasury Department.

Collector Bidwell, who has been at Washington and Fortress Monroe, resumed his duties at the Custom House yesterday. He said that at the Treasury Department he had made suggestions which would satisfy both brokers and importers.

Mr. Bidwell said that he had recommended the dismissal of Daniel G. Hawthorne, Deputy Collector in charge of the Marine Division. Mr. Bidwell said that the charges against Mr. Hawthorne might be summarized as inattention to duty.

SHE SUES FOR SEPARATION.

Mrs. Florence Hamilton Accuses Her Husband of Abandonment.

Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton has been sued for separation by his wife, Florence C. Hamilton, of 126 East Thirty-fourth Street, on the ground of abandonment, and the case will be heard before Justice Beekman in the Supreme Court on Monday.

Mrs. Hamilton in her affidavit states that she was married to Dr. Hamilton on May 21, 1874, in Baltimore, Md., and that they have one son, Louis, who is now twenty years old. She claims that although he paid her $350 a month last year, and despite the fact that she has an independent income of $1,000 per year, she is not receiving enough to maintain her in the position in life to which she has been accustomed. The son, Louis, is being supported by Dr. Hamilton independently of the monthly allowances made to Mrs. Hamilton. She also says that up to the time of her mother's death, in 1889, her husband received advances from the deceased, which he did not repay, and the estate has thus become depleted.

Dr. Hamilton, in his opposing affidavit, alleges that Mrs. Hamilton left him, and that he has made several overtures to her, which she has rejected. He declares that his income last year was $17,025, and that of this he paid Mrs. Hamilton $5,603, the son $1,500, and all but $1,300 of the remainder to meet his necessary expenses.

Says She Is Coghill's Widow.

Frank Coghill, a toy merchant who was known as "Mayor of the Bowery," died last June, leaving an estate of $40,000, of which his mother was appointed administratrix. Mr. Coghill was supposed to be a bachelor, but a woman known as Mary Cohen now alleges that she was married to him eight years before his death, and has begun proceedings through Lawyer Abraham Levy to obtain a share of the estate. Surrogate Fitzgerald will appoint a referee in the case.

Funeral of Father McGovern.

The funeral of Father Francis X. McGovern of St. Francis Xavier's Church, in West Sixteenth Street, took place at the church yesterday, Father Campbell celebrating the solemn requiem mass. All the priests of St. Francis Xavier's College were present. The burial was in the cemetery for Jesuit priests at Fordham. Father McGovern, who died of apoplexy at St. Vincent's Hospital on Thursday, was fifty-seven years old. He was educated in St. Francis Xavier's College, and was for a time a teacher in Fordham College.

AMUSEMENTS.

CARNEGIE HALL.
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York.
1897—FIFTY-SIXTH SEASON—1898.
ANTON SEIDL,..... CONDUCTOR
First Concert Saturday, Nov. 13, at 8:15 P.M.
SOLOIST:
M. EUGENE YSAYE,
his first appearance in America this season.
PROGRAMME:
Symphony, E minor, from the New World..Dvorak
Concerto for Violin, E flat major, ...Mozart
Cadenza composed for the occasion by E. Ysaye.
Dream Pantomime from "Haensel and Gretel,".....Humperdinck
Concerto for Violin, E major.....J. S. Bach
Vorspiel, "Die Meistersinger.....Wagner
Box Office open daily from 9 to 5.
Reserved Seats, from 75 cents to $2. Boxes, containing six seats, $12 and $15. Admission, $1.
Subscriptions for Eight Rehearsals or Concerts, for seats from $5 to $14; for Boxes $80 and $100.
AUG. ROEBBELEN, Secretary.

5th Ave. THEATRE, Broadway & 28th St. Edwin Knowles.....Manager. To-n't at 8:30. Mat. To-day at 2.
LAST TWO WEEKS
MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD
IN THE DEVIL'S DISCIPLE,
NOV. 22, FAREWELL WEEK.
Monday, Richard III.; Tuesday, Prince Karl; Wednesday, Merchant of Venice; Thanksgiving Mat., The Devil's Disciple; Evening, Beau Brummell; Friday, A Parisian Romance; Saturday Mat., Beau Brummell; Saturday evening, Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde.
Seats on Sale for Entire Engagement.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
To-morrow (Sunday) Night, at 8:15.
SECOND POPULAR CONCERT
And last appearance but one of
SEMBRICH
Prior to her departure for California.
Sig. CAMPANARI, Barytone,
Mr. R. BURMEISTER, Pianist,
and SEIDL'S ORCHESTRA.
Popular Prices, 50 Cents to $1.50.
General Admission, 50 Cents.

PROCTOR'S High-Class Continuous Performance. Noon to 11. Chas. A. Stevenson
Felix Morris in "The Rose," LIVING PICTURES; Wm. Henry Rice, Minstrel; Lukens Bros., Acrobats; Annie Laughlin, Comedienne; 40 other stars. 25c., 50c.

PLEASURE PALACE.
58th St. & 3d Av. All Orch. 50c. All Balc., 25c. Res'd. John T. Sullivan, Wood and Shepard, Fisher and Carroll, Lina Pantzer, Northern Troupe; others. Aft., 1:30. Eve., 7. Shun speculators. Buy in adv.

BIJOU Last Matinée To-day. Last Night.
WHAT HAPPENED TO JONES.
Next Week THE SWELL MISS FITZWELL. COME AND HEAR HER NEW SONGS.
MAY IRWIN
Home again. Seats 4 weeks in advance. THEY ARE WONDERS.

DALY'S Broadway and 30th St. Evenings, 8:15. Matinées at 2. Prices, 50c., $1, $1.50, and $2
Every evening at 8:15, Mr. George Edwardes' Lovely Japanese Musical Comedy,
THE GEISHA
New Version, New Music, New Dances, New Costumes, New Scenery, and Increased Chorus.
MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2.

HORSE SHOW.
The box office at MADISON SQUARE GARDEN will be open to the public from 9 A. M. until 5 P. M. TO-DAY for the sale of reserved seats for any single performance.

HORSE SHOW. A few choice arena and tier Boxes for sale at office of the National Horse Show Association, 10 East 23d Street.

WALLACK'S Evenings at 8:15 sharp. Mats. Wed. & To-day at 1. MATINEE TO-DAY.
MISS JULIA ARTHUR,
Supported by Mr. Edwin Arden, in Frances Hodgson Burnett and Stephen Townesend's play,
A LADY OF QUALITY.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d. At 8:15 to-night. Matinée To-day. SOTHERN
.....AN ENEMY TO THE KING.....
Next week: Mon., Tues. and Wed.: Enemy to the King. Thurs. mat. and eve.: Lady of Lyons. Friday and Sat. mat. and eve.: Lord Chumley. Nov 23d—"The Princess and the Butterfly."

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN
SIXTEENTH AUTUMN EXHIBITION.
OPENING DAY
MONDAY, NOV. 15TH.
DAY AND EVENING.
Admission 25c.
N. W. Cor. 23d St. & 4th Av.

MAT. TO-DAY SAT. WEBER & FIELDS
GLAD HAND AND VESTA TILLEY.
Big Bill SUNDAY CONCERT Big Bill
MAT. TO-DAY SAT.

Manhattan, B'WAY and 33d St. Evs., 8:15. Mat. To-day, 2:15.
MISS FRANCIS OF YALE
Sun., Nov. 14, Esther Lyons, "Klondike" Illustrated.

The New York Times

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES
Saturday Edition,
with REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART,
$1 per Year.

Palgrave.

News of the death of Francis Turner Palgrave was cabled from England a fortnight ago, and the event was duly commented on in this newspaper. But Palgrave was a man who ought not to be dismissed in a single article. His was the unique distinction of having acquired, merely by compiling an anthology, a degree of literary reputation such as comes only to authors who write very successful books.

Palgrave, indeed, was known where many authors, properly to be called successful, are not known. His modest volume, "The Golden Treasury of the Best Songs and Lyrics in the English Language," was published thirty-six years ago. Such has been its repute that not to know it is to argue one's self strangely unfamiliar with the books of the generation now past. Not only has the book gone through edition after edition, but it has given its name to one of the most successful series of books of our day. There can be no doubt that the success of that series in very considerable degree is indebted to the name it bore and the company its later volumes kept.

Palgrave's friendship for Tennyson was the other fact of note in his career—almost the only one of very particular note, although he was Professor of Poetry at Oxford, wrote verse himself, and published some volumes of prose writings. He was introduced to Tennyson in 1840 by a brother of Arthur Hallam, and Tennyson, as the story goes, finding him less "superior" in manner than he had found other Oxford men to be, invited him to his lodgings, which were humble ones, in what is known as Camden Town Road. Tennyson there read to him some passages from the manuscript of his "In Memoriam." Thenceforth the friendship was lifelong. Death itself divided them by five years only.

Tennyson had something to do with the preparation of "The Golden Treasury." It was while walking with him near Land's End that Palgrave first informed Tennyson of his enterprise, which Tennyson approved at once, and in the preparation of which he afterward gave advice. But this advice, while valuable and frequent, has never been thought to have been of such extent as to deprive Palgrave of any of the substantial credit which the preparation of the collection conferred.

Palgrave belonged to a family many members of which have won distinction. His father was Sir Francis Palgrave, the friend of Henry Hallam, the historian, and won distinction in more than one direction—notably as the author of a "History of England and Normandy." One of Palgrave's brothers made a reputation as a traveler in Central Arabia, and won from Tennyson the statement "I think him the cleverest man I ever met." Another rose to eminence in knowledge of banking, currency, and economics. A third became Clerk of the House of Commons eleven years ago and still holds that place, having "proved himself not unworthy to tread in the steps of Erskine May."

For several years of his life Palgrave was an art critic for The Saturday Review of London, where he exalted Holman Hunt, and Madox Brown and assailed Marochetti. Some of these criticisms were afterward collected in book form, and may be read today for Palgrave's severe comments on the Albert Memorial and on Marochetti's bust of Thackeray which was set up in Westminster Abbey.

But these facts in his biography are not destined to much remembrance. Meanwhile, his "Golden Treasury" will live as long as no one rises up to produce a better anthology. And this compiler we are not likely to see for many years—if ever we see him.

John Sartain.

A very remarkable artist was John Sartain, who died in Philadelphia Oct. 25, and at the age of eighty-nine. John Sartain first introduced mezzotint in a practical way in the United States. Born in London, he landed in New York some sixty-seven years ago, and was then a proficient engraver. In many ways John Sartain was an all-round artist, not with the graving tool alone, for he was a painter in oils and water colors, and an excellent miniaturist.

In 1830 numerous were the calls made on an artist, and Sartain not only designed bank notes, but engraved them. He had, too, a good literary taste, and took the editorship of The Foreign Semi-Monthly Magazine and the Electic, and it is worthy of particular mention that many of Hood's most vivid poems, as "The Bridge of Sighs" and "The Song of the Shirt" were popularized through his efforts. Sartain's Magazine was founded by him. Though his magazine work would apparently have engrossed all his time, he nevertheless produced a number of large and capital engravings, and among them may be cited pictures after Rothermel, Bingham, Schuessele and others.

Sartain's smaller plates, and especially his mezzotints, appear in the American illustrated magazines of forty years ago, and many of them are of great beauty, but the press work of that day often marred the excellence of his work, and so it is only occasionally that the collector can find the good ones. Mezzotint, copper engraving, and etching we know to-day will not stand such innumerable reproductions as the exigencies of a magazine with a large circulation demand. Sartain was the friend and associate of such leading Philadelphia artists as Sully, Nagle, and Shaw.

Many honors, and deserved ones, came to Sartain. For a quarter of a century he was Director of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, and in 1876 was chief of the Bureau of Art for the Centennial Exhibition.

Hallam, Lord Tennyson, in the biography of his father, asserts that Mr. Gladstone hesitated to offer the poet a coronet on the curious ground that he wore a wide-awake hat instead of a tall silk one. Hallam, Lord Tennyson, prints the journal kept by himself while on a yachting trip with Gladstone and his father, during which the offer was made. "The only difficulty in Gladstone's mind," runs the reference in the diary, "was that my father might insist on wearing his wide-awake in the House of Lords." Mr. Gladstone's attention has recently been called to this statement, and the following reply has been made by him: "The 'wide-awake' is, I think, made to play a part more grave than history warrants. But I do not doubt there may have been some half-jesting reference to it. Costume is a matter not without importance, and has given trouble to Speakers of the House of Commons."

An interview with Mr. W. D. Howells, published in a newspaper in Paris, where Mr. Howells has been staying, contains views of American literature, the tone of which an English critic describes as "specious complacency." He is represented as entirely satisfied with our realistic school, including Miss Wilkins, Miss Jewett, Brander Matthews, and Hamlin Garland, "who are doing excellent work of the Jane Austen sort." The Academy remarks that it knows and admires Miss Wilkins, but to "group the other writers with her is to vitiate the criticism, and Miss Austen's name should have been omitted." Mr. Howells ventured the remark that while America cannot claim Kipling, neither can England, Kipling being "a colonial product," at which the Academy asserts that England nevertheless "does claim him." This is not surprising. England has claimed George Washington as an English country gentleman, and it has claimed Irving.

Bertram, fourth Earl of Asburnham, had a brother, who, like himself, was a devoted collector of books—the Hon. Percy Ashburnham. The sons of peers seldom collect books. Other pleasures less intellectual, less innocent, more commonly claim their devotion. Rarely, indeed, has a peer reared two sons who both took to this pure and ennobling hobby. The Hon. Percy Ashburnham's collection is in part to be sold this month in London, thus preceding by a few weeks the sale of the second part of his brother's more celebrated and valuable library. About 260 lots are to be sold, the most remarkable of which is a series of about 300 original drawings and engravings of plans, fortifications, sieges, battles, war machines, and weapons, naval fights, &c., between 1600 and 1650. There are a few Bibles, including a good, sound copy of the rare first edition of Luther's in the Low Saxon dialect, Lubeck, 1523; a fine copy of Holbein's "Icones Historiarum Veteris Testamenti," &c., 1547, with the cuts from the original wood blocks; and a good copy of a very rare work, the life "des Loblichen Streytparen und Hochberümhten Helds und Ritters Herr Tewrdanckhs," published in Nuremberg, 1517, with numerous woodcuts by Hans Schaufelein.

At the unveiling of the monument to Guy de Maupassant in the Parc Monceau a few weeks since, M. Zola made an address which has been much commented on for its point and feeling. "It was near this spot," said he in one passage, "that I first met Maupassant, more than a quarter of a century ago, at the house of our great and good Flaubert, in that little room in the Rue Murillo, whose windows open on the greenery of this park. * * * How strange that after more than twenty-five years this young man, then unknown, is found here again in marble, and that I have the joy of paying homage to his immortality."

In the Tennyson memoir it appears that when Browning sent Tennyson a copy of the "Red Cotton Night Cap," Tennyson wrote:

"My Dear R. B.: My wife has just cut the leaves. I have yet again to thank you, and feel rather ashamed that I have nothing of my own to send you back, but your muse is prolific as Hecuba, and mine, by the side of her, an old barren cow. Yours ever,
A. T."

Perhaps there never was any great literary sympathy between Tennyson and Browning, though there was much personal friendship. Fitzgerald had a decided dislike for Browning's work, for he called him "The Great Prophet of the Gargoyle School."

Mr. Christie Murray in his "My Contemporaries in Fiction" says pleasant things and sometimes does not. As to the modern men, Mr. Christie Murray writes: "You may draw a triangle, and at one of the extremes you may place Meredith, at another Stevenson, and at another Hall Caine." And the critic talks of Meredith's "cataclysmic eloquence." Mr. Hardy he does not care for—"young women read him and get hysteria, and he spreads malady as surely as a spark will ignite gunpowder." This is rather hard on Henry James: "He is a gentleman who has taken a little more culture than is good for the fibre of his character." Somebody lately said of Mr. Henry James: "He passes his high lights through the stem of a wine glass, and stains his colors in a finger bowl." Rudyard Kipling, Mr. Christie Murray praises without stint, and as to Conan Doyle, he writes that he has "beaten Poe in the sustained ingenuity of continuous invention," to which it might be remarked that he had not. The long sustained detective business always is wearisome, and Poe knew that.

The attention of artistic Paris has been called to a picture of Christ painted by the well-known artist James Tissot, for the Dominican chapel in the Faubourg St. Honoré. It is the colossal size of the work which causes astonishment. The figure has an upward stretch of some fifty-five feet. The difficulty of the artist's task was to place the figure on the cupola, with its upward inner curve, so as not to distort the painting.

Mrs. Ward's "Story of Christ."

Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, (Mrs. Ward,) whose "The Gates Ajar" and "The Madonna of the Tubs" have given her such fame as falls to the lot of few American women authors, in "The Story of Jesus Christ" is thoroughly conscious of the enormous difficulties such a subject presents. In the preface she states that the book "is not theology or criticism, nor is it a biography." It is not history, controversy, or a sermon. A creed she also declared it is not—nor "a study of Jewish life or Oriental customs." It is simply, plainly, unaffectedly, a narrative, and is to be so considered "by those who understand the laws of narrative expression."

No attempt is made to differ from the accepted historical facts. If just here and there nineteenth century language and expressions of thought have been introduced, such have been adjusted to the composition of the pictures. The outlines are indelible and common to all, but the coloring has been so lovingly, so reverently, filled in that it is impossible to imagine how any susceptibilities can be hurt.

Of controversies the author has the keenest dread. Biographers and commentators differ with "an intensity which, though it startles, not always pleasantly, is a tribute to the powerful interest of the topic and a stimulus to its study." The unimportant things in religious belief, the author says, "Let us then eliminate and only study the essentials." What good is it to know whether the Star of Bethlehem were a miracle or a meteor? Will it help us to precise the date of the Last Supper? Which one of the several Marys was the Magdalen?

If we follow the Christian faith, the important things, are that Jesus Christ lived, died in the flesh only, and was resurrected. Who presumes to deny that He founded the one great force of modern civilization and that this was Christianity? To Him alone belongs the fostering of human brotherhood, to Him the hope of forgiveness, of mercy. From Him comes the assurance that there is for us a life in the future. "The butterflies of immortal hope are delicate organisms, easily impaled by skeptical naturalists, and eagerly catalogued with other lost ideals."

Elizabeth Stuart Phelps cherishes her ideals. There are more men than there are scholars, she writes, and it is to those who have warm hearts, who live in this present world, who have had but little time to study or to understand the history of Jesus Christ, that this volume is addressed.

This is no sensuous, gaudy, dramatic, or overpassionate record of the one Great Life; nor is it the narrow, pent-in, rigid story of the Saviour. Of appeals, exordiums, preachments, there are none to be found. It is then an "Interpretation" of the life of one who was supreme for good, and for good alone. In tracing His personality, you may get an inkling of what is the mystery of life. Your faith is strengthened, and for such ends, for the bettering of us all, has this, the story of Jesus Christ, been gravely, devotedly written. The visit of the angel to Mary is thus described:

> The flood tide of the sunset ebbed away from the houses of the villagers, her neighbors. These houses were white, of limestone; vines and the shadows of vines crept freely over the houses, softening their dazzle. Flocks of doves swayed over and settled upon the roofs; when these were of delicate shades, softly darker than the roof, the effect was charming; as the twilight fell the doves scattered to their cotes or slept in those which they had found within the house itself.
>
> One of these lovely birds—in all ages and in most countries the symbol of purity—dipping across the dusk and hanging over the roof, called the maiden's attention to the appearance which had awaited the slow turn of her head, and the concentration of her gentle eyes from their devout abstraction upon itself.
>
> "There is always something which makes one hold the breath when a bird of the air brushes one, or even swings near enough to have been caught if one had wished. It is not to be wondered at that imagination has connected the spirits of the unseen or the departed with the visits of birds. In Palestine the dove was especially loved and cared for; it was sacred to the uses of the temple, and religious association was always busy with it. A gentle mind like that of a girl would turn tenderly to the movements of the soft wings which arrested her notice.
>
> "Then did she see the angel?"

Now follows this picture of Joseph:

> "Joseph, the betrothed of Mary, meditat-

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ing on her virtues and her beauty and her danger until he was sick at heart, fell asleep at last from weariness in his shop among his tools. It is easy to see the carpenter almost as he was. Ages move and customs vanish, but certain facts remain—the shape of a shaving cut by a sharp edge from wood is the same, and so is the fashion of a manly heart.

"The betrothed of Mary woke from his sleep resolved. The Jews were a people accustomed to place great significance upon dreams, especially upon those of a sacred character, and Joseph had dreamed the dream which was to decide, from a practical point of view, the fate of the world.

"Had he carried his terrible perplexity in prayer to the very gates of sleep? And had God met it there, because it was ready to be met? The carpenter rose, refreshed and relieved. He had in this manner, occult to us and to our time, but perfectly natural to him and to his, received the command most welcome to his loyal heart. He had been directed to trust and to wed his promised wife.

"Betrothal was an important rite among his people, not less so than actual marriage. Betrothal was beautifully called 'the making sacred.' It was a formal, festive occasion, lasting several days. A great social affair was made of the whole scene.

"Joseph and Mary, being poor, had been quietly betrothed. No invitations to a costly feast were sent out; they passed their vows in the simplest and severest manner. Nevertheless the vows were passed. The sanctity of the relation was unimpeachable. Mary awaited, in the seclusion of her troubled home, the will of God and of men upon her future. Her eyes widened and darkened with patient sadness. How piteous her position no man has ever told, few have guessed, and none could understand."

Then comes the journey to Bethlehem and the birth of Christ:

"The two travelers arrived in Bethlehem at night, footworn and chilled and faint. The wife, perishing of fatigue, had passed the stage of physical suffering when one takes any care or thought for what is to happen next. Because of her weakness, they had lagged behind the other travelers, and the town was already brimming over with strangers like themselves. Every house was crowded. Her anxious husband took her from threshold to threshold in vain. The climb to the village up a steep hill had added a last hardship. A faint light, swinging on a rope across a doorway, signified the village inn. They toiled up; the woman half dead of this last effort. But the khan could not admit them.

"Alarmed by the condition of his wife, Joseph persisted manfully in his determination to find her shelter. Mary asked no question, expressed no concern. Her head fell upon her breast. The poor, homesick young creature was dumb with suffering. Oh, the mistake of coming on this miserable journey! She thought of her home at Nazareth, of her bed, perhaps of her mother's face; or of that other, Elizabeth, who had understood and cherished her.

"Dully, at length, she heard her husband say that there was a stable behind the inn, and that for the common humanity of the deed the people of the khan would let her in. He carried her to the stable: she crept among the straw, like the animals around her; and there—hastened probably by her cruel journey—the anguish of motherhood overtook the exhausted wife."

This is the record of the visit made by the Magi to the Madonna and her Child:

The grave group in their foreign garments, these serious men, travel worn and travel wise, regarded the girl mother for an instant critically. Then their glance fell and rested upon the baby. Their eyes questioned and answered each other as they consulted together in their own tongue, probably never heard before by the Galilean girl. The study of a scroll, the march of a star, the dreaming of dreams, the daring to come out and be different from other men, the energy of ideas that could not be proved until one had trusted them—all this, all these, were justified at last.

Here was the Star Child.

Moved by a mute and common impulse, the Magi fell upon their foreheads. Startled, the young mother turned her sweet face and mildly looked at them.

Thus and then we have the first worshippers (many centuries have given us many millions) bowed before the Madonna and the Child. But the Eastern sages did not kneel to the woman. It was the nature of the men and of the times to forget the woman. They had not traveled all that distance, all that time, to see a Jewish mother.

The Magi bent their mitred heads and knelt before the Child.

Explaining the social condition of the humble Galilean village and proud Jerusalem, the author thus tells of the differences:

It was the fashion in the metropolis and suburbs to speak slightingly of Galilee; "Galilean—fool!" was a common fling. The Galilean village of Nazareth was the special object of general contempt; it was difficult to say precisely why. Probably the village was too liberal in theology to be tolerated by the more ecclesiastical Judea. Possibly it was too hospitable to the heathen guests whose diverse routes met in or around the town.

The Nazarenes were quick-tempered, being ardent, generous, and impulsive. They were sometimes taunted as uncultivated, a common and untrustworthy adjective in all ages tossed from the city at the country. It was the fact that the Nazarenes, indeed that most Galileans, admitted foreign words into their vocabulary, and spoke with a distinct brogue of their own. A learned Jady once contemptuously addressed a distinguished Galilean scholar because he had used two unnecessary words in asking her the way to a distant town. The Nazarenes were considered as uncouth, out of the mode, out of society. Jerusalem regarded Nazareth much as New York regards the winter population of a Catskill hamlet, or as Boston views the affairs of a remote parish on the Northern Vermont line.

The first visit to Jerusalem and the Temple follow:

Now, the country lad, growing tall and sturdy, a strong walker, like other Eastern boys, came down the rough highway through the mountain passes that led from Nazareth to the plain of Jezreel. There is something delightful about the intense, quiet excitement of a thoughtful boy for the first time admitted to any knowledge of the world. Nothing else even in the charm of youth is quite like it.

It needs no history to tell us that this was a lovely boy. The omitted chapters in his young years speak for themselves. No man develops as he did from a rude or from a thoughtless boyhood. He must be a delicate root that throws out so fair a flower. The lad was a well-ordered child, giving no anxiety to parents; obedient to family rule, amenable, docile, sweet. But he was a manly boy, and he was a little student. He obeyed his mother, but he studied the Law. Now the Law taught him that a man has more privileges than a woman, such as even mothers do not share. When he went up to the capital on that first journey he remembered this.

Then Jesus later on listens to John:

For five hundred years the Hebrews had numbered no prophet among their great men. The rumor that one had come up out of the desert excited the keenest interest. Quickly and quietly the crowd began to thicken. John had now a regular audience.

This young man, spare with long fasting, with vigils, with prayers, weather-beaten and weather-colored, with the long, uncut hair and beard of a special vow, was a stern and sombre figure. He fortified himself for a day of hard public speaking by eating a few dried locusts, (the food of beggars and of the squalid poor,) and added the honey with which the multitudinous wild bees stored the wilderness of Judea. This religious enthusiast wore a single garment of the roughest weave of camel's hair cloth, and his headdress was the simplest possible arrangement of stuff, sufficient to protect from the sun. He was tall and grave. He discoursed of serious things. The dark-skinned faces lifted to his grew sober. Fear sat upon many, hope on others, attention on all.

This is the vision Christ saw in the Wilderness:

Swarming below, he saw the people of His race, mad with hero-worship, but pugnacious to create their own hero, prostrating themselves at His feet. Their hot hun-

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was ascended to His ears. They were such a throng that their dark, bright, Oriental eyes rolled like the little waves of a great lake. Their spokesman held up a flashing thing—a crown! Purple robes and sceptre, signets, jewels, flights of flashing marble steps, fountains, gardens, palisades, the anterooms of a palace, slaves, flowers, banquets, perfumes from behind the silken curtains of unentered, unseen apartments, swept trembling by. Stately emissaries of Gentile dignitaries awaited audience of Him. Gentile nations, for His sake, honored His race. Persia, Egypt, Babylonia bowed before the once scorned and captive Jews. Rome—ah, Rome! haughty, dreaded, and hated; Rome, afraid of her freed slaves, made terms with her equals; and He—He, Jesus of Nazareth, dictated and enforced those terms. To what end? His own glory, and the gratified prejudices and traditions of his people. At what price? At the cost of a political life; at the cost of feverish intrigue, perfect restlessness, and deliberate emphasis of self; at the price of the lower motive, the personal greed, and indifference to best things which the politician may elect to pay, clothing personal aims in the diaphanous delusion of serving the public weal.

How He drove the money changers out of the Temple is thus explained:

The brokers!—they had possession of the outer courts, and the air resounded with their greedy roars. People from all parts of the world crowded up, gesticulating, haranguing, bargaining, changing the coin of all nations for the currency that might be accepted in the Jewish Temple, haggling for the sheep, the oxen, and the doves to slay. The sacred spot rang with the rage of a wild exchange. The vulgarity, the desecration, the hideousness, were more than the Nazarene could bear. The whole sight flared liked blasphemy before His blazing eyes, yet moist as they were with the dew of prayer and consecration. Instantly the meek worshipper towered into an outraged God. A little, unnoticed cord (it had been used to bind some butchered thing) was lying near by; it twisted for a moment in his nervous fingers, then it uncoiled from his hand, like a snake, and leaped. He rose to a majestic height. His mien was something for that moment awful to look upon. Lashing and pursuing, He strode down. The swish of the cord hissed in the air, but sharper the accents of His scorn.

"God's house—your den! Ye thieves!"

Thus rang from the lips of Jesus His first protest against the ecclesiastical abuses of his day.

The miraculous draft of fishes is told:

The men (the Galilean fishermen) had been out since the day before, and the capricious lake, whose abundant shoals of fish sometimes choked and sometimes evaded the most skillful net, had yielded nothing to an all night's hard work. Sleepless, hungry, uncomfortable, wet, and discouraged, the fishermen had rowed ashore, sullenly washed their nets, and put out again at the request of Jesus, who expressed a wish to use one of their boats as a temporary pulpit wherefrom to finish one of His brief discourses. At the surprising order of the preacher, that they set their nets in such and such a spot, the cross and disheartened men smiled with respectful doubt. A superior rabbi does not make a good fisherman. The lectern, not the deck, was the place for the landsman. When, however, they hopelessly followed His suggestion, and the richest haul of fish taken on Gennesaret that night broke the nets and all but sank the boat, the moral effect was such as only poor men can appreciate. Here was no common rabbi who would stick to his synagogue and let a man starve. Here was a wonder and a wonderworker, caring for a poor fellow and the catch; concerning himself about your affairs, not above your troubles. The most warm-hearted man in the crew dropped to his knees among the leaping fish, and impulsively offered to Jesus the service of his life.

Then He lulled the storm:

The moon swept out from the cloud. In the reviving light the crew saw one another's terror-stricken faces, and His who showed no fear. He stood serene, smiling, with one upraised hand and arm, a statue of strength and assurance. In a very low tone they heard Him speaking to the water; not as He had addressed the wind, authoritatively and like a master calling to account, but in a sweet, persuasive voice, such as one might use to a nervous woman or a frenzied child: "Hush! peace! peace, and be still!"

The noisy sea trembled; the choppy waves sank; the lake began to ripple; the ripple wasted away; then such a calm took the water as lay like a sheen of silk from shore to shore. On it there fell a strange silence. The keel was even. The fishermen began to bail out the water from the boat. They did not speak. But the rabbi watched them with a kind of astonished sadness.

"How is it?" he said, slowly—"how is it that ye have not any faith? Why are ye so afraid?"

His voice had a wistful accent to it, as if His heart ached more than any one of them could know; as if He had expected to be trusted, and they had disappointed Him. He did not blame them. He went back to the stern and lay down again quietly upon His pillow.

But the fishermen did not answer Him. They did not dare. Each man of them looked at the other, quailing. They hung their heads, half in shame and half in fright. They were more afraid of the Rabbi at that moment than they had been of the storm.

"What manner of man is this?" they muttered; why, the wind and the sea obey Him!" It was the sailors' supreme tribute. They could not go beyond it.

Then follow Gethesemane, Golgotha, and the final Resurrection and the Life, a chapter being given to each. From His anguish on the cross we take the following extract:

It was not unusual for the crucified to linger for days, and surprise penetrated the onlookers when they perceived that the sensitive Nazarene was already sinking. He had not been under torture for yet six hours, but the signs of coming dissolution were apparent even now.

Since noon the brilliant sun had deadened. At first there were no clouds, and observant persons cast anxious glances at the sky, which had taken on a coppery color. Darkness had indeed begun. It was not yet mid-afternoon, but all the world was blackening fiercely. Lurid redness gashed the heavens; it was as if they had been splashed with blood.

Between the crucified, high above the heads of the living, an awful conversation was taking place. From one of the condemned felons taunts were overheard:

"Then, why do you not save yourself, and us?"

Reproaches for this brutality issued from the dry lips of the other, a composer in some dark past. It was observed that this man addressed the sinking Nazarene. He replied faintly, offering some devout comfort to his low companion in agony.

This exquisite self-forgetfulness did not stop the ghastly hilarity, which still amused the mob at intervals, as it had all day.

"Why do you not come down from the cross, you Son of God?"

Lanciani's New Work on Rome.*

Prof. Rodolfo Lanciani's volume is intended as a companion book for students and travelers who visit the existing remains and study the latest excavations of ancient Rome, and to his previous admirable works, "Ancient Rome in the Light of Recent Discoveries" and "Pagan and Christian Rome," which have brought him such deserved fame and reputation as an archæologist, historian, and explorer.

The author says in his preface that the description of ruins and excavations in the present volume will not be found too technical or one-sided for the ordinary reader, and that as he has paid special attention to tracing back to their places of origin the spoils of each monument now dispersed in the museums of Rome, Italy, and the rest of Europe, the reader will be able to form a more correct idea of the former aspect of Roman monuments than would otherwise be possible. The work follows a well-defined plan. The fundamental lines of Roman topography are first described, then the Palatine Hill, next the Sacra Via, and finally the rest of the city. To illustrate the descriptions, the book is filled with clear and well-drawn maps and extremely well-executed cuts of the most interesting ruins, excavations, architectural remains, and single statues and monuments. No more complete handbook for the student or traveler could be imagined than this able and learned compilation of the history and present condition of those wonderful monuments and relics of "the grandeur that was Rome." There is not a page in the book which is not full of interest, even to the general reader, while even those who have made a careful study of Roman remains will find many things that are new in Prof. Lanciani's work. The chapters on "Temple of Faustina," the "Roman Forum," and the "Lateran Palace" are particularly interesting, and the description of the Forum in particular is fascinating and gives one a vivid idea of the famous place. A gruesome but interesting chapter, with its repellent illustration, is that which describes the grave of Raphael, with his remains, which was opened in 1833, 313 years after the burial of the old master.

Two indexes, in the first of which the existing remains of ancient Rome are named alphabetically in architectural groups, and in the second according to their chronology, are added as an appendix to the volume and enable the reader to turn to the description of any particular statue or monument in a moment.

Tales by Louis Becke.*

Since the death of Robert Louis Stevenson the interest and attention of the reading public, which during the last years of his life was, by his residence in Samoa, directed after the lapse of many years to the far-off isles of the South Pacific, has been diverted to other fields. There were those of us, however, who, even before Stevenson had begun in his matchless style to tell the story of life in these "purple isles of Eden," had dreamed dreams of "slipping across the Summer of the world" and visiting those lands whose fronded palms wave over the long white breaking rollers of the Pacific and where it "is always afternoon."

Stevenson only stimulated this desire by his tales of Samoan life, and now comes, very modestly, a series of short stories of Louis Becke, entitled "Pacific Tales," which are vivid and entrancing pen pictures of the atmosphere of these tropic isles, and especially of the strange wild life led by the few white men who lived and traded in them forty and fifty years ago.

Mr. Becke has given us a foretaste of the charm of this his last book in his previous works "By Reef and Palm," "The Ebbing of the Tide," and "His Native Wife," but in this collection of stories he has surpassed his previous efforts. It is really difficult to award too high praise, not only for their pictures of strange lands and skies, but for their literary charm and dramatic force, to such tales, for example, as those of the island tragedy of "The Three Friends of Uhomotu," "The Arm of Lupo Copal," "Prescott of Noura," "In a Samoan Village," "Nikoa," and "The Strange White Woman of Maduro," while "Mrs. Malleson's Rival," "Chester's Cross," "Mrs. Tatton's Obstinacy," and "An Island Memory" are deliciously humorous both in plot and treatment. Mr. Becke writes con amore, and has evidently known his coral islands well.

It is not generally known that during the first half of the present century almost all the larger, and even the smaller, groups of islands in the Central and South Pacific did their trading with each other and with the outside world through white men who settled on the islands here and there, and who were very apt to be either escaped convicts from the penal settlements at Auckland or New Guinea or deserters from men-of-war or sailing ships, who had become enamored of the soft skies and airs and the sensual enjoyments of life in these far-away isles. These men appear to have been a strange mixture of bad and good, of bravery and weakness, of honesty and cunning, and Mr. Becke so tells the story of their lives and deeds as to give lively interest to them. His descriptions also of natural scenery, of the reef on which breaks everlastingly the thunder of the long Pacific swell, of the tall and graceful cocoanut and palms, of the still lagoons, and of the native villages, are fascinating and bring nearer the scenes of which he writes. Simple, strong, and artistic are all these stories without exception, and "Pacific Tales" is a book that should be read and known.

*THE RUINS AND EXCAVATIONS OF ANCIENT ROME. By Rodolfo Lanciani. Crown 8vo. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

*PACIFIC TALES. By Louis Becke. 8vo. New York: New Amsterdam Book Company.

A Story of the Sea for Boys.*

There are comparatively few writers who have the ability to compose stories of adventure suitable for children or youths, and which can be read with pleasure, if not with profit, by their elders. Mr. Henderson in this volume has published a story for boys having the quality of interest for older as well as younger readers.

The scene of the story is laid in the mythical village of Sancet, on Cape Cod, and on the old sloop of war Mohawk, during the last year of the civil war. The hero is Johnny Rodgers, an orphan and a somewhat precocious youth, but not too "goody good," who is unjustly expelled from the Tuzo school by a sycophantic headmaster, returns to Sancet, takes his guardian's catboat, is thrown overboard in a squall, is picked up by the Mohawk, enlists as a sailor, and takes part in the battle of Mobile Bay. Johnny has many and moving adventures, all of the kind that thrill the boyish soul, and, finally, through a succession of startling incidents, comes to "enjoy his own again." We meet with a dishonest guardian, a bully, the son of this guardian; an amusing darky, two affectionately named but brave little midshipmen, "Mlle. Calaveras" and "Miss Mittykins," and, in a word, all the dramatis personæ of an ocean romance with the exception of a heroine.

The story, as it is unfolded, has given Mr. Henderson an opportunity for many descriptions of seascapes and nautical manœuvres, in which he is so much at home, and some of these would be quite worthy of Clark Russell. Older readers in particular will find a description of the battle of Mobile Bay well worth reading, and spirited and dramatic in every way. The story can be safely commended to all boys, and its healthy atmosphere is good evidence of the author's appreciation of boy character and of the audience for which he has written it.

*THE LAST CRUISE OF THE MOHAWK. By William J. Henderson. 8vo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

A Godchild of Washington.

Mrs. Katharine Schuyler Baxter has written, and F. Tennyson Neely will shortly publish by subscription, a book with the above title which promises to have an interest in some respects unique. The godchild of Washington was the daughter of Gen. Schuyler and the grandmother of the author of this record, and the baptism took place in the old Dutch Church of Albany in 1781. The story of the life of the child then baptized Katharine is connected with the families then most conspicuous in the public and social life of New York, and the sketches of members of these families who were distinguished during the Colonial period have been contributed to this work in many cases by their descendants. Mrs. Baxter has amassed a great amount of material bearing upon the Colonial life of New York, much of it heretofore unpublished. The illustrations, of which there are some sixty full pages and eighty half pages, include reproductions of old portraits, views of old mansions and churches, and coats-of-arms. The work is to be published in a large octavo volume, in an edition limited to 1,000 copies, at $10. An edition de luxe, limited to 100 volumes, is also offered for subscription at $25.

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Harper & Brothers, New York and London

The New York Times

REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOV. 13, 1897.

Art Experts and Some Recent Blunders

During the past year, as it may be remembered, there was much of a discussion in Paris, the city of experts, relative to a tiara that had been bought on a report made by M. Héron de Villefosse, Conservateur des Antiques du Louvre. Placed in the cabinet of the Louvre, having cost $40,000, and labeled as having once adorned the brow of a Sithaphranes, two experts, the Curator of the Munich Museum and an equally learned Russian, laughed at the tiara and insisted that it was a crown of recent fashion, manufactured for the occasion, or that, at the best, only a small part of it was original, but had been stolen, and that new and false additions had been made to it. Then the Louvre was thought to be in a bad box. Either it had been the dupe of clever swindlers or the great museum was a "fence."

It may be also borne in mind that M. Henri Rochefort last year declared that the Louvre picture experts had had palmed off on them a false Millet and a humbugging Prud'hon. There is no question that, so far as these two pictures were concerned, M. Rochefort's judgment was decisive, because the Louvre authorities relegated the so-called Millet and the Prud'hon to parts unknown.

In England there has been a repetition of this kind of thing, which has come to light in a report of the select committee appointed to inquire and report upon the administration and cost of the museums of the science and art departments. Some four months ago Sir John Gorst, Chairman of the committee, resigned. This abdication seems to have been rather forced on him than a voluntary act, because he was charged with irregularities in having obtained access to certain notes and papers which had been placed by the committee in the hands of an official reporter. It is evident that this committee is not to be considered a happy family.

The principal matter, however, related to certain purchases made for the museum by Sir J. C. Robinson. The report does not mince words, for the Englishman can be blunt. Many of the objects, so Major Gen. Donnelly reported, "were either worthless in themselves or worth much less than the sums which he (Sir J. C. Robinson) had caused the museum to pay for them." The objects designated were "two marble kneeling angels, the bull's head with the fossil let in to represent the brain, and the two large bronze medallions attributed falsely to Sperandio, for which the museum paid £2,000." Paleontologists might smile at Major Gen. Donnelly's description of a bull's head with a fossil brain "let in."

Here, however, is a more serious charge of incompetency, which has to do with a Palissy plate. When this plate was put in its place in the museum a curious Curator with a tenacious memory fancied he had seen somewhere or other just such a plate; so he tinkered with it. Pulling off a piece of stuff glued to the back, for the plate had been fractured and mended, the zealous Curator discovered that the Palissy plate was of recent French manufacture, and made by a potter with a significant name—a Monsieur Pull of Paris.

When Sir Charles was examined as to this plate, he said that he had at first lent it to the museum as part of a collection belonging to him; that this collection had been appraised at £10,000, and that he had sold all the objects to the museum for £6,800. He told how he had offered the museum £50 for the so-called Palissy plate, so that he might destroy it. There is nothing in the evidence which can impugn Sir Charles Robinson's motive—only ignorance as to what was the work of Bernard Palissy.

Now Sir Charles turned the tables and used retaliatory measures. Mr. Armstrong, he said, (and Mr. Armstrong was an art director, which he was not,) had bought at Milan a marble doorway for which the museum had paid £600, and to set it up in South Kensington had cost £400 more. That doorway, Sir Charles said, was "an overt fraud" and "a make-up." In proof of this there was shown a letter from one Pietro Failini of Brecia, who declared that only a small part of the doorway was old Italian; all the rest, "except six medallions," was due to his own ingenuity.

Another serious matter had to do with the purchase of a collection of ancient armor which Sir Charles insisted had once belonged to Sir John Donnelly, while Sir John had represented that he was not its owner. The accusation was indignantly rebutted by Sir John Donnelly.

With these charges and counter-charges, purely personal, we have nothing to do. It is to the experts that this matter is interesting. How shall a museum, thoroughly equipped with its art examiners and Curators, detect fraudulent objects offered it? Sometimes it has been proposed that before anything be purchased the picture or the work of art should be exposed to public view and criticisms asked for. This was the method used by the old printers, who nailed a proof sheet against a door and paid any one who showed a mistake. But this kind of public expert work could never be practically carried out.

As good a rule as any in the purchase made for a museum is not to give any object the benefit of a doubt. If, as generally happens, pictures have a history, these links in the chain of evidence must be minutely examined, and their unison must be precise.

With antiquities the task is much more difficult, for here origins are obscured. Say what we may, the duty of the expert is an onerous one, and as often as not discredited. Infinite precision of judgment is only brought about by long years of study directed in a single line. The all-around expert in art never has existed. This the public does not understand, and sometimes museum directors, as may be seen in England and France, make sad blunders. As to our own American ones, they are not infallible.

Comment in Letters to the Editor.

The Teachers of Massachusetts.

To the Editor of The New York Times.

My attention has been called to the remarkable statements of your Boston correspondent, under date of Nov. 4, in your Review of Books and Art of last Saturday. It would be hard to find a more vivid imagination than that of your correspondent, and if you place his future communications concerning school matters under the title of "Interesting Fiction," I think they will be appreciated at their true value.

Mr. Frederick Burk's Atlantic Monthly paper, attempting to prove that Massachusetts Normal School teachers are of mediaeval type, and that the only good instruction in psychology given in Massachusetts normal schools proceeds from a man imported from California, has caused no commotion in the normal schools of this State, and has not lessened at all the respect which the pupils in these schools feel for their teachers. Moreover, if it is true that the teachers in our normal schools believe that some general truths pertaining to the instruction of youth have been established by suitable evidence during the last 2,000 years, the people of Massachusetts will forgive them, and continue to patronize the schools, Mr. Burk to the contrary, notwithstanding.

Your correspondent's statement that public school teachers read few books, and that "newspaper editors who have sent out circulars requesting answers from teachers told really frightful stories about the result," is a sad sample of the unfairness which newspaper scribblers use when attempting to speak of the teachers in the public schools.

I would like to put against the statement of your correspondent my own conviction that no other class of workers in the community read more or better books than school teachers read. Moreover, I challenge him to name the newspaper editors who have sent out circulars to teachers and received communications in reply that were not complimentary, on the whole, to the teachers who wrote them.

It has been my privilege within the last few days to learn definitely the amount and character of the reading done by the force of teachers in one New England city. The number of teachers employed is 123. The number and character of books read during the last six weeks are as follows: Art, 11; pedagogy, 51; biography, 7; drawing, 2; English literature, 58; essays, 12; geography, 30; history, 32; novels, 85; science, 25.

Eight of these teachers are regular readers of The Arena, eleven of The Atlantic, twenty-four of The Century, seven of The Cosmopolitan, three of The Forum, fifteen of Harper's. Very many of these teachers are also faithful readers of educational publications, like The Journal of Education, The American Teacher, Educational Review, &c.

I submit, Mr. Editor, that this showing is a good one. I also submit that the time has come when sneers at the most faithful and most efficient body of public servants in this country should cease. I submit that a writer with the instincts of a gentleman should be above making false representations concerning women. I submit that it is time for questions of public education to be discussed by people who have some personal knowledge of the public schools. GEORGE E. GAY.

Malden, Mass., Nov. 9, 1897.

[It is proper to say here that the writer of the letter in question was not a man. —Ed.]

St. Ronan's Well.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you kindly give in the highly esteemed NEW YORK TIMES (daily or SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART) some account of St. Ronan, also of St. Ronan's Well, its location, and the reason for its name? F. G. GUION.

New Britain, Conn., Nov. 3, 1897.

The name of St. Ronan does not appear in Butler's "Lives of the Saints." The scene of Scott's novel is laid in a village on the Tweed, about five and one-half miles southeast from Peebles. In the author's time this village bore the name of Innerleithen; it is now called Innerleithen. A medicinal spring is there, which is supposed to possess unusual powers as a tonic. There are about 1,000 souls in the village; the industries of the place are farming and the manufacturing of woolen goods. At harvest time and in the Spring after sheep shearing the young men of the village indulge in athletic contests, which are called "St. Ronan's Games." But whether this title be borrowed from the novel that has immortalized the place or is a survival of its ancient name we have been unable to ascertain.—[Ed.

"Saratoga Forty Years Ago."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In regard to the inquiry of your correspondent, "J. W. H.," for a book entitled "Reminiscences of Saratoga Forty Years Ago," did he not mean William L. Stone's "Reminiscences of Saratoga," published by Virtue & Yorston, 12 Dey Street, in 1875? In the appendix Mr. Stone gives a list of all the books "relating to or prominently noticing Saratoga Springs and Ballston" up to that time, in which the only reference to Smith's work is "The Illustrated Hand Book," by J. Calvin Smith, which was published in New York by Sherman & Smith in 1846.

The writer, who is somewhat familiar with works treating on local American history, does not remember ever seeing the one in question, but would refer the inquirer "J. W. H." to William L. Stone of Mount Vernon. This gentleman is authority beyond whom there is now no other, on the history of Northern New York, and if he cannot supply your correspondent with the required information, it is useless to look further. J. A. HOLDEN.

Glens Falls, N. Y., Nov. 3, 1897.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In answer to the inquiries of J. W. H. about "Saratoga Forty Years Ago," I would say that I never saw a book by —— Smith, but I have seen a pamphlet which was edited and published by E. J. Huling, a few years ago, and I think that it bore a similar title; but it was only for private circulation. Mr. Huling died before his work was finished. If J. W. H. wishes more information he can address me at 802 Eighth Avenue.

M. J. AINSWORTH.

New York, Nov. 4, 1897.

Painted Sails for Lighters.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your Review of Books and Art of today an article upon "surface impressions of New York after an absence," impels me to offer a suggestion which was many times imparted to me by the late Homer Martin in expeditions which took us in various ways across the bay and rivers of our city. It is that the sails of the lighters which ply about our harbor should be painted in colors—not variegated, but each in some solid color, or shade, as red, blue, yellow, &c.

These craft, which are for the transport of heavy articles, with a heavy square mainsail and jib, and which undoubtedly have an abiding place, some point of departure and arrival, yet to the thoughtless observer seem to have no more serious importance than the gulls which float in the air or rest on the surface of the water.

They seem so unsubstantial, and seem to go about in a listless, indefinite sort of a way as do summer butterflies, rather than the busy bees that they are.

Picturesque now, how much more so would they be with painted sails, and how much brighter would our harbor be if these warm, brilliant floating patches of color were interjected.

C. C. NORTON.

New York, Nov. 6, 1897.

Appreciation and Criticism.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am one of those who greatly appreciate THE SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART of my TIMES, and who rejoice in its success—an evidence of the intelligence and taste of the Greater New York public very comforting after the mournful exhibition of the opposite qualities last Tuesday.

But from my very interest and appreciation, I am compelled to call your attention to two typographical errors. In to-day's issue, on Page 4, in the letter, "Par Nobile Fratrum," in introducing the citation from Thackeray, "that deigned him to reply," the "to" here should be "no," of course; "to" destroys the sense completely, and is against the fact alluded to. Again, in Mrs. Sherwood's article, fourth line from close, "nobled emotions" presumably is printed for "nobler." I cannot think she meant to say "nobled"; "ennobled" would have been the word, but "nobler" makes better sense all around, and must have been the word intended. DANIEL VAN PELT.

Astoria, L. I., Nov. 6, 1897.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a student of current literature I want to thank you for the very able manner in which THE SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART is improving. I welcome it and shall watch it with much interest.

CHARLES C. BROOKS.

New York, Nov. 4, 1897.

Harper's Round Table a Monthly.

A change, and an important one, has been made by Messrs. Harper & Brothers in the method and get up of their well-known and deservedly popular Round Table. For this month, November, Harper's Round Table appears as a monthly, and in the cover is read Vol. I., No. 1, New Series. The cover is of a light buff-colored paper, and on it is a clever wash sketch of two handsome lads. The illustrations in the number are excellent.

The contributors include Albert Lee, Hamilton Sears, Owen Hall, W. J. Henderson, and Edwin Lord Weeks. The Round Table is no longer a juvenile weekly, but a monthly magazine for youth. It is published simultaneously in New York and London.

The Return of the Native.

SURFACE IMPRESSIONS OF NEW YORK AFTER AN ABSENCE OF YEARS.

II.

Seen at sunset from the roof of the gigantic hotel at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, the city appears stretched out at the foot of a mountain that rises like a Pike's Peak from the plain of roofs. We are slow in putting up cathedrals, but with what alacrity do we not construct temples reaching to the skies, wherein to worship the modern gods of comfort and luxury! In the Old World it is a favorite amusement of the populace, standing before a palace or great castle, to count the number of windows; but with us it is a question of stories—how many are there, actually now, in a business building down town or in one of our colossal hotels? One counts and recounts till one gets a crick in the neck—and, after all, there may be some sly little mezzanine tucked away under an arch, which has been overlooked.

At sunset on the top of such a monster one looks down on the white steam clouds and gray smoke wreaths of the city, all tending one way, with the breeze; the lofty outlook seems itself to be moving in the opposite direction. The North and East Rivers gleam to westward and eastward, the bay shimmers to the south, a reach of the Harlem shows to the north, a moon rides the heavens, and seems to fly from cloud to cloud—surely, we have arrived at the old dream of aerial navigation! As we hold onto hats and veils and steady ourselves against the rail of an iron bridge, it is more than an illusion that we are passengers in a great iron flying machine, speeding over that city, whose crawling glow-worm cars and ferryboats, whose steeples and colored lights lie far below! Presently we shall reach the Hudson, cross New Jersey, and skim above the red and gold woodlands of Virginia.

Looking down the dizzy precipices which are the walls of the courtyard, it is hard to imagine that far away down there two mansions once stood in which I danced and dined with kind hosts and friends. Life seems to move so fast in New York that a recollection of things at no great period past takes its place in a remote bygone day; yet, regarded from another side, it seems only yesterday that two families entertained their friends without ostentation, yet in princely fashion, in sober brownstone mansions on this very site. Old Philip Hone lamented in his day that New York tore itself down and rebuilt itself once every ten years; the new generation is one to whom record-breaking is very dear; it may be wishful to lower the average; we may end by devising means for obliterating blocks of houses and running up colossal buildings at a yet more break-neck speed.

Indeed, I find that New York's architects have already partially evolved an architecture under the pressure of our new conditions, a quickly built architecture, regarded in Europe with that suspicion which greets most things American, but also with curiosity and interest. The trouble with it is that no epoch-making architect has been intrusted with unlimited means to carry the new style out to its natural conclusions.

Granite, iron, pressed brick, hollow brick and terra cotta can be used, each in its proper sphere, without disguising its material, but those who have had the ordering of most of New York's dizzy piles have clung nervously to the models found in buildings with proportions they were accustomed to admire. They have asked their architects to pull an old design up into the air like an accordion or a Japanese paper lantern, or their architects have found it easier to perform that simple feat than to attack and solve the new problem, with the probability to face that their clients would never dare to begin with a bold novelty. In the Astoria and Waldorf hotels the matter has been simpler than it is with the narrow fronts and deep backs of business buildings down town. The latter are for the most part stacks of iron skeleton clothed with brick and terra-cotta tiles; why should not the iron construction indicate itself clearly, instead of disguising itself? Would it not give as much pleasure through its look of strength and stability as do the black beams and uprights in an old half-timber house? The strong frames of those old dwellings, which are still to be found here and there in England and the Netherlands, have a

most satisfying effect on the nerves, although after all, their roofs do not suggest any very crushing weight. But our tall buildings, spindling up to the clouds from a narrow street, without the guarantee to the mind of a skeleton strongly expressed, leave one with the uneasy impression (quite untrue to facts, be it said) that the structure is not exactly solid.

The elevator buildings which have so changed the silhouette of New York when seen from New Jersey or Long Island betray in many other points the haste with which they have been designed, a haste that has not affected their strength and ability to resist the elements, but in some ways curtailed their usefulness. More pondering would have discovered points of which advantage is easily taken. The roof, for instance, which has been admirably arranged for use in the Astoria, has been generally neglected, yet it is just the elevator which has made roofs available. Up on the Astoria the noise of the city is appreciably lost; even the wearisome advertisement shrinks to the illegible point, and if made of colored lamps takes its place in a harmonious color scheme. Our capitalists and architects have not taken sufficient advantage of such chances as these lofty roofs afford to get away from the din of New York.

At some city crossroads that din is certainly terrific. I fancy that since I left New York the people have developed a yet more alert look, and eyes yet more different from those of Europeans. Observers of Americans on the other side have told me that one of the signs by which they recognize us in some cosmopolitan gathering in Switzerland or Italy is the greater alertness and expressiveness of our eyes. The "American eye" is by some supposed to be a mark of the new conglomerate race of Yankeeland. Is it mere fancy that the New York person has the alert eye yet more developed than before? Is he the modern representative of the "quick-eyed" Greek of antiquity?

There is of a certainty great need of quick eyes in New York, with the noiseless bicycle stealing over asphalt streets, the horseless cars bearing from two directions down upon the unwary pedestrian, and the iron pillars of the elevated railways lying in wait for him who steps incautiously from a surface car. Add to these swift quiet dangers the heavy truck and the cab, the omnibus and the carriage on rubber tires, and oh, for the long-promised individual flying machine to save us from sudden maiming or death! And if we have developed an American eye by these perils, shall we not develop an American ear to resist the gongs and rumblings and shrieks and toots and howlings that make New York a pandemonium? Having evolved through dire necessity the watchful eye of a hunted man, mayhap we shall start up some muscle of our ears, disused for several geological epochs, which will effectually deaden sound when put in action. At present the only refuge is the German custom of putting cotton in one's ears—pink cotton, if one is a reigning Prince, white cotton for burghers and other "unfree" people—or the American custom of adding to the crash by talking at the top of the voice, whistling, or banging things with a stick.

The voices of Americans strike with a peculiar metallic "ping" on ears that have been many years away. People who know Germany will agree that German voices, as a rule, are not very sweet or soft; nor does the German language, fine as it is in many ways, lend itself especially to soft sounds. Yet, even ears used to the harshness of German crowds are unpleasantly stirred by the voices of Americans in general, with the possible exception of the "lazy" Southern speaker. Something in our climate or mode of life or education or surroundings makes us speak in an exhausted way as if we had an insufficiency of lungs, or did not know how to use the air in them properly. It is like people who attempt to sing without having learned to inhale and reserve and pay out their breath at the right moment.

Another allied peculiarity is a fashion of speaking with the lips closed, as if people were afraid of seeming fastidious in pronouncing their words. Is this, I ask myself, the result of an unconscious tendency to avoid marking distinctions of education, a kindly desire to suit one's speech to the average man? The other day, wishing to eat a very American thing, I asked the headwaiter at a restaurant for some "punkin" pie. To my surprise, he said, in an austere tone to a waiter: "Tom, bring the gentleman some 'pumpkin' pie." Ever since being thus hidden to mind my p's and q's I have felt withered.

The sharp voices of Americans are undoubtedly due in the main to the climate, which is a climax of extremes that attack the nerves of people who do more than is good for them, but merely key up the nerves of those more prudent. There may be also a direct effect from the slight colds which result from our sudden changes in temperature. But a good deal of the criticism made by Europeans on our voices would become of no avail if Americans took more care of how they speak. We are singularly slovenly speakers as a general thing, just as we pay very little attention to dress. It has become almost a National vice, this neglect of exterior. It is reflected in our universities, where the manly tone is exaggerated very naturally into a studied contempt for appearances, especially in football and other fields of athletics. So in the general speech there is a tendency to clip and slur pronunciation by keeping the lips closed, for fear that any one might imagine that we were listening to our own voices and being fastidious in our speech.

But we are not alone in this kind of self-consciousness. In England there are society shibboleths, like the dropping of the final g in words ending with "ing." Respectable ladies addicted to this vice become very unhappy if by some oversight they are caught saying "going" instead of "goin'." They would discharge a governess who taught their children to say goin', but among themselves that is the proper thing. All of which shows how close is our relationship to natives of Polynesia and Central Africa, where similar unwritten laws stamp the position of a man in the tribal commonwealth.

CHARLES DE KAY.

THE REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART will be sent to any Address one year for $1. (the regular news issues of Saturday's New York TIMES included.)

The Week in the Art World.

The past week has not been an over lively one in art circles. One or two minor exhibitions, the eighth annual display of the New York Water Color Club in the Fine Arts Galleries, and an interesting little showing of drawings and etchings by Charles Keene of Punch at the Keppel Gallery have, however, given pleasure to art students and lovers. A collection of forty-six etchings and dry-points by James Abbott McNeill Whistler—for the most part early and rare impressions—will be placed on exhibition in the new galleries of Arthur Tooth & Sons on Monday morning. There was a sale of a superior exhibition of etchings and engravings, containing some fine specimens, at the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, and this, the first important art sale of the Winter season, was so well attended and, on the whole, so successful as to greatly encourage the dealers.

Miss Amy Cross, an American artist whose studio is at Irvington-on-the-Hudson, has now on exhibition at the Wunderlich Galleries, 808 Broadway, some fifty-two water colors and eight oils, the result of her work for the past two or three years. The oils and all but eighteen of the water colors have for their subjects Holland interiors, with figures and landscapes. Of the oils the largest, most important, and most successful is the canvas entitled "Weighing the Bread," which tells a good story—a Dutch housewife, with her two children, the latter weighing the daily household allowance of bread in a pair of scales. Miss Cross shows in this canvas the result of a very evident careful study of Josef Israels, and she reflects the method of that master very effectively. The drawing of the figures, the details of the interior of the old cottage, and the color scheme of dull grays and ropy browns are all characteristic of Israels. "A Katwijk Girl Knitting" is a good character study, and there is some good work shown in "Work and Play." A cat piece, "My Persian Puss," while the animal is well drawn and fair in color, is marred by a poorly laid in background of harsh greens. Miss Cross's Dutch landscapes are better than her figure pictures, in which the figures are almost without exception too stiffly drawn. In the landscapes she employs an appropriate color scheme of soft grays and blues, and translates fairly well the misty, damp atmosphere of the Lowlands. In flower pieces Miss Cross is at her best, and she should devote herself more to flower painting. Particularly good in color and drawing are "A Pot of Jonquils," "Marechal Niel Roses," "Roses in a Blue Bowl," and "Amaranths."

Another important mural painting, a decorative frieze, designed and painted by Robert Van Vorst Sewell for the country residence of Mr. George Gould, is now on exhibition in the large up-stairs gallery of the American Art Association. The painting, which is made up of a series of three panels, is so large that it fills the main south wall and half of the end walls of the large gallery. Mr. Sewell has chosen for his subject "The Canterbury Pilgrimage" of Chaucer, or rather, the beginning of that pilgrimage,

"A tale of pilgrims who at morning rode
Out from the gateway of the Tabard Inn,"

and has brought to the development of his theme keen literary and poetical as well as artistic appreciation and feeling. The story is admirably told, the characters well delineated, and one follows the long procession with increasing interest and delight. The painting is joyous, cheery, and has abundant elements of humor. It is a relief as to its subject from the monotonous allegorical themes which most mural painters choose for their compositions, sometimes of necessity, to be sure, but more often, it is to be feared, from the influences of conventional tradition. The striking features of the painting are its composition, the drawing of the figures, which are life-size, the feeling of movement, the bright color scheme which has enabled the artist to employ a full palette; the stalk shown in the differentiation of several of the characters, which the poet's description does not sufficiently contrast with each other, and the rendition of character and expression. Particularly good are the figures of the cook who

"They hadden with them for the nonce
To bolle chickens and the marrow bones,"

Of the yeoman

"Clad in coat and hood of green
A sheaf of peacock arrows bright and keen
Under his belt he bare full thriftily."

Of the wife of Bath,

"Upon an ambler easily she sat,
Wimpled full well, and on her head a hat
As broad as is a buckler or a targe,
A foot mantel about her hippes large,"

of the knight who "loved chivalry, truth, and honor, freedom and courtesy," of the Squire, the Miller, the Friar, the Bailiff, the Haberdasher, and the Merchant, the Clerk who was "not right fat," the Prioress "that of her smiling was full simple and coy," and lastly of the Poet and that "Semely man our host."

All these familiar figures which the genius of old Chaucer has made verities for us today are mounted for the most part on fine horses with trappings, although the monk, the miller, and the cook ride mules or donkeys, and are passing in pairs, by threes, or singly in front of an old wall pierced here and there by gates over whose top one sees the green leaves of a grove of trees. Perhaps the best of the figures in character and expression are the Bailiff, the Prioress, the Monk, the Squire, the Host, the Doctor of Physic, the Cook, and particularly the Wife of Bath, with her poke hat, her low-cut gown, and her wanton air. But the reader must study this extremely original and successful artistic interpretation of the great poem for himself. He would be a captious critic indeed who could find fault with the painting as a whole. Mr. Sewell has won deserved reputation as a virile draughtsman and a colorist, but this work reveals a power of characterization and an artistic strength that brings him into the foremost rank of American figure painters.

Several plein air studies of the nude by Mr. Sewell and his wife, Amanda Brewster Sewell, are shown in the same gallery with the "Canterbury Pilgrimage." They have been shown before in New York, but it is a pleasure to see them again and to study the fine flesh coloring, easy and graceful poses, the charming out door feeling, and the clever effect of sunlight filtered through leaves that Mr. and Mrs. Sewell have in them produced.

In the large down-stairs gallery of the Art Association there are shown several representative canvases by Monet, Cazin, Besnard, Raffaelli, and the Norwegian artist, Thaulow, the "painter of running water," whose works promise to become popular in this country. Monet's studies of Rouen Cathedral, with their silvery atmosphere, exquisite tone, and fine play of light, are particularly interesting. Of the two examples of Thaulow shown, "A River Scene" and "A Village Street by Moonlight," the former is the strongest and best, rich in color, delicious in sentiment, and vivid in the impression of the movement of the water.

Omar Khayyam Assailed.

A correspondent signing himself "D." writes to The Academy asking "why all this fuss about the Persian rhymster," Omar Khäyyäm? This one discordant note in a large chorus of praise is interesting.

There is one thing that has long puzzled me, and I do not mind incurring the sneers of Oriental literati, provided I can get from them an answer that shall restore tranquillity to my troubled mind.

Who is this Omar Khäyyäm, and why all this fuss about him when those of his craft are as thick as berries upon the Eastern Parnassus? I have long since made the acquaintance of all, or nearly all, of them in Hammer-Purgstall's and Friedrich Rückert's marvelous translations, and do not hesitate to say that the poetry of most of these worthies is as boneless, as featureless, as insipid as that of the Italian trecentisti, who still have devotees in this country, notwithstanding Leopardi's dictum concerning them: "quantunque si trovino rime non si trova poesia."

But to return to Omar Khäyyäm. Is he, I wonder, equal in merit to Amrilkais's "Dichter und König" done into German by Rückert? I have here before me a couple of volumes of Persian and Arabic tales and legends by the same translator: "Morgenländische Sagen und Geschichten," (Stuttgart, 1837.) These volumes have been in my possession for years, and I cannot resist the suspicion that whatever fugitive amusement I may have derived from their perusal, it was all due to the brilliant infidelities of the adapter. If, as The Academy seems to think, Omar Khäyyäm's commonplace gazels have also been beautified in like manner, all honor, I say, to the "traduttore-traditore" for his literary skill; but, then, why all this fuss about the Persian rhymster, as if he were a second Marcus Aurelius? This is what puzzles me.

Taine, Andre Theuriet, Mme. Adam, and Some Others.

REMINISCENCES BY MRS. JOHN SHERWOOD.

In the Summer of 1887 I had a great bit of good fortune in seeing in his retirement at Annecy the author of those splendid compilations and critical essays on the English dramatists, Henri Taine, the most accomplished writer of his day on literature.

To go to Annecy was of itself a treat, the most beautiful of all the old Savoyard cities. Situated on its own beautiful lake, sacred to the memory of François de Sales, this exquisite town is the dearest of all the resorts of the antiquary within the radius of a day from Aix-les-Bains, which is saying everything.

My cousin, the Countess Gianotti, had taken a villa there for the Summer, and had asked me to pay her a little visit. It was but a short distance from Aix by train, and I gladly accepted. She promised me not only a view of the lake, but a visit from André Theuriet, the author of "Amour d'Automne," the most delicate, pure, and flowerlike of modern French novels, and she added on to the attractiveness of her welcome to the pretty villa where she rested with her beautiful young daughters for the Summer a visit to Taine, who, with his wife and daughter, was her near neighbor.

I had just been reading Taine's tribute to Ben Jonson, and I could not but ask him how he could so well understand that somewhat incomprehensible genius. He pointed to his wife, an accomplished Englishwoman, who he said was his English teacher. Taine was a tall man, afflicted with a determined squint, but otherwise good looking, and of quiet, not demonstrative, address. He had the charm of a scholar, the free, flowing, almost ceaseless, way of talking, which reminded me of his writing, in which he never seemed to get to the end of his knowledge.

He talked to me very much of our American writers; thought we were rich in historians. "Your Bancroft, Prescott, Motley, Irving, your poets, Bryant, Halleck, Willis, Longfellow, Lowell, Whittier; your novel writers, [he went on with ceaseless rapidity;] your Mark Twain, where shall I put him?" He looked at his wife for help, for he spoke no English.

"Humorist," said she. "Universal genius," said I. "Oui! oui," said he, and he talked long and well about Mark Twain.

Had he lived to read "Joan of Arc," by that versatile author, he would have been most enthusiastic and more astonished.

I was astonished that he could have understood Mark Twain, but on asking Mme. Taine, she said that "type had no secrets from Taine."

As he talked with enthusiasm of the calm and quiet of the retreat by the Lake of Annecy, "a good place to write," he said, we rather took that as a hint to go, so left the great critic reluctantly.

But the next morning he returned our call, attired in a soft felt hat and loose Summer costume, which rather recalled Tennyson, and charmed me with his simplicity and gentleness and his wonderful knowledge.

André Theuriet came to luncheon with us. The simplest of men, with an air of such ease and indifference to outward things, that it was impossible to believe that this country gentleman was the man about whom all learned Paris was at that time quarreling as to whether or not he should have a chair in the Academy.

He was elected, however, and is one of the Immortal Forty. He was very much pleased with my enthusiasm over "Amour d'Automne," and gave me leave to translate it. I found, however, that some one else had forestalled me here.

He spoke of the Lake of Annecy as a perpetual inspiration. Its gemlike atmosphere, the sun always going down in opal tints, and the rose light, inseparable to that neighborhood south of Mount Blanc, to its ample flora, those wild flowers of which he always makes such use in his beautiful stories.

"And then, antiquity so near," I ventured to say. "It always seems to me that Time stands here, with finger on lip, saying, 'Respect some of my best work.'"

"That is true of all France and of all Savoy," he added. "That is a great help, one which your American novelists have not."

"No, we have too much Present and no Past."

"The Present alone is ours," said Theuriet.

I had just come from the Feudal Châteaux on the Loire, the ever fascinating scenery of Touraine, and we talked much of them and their builders, particularly of Francis I., who, he said, was reading enough for all time. "It would be delightful to be able to write one's romances in stone and mortar, as he did," said Theuriet.

"Do you remember what D'Israeli said of Munich, 'A poet on a throne has realized his dreams'?"

"Yes," said Theuriet, "I have always wished that Louis of Bavaria had been better worth that noble saying."

"But it is much more the great privilege of genius to lead a little girl out of the fields and make us her slave."

He bowed low to this compliment, and with the grace of a French gentlemen said: "You bring honeyed words from your great country."

He was very curious about America. He said the more he read about it the less he understood it. I told him that the confusion and the noise, the labor question, and the fight all floated across the Atlantic, but that the charm of the American home was silenced, that did not travel, but that was a fact.

"But the American travels. I see many of them in Paris and Aix-les-Bains, and they seem so prosperous, so serene, so untroubled. Madame so sympathetic"—he bowed to us American ladies—"Monsieur not so much so."

We laughed, and told him that he should come to America, where we found "Monsieur" so very attractive. "No, too afraid of the sea," he said, and then he began talking, as all Frenchmen do, of Edgar Allan Poe.

I think I never talked with any Frenchman who had not this stereotyped remark on his lips, "Did you know Edgar Allan

Poe, and what was the secret of his existence?" As I did not know him, I used to whisper "Absinthe" with a look of mystery. Then the French questioner would nod his head, and seek no farther. This answer conveyed the idea, but there was a woeful lack of local color, for I suppose poor Poe had to put up with American whisky, and perhaps had never tasted the fatal green fluid so well known to Frenchmen. But I struck on a subject, as full of "ennui" to Theuriet as Edgar Allan Poe was to me. I asked him if he had known Eugene Sue, who lived at Annecy once on a time.

I think he told me that he had gone to school to him. At any rate, he said that Sue had taught some boys at Annecy, after he was compelled to fly from Paris for his political heresies, and that no one suspected him of being a genius, although he had wonderful eyes. When I told him that I had known Sue's half-sisters, the little "Rose et Blanche" of "The Wandering Jew," he seemed to take an interest; "that makes him human," he said. Evidently he did not care much for Sue, but gladly heard about the little twin sisters, the daughters of Dr. Niles, who married Eugene Sue's mother. One has lately died in Europe; the other became Mme. Adam Badeau, and is, I believe, still living.

They could tell me very little of their distinguished half-brother, whose enormous genius as a story teller once affected the world as only Stevenson has done since. When I told André Theuriet that I cried half a day over the murder of the poor white horse who was to save the twins, in my youth, as I first read "The Wandering Jew," he laughed and said, "that was indeed an embarrassing situation."

He evidently found Eugene Sue as great a bore as I found Edgar Allan Poe, so we relegated these two to their immortality, while we talked of St. François de Sales, ever a present and interesting topic to a resident of Annecy, where they regarded him with so much tenderness that it was made an article in the treaty by which Savoy was ceded to France in 1845 that his remains should not be removed from Annecy, where they have reposed in the Cathedral for centuries.

What struck me in Theuriet and in Taine was the quiet absence of any appearance of ambition. There was perfect tranquillity, such as one never sees in any American man. That hope for something better in the future, that earnest unrest, so characteristic of our men and women, to whom the future is so full of possibilities, that brain, which Dr. Howe used to say "made so many Boston people go crazy," is not so uneasy there as here. To be content to be poor, comparatively unknown, living humbly, seems to even the most celebrated men and women in France their natural fate. A tranquil and safe livelihood they all desire and most of them attain, but they are not envious of the Rothschilds. They do respect the "ancien noblesse," but when Louis XI. put an end to the feudal power he did not rub out that feudal influence, born and bred in the French people. This contentment with a little, this making so much of every day, this mediæval pleasure in doing one's work well and in tranquil ease waiting for it to be appreciated, is so un-American that it is, or was, to me a perpetual study.

I noticed it very much in Mme. Henri Gréville, a literary queen, whose romances are a joy to all contemporaneous French readers, and highly appreciated all over the world.

Mme. Gréville is a disciple of George Sand at her best—the George Sand of "La Petite Fadette," "La Mare au Diable," those lovely and pure romances, the white alabaster stone in Sand's variegated monument.

I found her a very agreeable and most unpretending woman, living simply on the other side of the Seine on the Quai Voltaire, that interesting part of Paris where we Americans go so seldom except to buy books and curios, or to make our infrequent journeys to the antiquities of Paris, and there was a silent renunciation of the distinction which she might have claimed which was most beautiful. She became a great friend of mine. I hope that she remembers me with half the pleasure that I remember her, as, seated in her pretty salon, with the floor covered with fur, a taste she must have brought from Russia, where she spent many years, she told me so many interesting things which had happened to herself.

"But tell me," I asked her, "why you never by any chance give us the story of that dissolute and fascinating creature known as the Russian Princess, in all the novels of the period? The Nadeje of Balzac and the Nadine of the younger Dumas? You have no Dame aux Camélias in your Russian stories."

"It was not for lack of material," said Mme. Gréville, the woman getting the better of the artist for a moment. "But I owed everything to those noble Russian women who were kind to me, and I lived in religious families and saw what never gets into the novels, a side of Russian life most respectable and orderly and good, that I have tried to depict. There were many other pens at work with the Dolgouroukies and Suvaroffs. It is a great part of the life of a romance writer to know what to renounce. I never loved or envied the lurid side of life."

Here, I thought, is the reverse of Ouida.

We talked of Georges Sand, and she attributed her inspiration to Jean Jaques Rousseau.

"But," said I, "did not Balzac inspire Flaubert, Dumas and Daudet inspire Georges Sand?"

"Oh, no! She inspired herself, and back of her was Rousseau. She was a woman inherently noble, and her later novels were written to excuse her 'fantasies,' by which she was crowded into a path which all her natural instincts abhorred."

I tried to make Mme. Gréville talk of "Elle et Lui" and "Lui et Elle," but she would not. She seemed to hate and to despise all that sort of criticism and not to love the author of "Une Nuit d' Octobre." The last of these immortals whom I was to see in that year was Mme. Adam, the editor of the Nouvelle Revue, of whom I had read such enthusiastic accounts as the "beautiful Juliette Lamber," whose tender eyes, wreathing lips, and exquisite physiognomy had inspired this account, when she first started the Nouvelle Revue.

"The vocation of Mme. Adam is for politics; of that fact there has never been a doubt in the minds of thoughtful men in America and Europe. Her clear judgment and trenchant opinions will soon find their natural and untrammeled outlet in the pages of her magazine. She is a living power in the intellectual pageant of the times, and many a politician whose ambition for self-aggrandizement exceeds his desire for the good of the race" (sic) "will receive his deathblow from those rosy fingers, armed with the stiletto keener than an Italian's dagger, the pen of a woman editor."

This writer went on to say, I remember, "Looking at Mme. Adam and hearing her talk is occupation so delightful and satisfying that one has little opportunity to desire to take in her outward surroundings; yet while she presses the hand of a friend at the door as he departs, a great light in contemporary French history, or while she rapidly scans the cards which are brought in unceasingly, one's eye travels over her noble editorial room, &c.

"But those who have penetrated the heart of the rose find out how charmingly feminine, how nobly artistic, are the private tastes of Juliette Lamber," and so on.

She was doubtless a beautiful woman, stepping from a high position in the fashionable world to the function of dictator in a great paper. She became, it was said, the Egeria of Gambetta.

But it was not my fortune to see her until twenty years after. I never saw those editorial rooms in the Boulevard Poissonière, which she made so famous. I was taken by an American friend of hers to her quiet, handsome house in the Avenue de l'Alma, I should say, but I do not remember where, and introduced to a fine-looking old lady with white hair, who presented to me her granddaughter. A Frenchwoman's dress always fits well, no matter how old she is, and I noticed the neat little feet in black satin boots. The address and welcome of Mme. Adam were dignified and courteous. She offered us a cup of chocolate and a biscuit, and some very good music was being played by the composer from an opera which was to be produced that evening. On the walls were drawings by Bastien Lepage, the artist of Joan of Arc, and she showed me a very funny note from him, with a hastily drawn pen and ink sketch of himself and his brother as they returned from fishing, two of the wettest, most bedraggled figures; it was his way of declining a hasty invitation to dinner, she said. Some one talked to me of the amusements going, advised me to see Georges Sand's "François de Champi" at the Comédie, the splendid spectacle at the Gymnase, "Les Femmes Nerveuses" at the Vaudeville, (perhaps the title attracted me,) and "Le Roy d'Ys," which I had just heard at Aix; Mme. Adam making funny comments on all this catalogue. Then

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they all began talking of a piece which M. Vacquerie was to bring out at the Gymnase called "Jealousy."

They were all excited that a man who had hitherto written only classical pieces for the Odéon and Théâtre Français should descend to the Gymnase! And he, it was said, had answered that drama was banished from the house of Molière, and that it was no disgrace to bring out his work at a house where "'Le Maître de Forge' and 'Serge Panine' had been played."

I was immensely amused at the seriousness with which this question was argued by all present, and thought it typical of that interest in the drama and in music which is never absent from the French mind.

Then a wit present told a story of a nouveau riche who wished to buy a picture of the "Curiaces," those three noble brothers whom we remember in "Virl Romæ."

"How much is it?" she asked.

"Three thousand francs," was the answer.

"That is too high," she said. "Ah! Could you not sell me two Curiaci?"

That sounded rather American, and I was glad when the composer struck up again a waltz from his new opera, which was wildly danceful.

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She has said some good things, such as "We need the friendship of a man in great trials, in momentous epochs; that of a woman, in the affairs of every day."

In speaking of Ouida, whose talents she greatly admired, she said:

"Ouida is like Doré—she requires a large canvas."

She has always been a great admirer of Gladstone. She was charmed "that after 2,000 years he found something new to say about Homer." She is herself a good Greek scholar and has a profound appreciation of those mines of literary treasure.

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It has been her good fortune to make a friend of Miss Helen Stanley, who has translated many of her articles for the American magazines, for Mme. Adam has never learned English. She knows her own tongue so well that perhaps she should be forgiven for not learning ours. The importance of other vocabularies did not seem great to women of her epoch. Now nearly all young French people speak English, and it is taught in the schools by a national edict. She is fond of Americans and always treats them graciously.

M. E. W. SHERWOOD.

Dr. Peters in the Euphrates Valley Again.*

It will be remembered that Dr. Peters, in his first volume on the explorations made at Nippur, explained how, from circumstances beyond his control, to Assyria and the banks of the Euphrates he had suddenly to bid a good-bye. In the history of the second campaign we find how the work was resumed and success achieved. We have before this noted the aid given the expedition by Hamdy Bey, Director of the Imperial Ottoman Museum at Constantinople, and the University of Pennsylvania is much indebted to him for his assistance. It cannot be said that Turkish officials, either in Constantinople or outside the capital, ever did anything for the expedition. For the major part, they seemed to have been ready to put all kinds of obstacles in Dr. Peters's way.

Starting once more from Bagdad, the objective point being Nippur, the same petty annoyances had to be overcome, due to Custom House officials, and then, too, there was something graver—there was cholera in Bagdad. On arriving at Nippur there were the identical troubles to be overcome, owing to quarrels among the Arabs, but Dr. Peters had the advantages of a former experience, and his working parties were speedily organized. Dr. Peters is not to be blamed for having prepared himself with peculiar and innocent paraphernalia so as to awe the Arabs. Shahin and his family were great rascals and had stolen a donkey. The man was called up by Dr. Peters and was alarmed by mysterious threats. That evening Dr. Peters had eight rockets prepared. "By the side of an old trench we went through a complicated hocus-pocus with a compass, a Turkish dictionary, a spring tape measure, and a pair of field glasses." When it was dark the fireworks were set off. "The first rocket had scarcely gone off when we could hear a buzz of excited voices below us. When the second and third followed the cry arose that we were making the stars fall from the heavens. The women screamed and hid themselves in the huts, and the most timid among the men followed suit." The Roman candles, the fiery serpents, did the business. Then "every man, woman, and child, guards included, fled screaming to seek hiding places, overcome with terror." The American party were deemed to possess "unknown and mysterious powers." The coup had its effects. Shahin and his followers were subdued and "pilfering was stopped forthwith."

The season began with heavy rains, and there was sickness in the camp. More than that, the spirits of the party were damped. In the work of exploration for some time nothing turned up. Perhaps there was little to find in Nippur, when all of a sudden luck changed. "It was of a Saturday night, as the men were about to stop work, that in a low line of mounds in front of the circuit temple we discovered what I have sometimes designated as 'the Jeweler's Shop.' A wooden box was found—or what was the remains of the wood—containing a great quantity of inscribed lapis-lazuli and agate tokens, knob-shaped, and inscribed objects of magnesite, with one of ivory; a large block of lapis-lazuli and two smaller ones with tablet inscriptions, with many other objects, many of them inscribed, which had belonged to Kings of the Kassaen dynasty, especially to Kadashman-Turgu and Kurigalzu II. Then from that time on more and more of the works of the long past were found, until it was an established fact 'that Nippur was one of the richest mounds in inscribed objects which had ever existed.'"

During the second year of the exploration work was much more concentrated, and gave better results. Dr. Peters compares the finds of the two years. In the first year four boxes were sent to Constantinople, but in the second year there were thirty-six boxes, besides a coffin, half a dozen door sockets, and forty parcels containing 10,000 inscribed objects or fragments of them, and several hundred inscribed stones and stone fragments, "among which were the oldest inscriptions theretofore discovered in Babylonia or probably in the world."

The number of hands employed was between 300 and 400, and their pay was about 10 cents, but, as "Mr. Brassey once said, 'You will always get the amount of work proportionate to the wages of the country—two-dollar men do two-dollar work; ten-cent men, ten-cent work.'" Nevertheless, the men showed considerable skill in driving the trenches.

The word "Ziggurat" so often used in Assyrian exploration is, as far as Nippur is concerned, thus explained. It was a structure meant for worship, and contained an akar. It was erected on a platform, or a series of them, made of unbaked brick. These bricks were covered over with a mud plaster. There were portions which were protected by a covering of bitumen. These were causeways. In time the changes of climate destroyed the unbaked brick, and repairs were made with burned brick. Pavements were buried, and the accumulation of débris, inconveniencing those thronging the Ziggurat, say in 2000 B. C., additional burned bricks were added. "King followed King, and dynasty dynasty." The mud plastering of the old structure gave way, and a new Ziggurat was built with baked brick. Then came changes in the main form of the building. Among the oldest fragments found were three diorite door sockets of Sargon, King of Akkade, "the very oldest king of which we have any knowledge." The date of this king is probably 3800 B. C., but the matter has not yet been completely settled.

The Temple of Bel, the discoverer of which is Dr. Peters, he deems to be the oldest in the world, and perhaps the most ancient of monarchs was Lugal-Kigub-Nidudu, King of Ur, who lived some time before 4000 B. C., for an inscription of his was found on one of the blocks of stone used for a doorsocket. In digging for the Temple of Bel many smaller structures turned up. There were floors in houses and openings which apparently gave no opportunity for egress. This is explained in this manner: The floors of the houses had been originally on a level with the streets. Gradually the street filled up with débris and mud washed down from the walls and roofs of the houses, and it became necessary to descend from the street level to the house doors by steps. The next move was to fill up the houses within the level of the street, block up the doorways, and cut new ones, build an addition on the walls and raise the roof. The calculation is that in a century, under ordinary circumstances, five feet of débris are formed, raising the level about that much, but in Nippur it probably was more.

Dr. Peters traces the history of Nippur. The Babylonian plain was formed by the alluvial deposit of the two great rivers, the Tigris and the Euphrates. This alluvial containing no stone was incredibly fertile under irrigation. This country was "one of the primeval sites of civilization." It is then probable that in Babylonia civilization and culture originated, and it may be that the cities in this plain date back to 7000 B. C. Certainly Dr. Peters is correct when he writes that "at that remote period men inhabited this country sufficiently advanced in civilization to found cities, make pottery, and in general carry on the industries of settled and civilized life." We may be fairly well assured that we have the name of a King who reigned some 5,897 years ago, and that was Lugal-Zaggisi. Such inscriptions of this King which Prof. Hilprecht has read lead us to suppose that there was civilization which antedated his time; in fact, there was an empire "stretching from the Persian Gulf to the Mediterranean Sea, with Erech, in Southern Babylon, for its centre."

Dr. Peters made a trip to Ur, and here comes in a wondrous speculation. Both Ur and Eridu seem to have been originally situated near the sea, if not on it. To-day they are 120 miles distant from the head of the Persian Gulf. Now a study of the alluvial deposits helps us. From the time of Alexander it is estimated that the deposit has been on an average of 100 feet a year. Assuming that as the rate of deposit for still earlier periods, we find that Ur and Eridu would have stood on the shore of the sea about 6000 to 7000 B. C. Nippur was probably then one of the great religious centres.

The second volume is well illustrated with photogravures, though Dr. Peters says that his camera had been tampered with. There are many plates descriptive of pottery, &c., found in Nippur, with some curious facts, which will be novel to the student of ceramics. The volume is a highly creditable one, and the difficulties of describing the very much dispersed work of explanation are ably managed.

*NIPPUR; OR, EXPLORATIONS AND ADVENTURES ON THE EUPHRATES. The Narrative of the University of Pennsylvania Expedition to Babylonia in the Years 1888-1890. By John Punnett Peters. Vol. II. With illustrations and maps. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

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The Confessions of a Collector.*

William Carew Hazlitt, grandson of William Hazlitt, whose name has long been familiar to as editor and bibliographer, and whose "Charles and Mary Lamb," published in 1874, gives us such a full and complete picture of the Lambs and their surroundings, some time since came before us as the author of "The Hazlitts: Four Generations of a Literary Family"; a book full of interest, but one which, from its personalities, directed in many instances against people still living or only lately dead, was suppressed immediately after publication. Fortunately a few copies came to America, one of which the present writer secured.

"The Confessions of a Collector" is in a measure a continuation or sort of sequel to that book. In many instances, in speaking of a collector or well-known bookseller, Hazlitt refers to the fuller account of that person in the "Four Generations." "The Confessions of a Collector" is a book very brightly written; crammed with inter-

*THE CONFESSIONS OF A COLLECTOR. By William Carew Hazlitt, author of "Four Generations of a Literary Family." London: Ward & Downey; 12s. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $3.

setting information, and relating experiences which came to but few. More than half this volume deals with rare books, and is certain to be read by all book-collectors and book-lovers with the greatest interest.

Hazlitt's relations with Mr. Huth and other equally well known collectors, giving so much detailed information as to their personality and as to the manner in which certain rarities came into their possession, either through his efforts or from other sources, is extremely fascinating as well as educational.

Then, too, his stories of and about booksellers are usually delightful and extend over such a long period that there is hardly a well-known bookseller of the century who is not known to him either personally or through tradition and of whom something interesting is not told.

The interest of the book is much lessened, however, by his self-assertiveness and self-justification. Great as our enjoyment of the book may be, our sympathy for the man grows less and less the closer we approach the end of the book. Then, too, his unkind criticisms on the Rudfaut Library and its cataloguer, Mr. Locker's "Confidences," and his renewed attack on Canon Ainger, (the latter having been heavily scored in the "Four Generations of a Literary Family") are in the worst possible taste.

However, with all its blemishes, this record of bookish experiences is well worth reading, and full of the bibliographical details loved by all collectors.

Of the Heber Catalogue Hazlitt says: "I am never weary of perusing the notes, chiefly from his own pen, when he places on permanent record the circumstances, often romantic and fascinating, under which he gained possession of this or that volume. These remarks seem to make his personality abreeably conspicuous and elevate him above the ordinary standard of a collector, if not entitling him to the highest rank among those of this or any other country. For when we compare his stupendous accumulations of literary memorials, in print and in manuscript, with those of Harley, Grenville, Miller, Beckford, Spencer, Huth and others, and then set side by side his conversance with the subject-matter in so many cases and the purely amateurish feeling and gossip of his predecessors, contemporaries, and successors, how can we fail to acknowledge his claim to the first place?"

The Bibliotheca Heberiana is in thirteen parts and is certainly a work impossible to open at any page, without encountering some point of interest or instruction. Hazlitt claims, no doubt truly, that no class of anecdote can be more valuable to the book-lover than those with which Heber enriched his catalogue, giving numerous interesting examples to prove his theory.

A very interesting chapter is that which relates to Hazlitt's first meeting with and subsequent relations to the late Mr. Henry Huth. He considers Mr. Huth the cause of his conversion from a pure amateur into a speculator in books. Of the latter he says: "He was not a Heber; but he liked to look into his books, and of many he had a fair knowledge. It is curious, however, that he never, so far as I am aware, inserted a manuscript note of any kind in a volume or his autograph or a book-plate." Toward the end of Mr. Huth's life, his purchases became fewer, and Hazlitt fancies the reason may have been "the almost ostentatious indifference of relatives and friends to the treasures which a man gathers around him." In this instance £120,000 had been expended in books, manuscripts, drawings and prints. Again Hazlitt says of this collection: "And the worthy folks who came to the house, what did they know about them? What did they care?" A feeling all of us show when people in general are looking over our treasures.

Another great collector of whom Hazlitt has many interesting things to tell was Mr. Henry Miller of Craigentinny, near Edinburgh, who made a specialty of the finest and tallest copies, gaining the name of Inch-Rule or Measure Miller, because he measured the height of all books he met, and if one was found taller than his own copy it was immediately substituted for it. Miller was one of the largest buyers at the Heber sale.

The Rev. Thomas Corser was also one of Hazlitt's collector friends, and one to whom he confesses himself as much indebted. Corser bought largely for years, and every room in his rectory was crammed with rare books. Mr. Corser, like Heber, knew very thoroughly the contents of his books.

Mr. Henry Pyne is another great collector to whom Hazlitt acknowledges his obligations. His collection was composed almost entirely of English books printed before 1600, and was a very good one. When the collection was sold at Sotheby's a few years ago, however, owing to the books being badly catalogued, the prices brought were very poor.

Besides anecdotes and personal descriptions of almost every well-known collector, the book is full of interesting stories of the great booksellers Joseph Lilly, Bernard Quaritch, F. S. Ellis, B. M. Pickering, John Pearson, Willis and Sotheran, as well as of the Wallers, the Rimells, the Walfords, and others.

The latter part of the book, about one-third of the whole, is devoted to coins, stamps, silver, furniture, &c., very interesting in its way, but not half so valuable as the earlier portion. Perhaps in closing mention may be made of one or two of Hazlitt's lucky finds, tantalising in the extreme to our readers:

"I had called on John Pearson in York Street, and found him from home, but he presently arrived with two folio volumes under his arms. I asked him what he had got there, and he answered, two lots which were sold separately to-day, at Sotheby's as 'old newspapers.' I glanced at the contents and asked him what he wanted for them. He said, if you will take the volumes now as they are, twelve guineas. I did, and Rivière broke them up, bound the seventy black-letter ballads in a volume, which I sold for £12, returning to me the residue, a collection of penny Garlands, which went to the British Museum."

Hazlitt tells of expending about £16 at the Pyne sale, which gave him about all the items he wanted, afterward selling part of his purchases to the British Museum for £116! One more story must be told—Ellis, the bookseller, told Hazlitt that one day an old gentleman called and bought a copy of Cleaveland's Poems for 6s. He paid for it, and shortly afterward returned and called Ellis aside, and asked him gravely if he was acquainted with the nature of the book which he had sold him. As Mr. Ellis did not seem to understand, the old gentleman added: "That is a most indecent book, Sir." Mr. Ellis expressed his sorrow, and offered to take it back, but the old gentleman answered: "Nothing of the kind, Sir. I shall carefully consider the proper course to pursue," and left the premises. When he reappeared, it was to announce that, after the most anxious deliberation, he had burned the immoral volume.

The Autumn Academy.

TO BE OPENED TO THE PUBLIC NEXT MONDAY—SOME OF ITS FEATURES.

The sixteenth annual Autumn exhibition of the National Academy of Design will open to the public in the old Academy building, at Fourth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, on Monday morning, a week earlier than had been originally planned. This moving forward of the opening date of the exhibition, which will last until Dec. 18, is due to the fact that the Horse Show, which will also open on Monday at the near-by Madison Square Garden, always brings many strangers to town, many of whom, it is thought, will take advantage of the opportunity to visit the Academy, with a correlative hoped for increase in admittance receipts and also possibly in sales of pictures.

The present exhibition, of which a press view was given yesterday, and of which a private view will be given to-day, contains 369 pictures, a score of miniatures, and sixty pieces of sculpture. This large showing of sculptures which are displayed by themselves at the north end of the West Gallery, is a decided improvement to the exhibition, and gives it new interest. The picture display, while it contains no really remarkable canvases, will be more interesting to the general public than usual, for the reason that more genre pictures are shown with a consequent happy diminution of the customary number of conventional landscapes and marines by the weaker artists. Story pictures always make an exhibition more popular, and there are several figure works in the display which are above the average in merit.

The Autumn Academy for some years had come to be a sort of general dumping ground for the display of the work of the previous Summer, most of it hastily, and some of it poorly, done. For this reason the stronger painters ceased to exhibit at this time of the year, and the exhibition in consequence deteriorated so greatly in quality that it no longer held an important place in the art calendar of recurring Winter seasons. It is gratifying, therefore, to note that the jury on this year's Autumn Academy, composed of such Academicians as C. Y. Turner, Horatio Walker, John F. Weir, F. P. Vinton, J. Q. A. Ward, E. M. Ward, and Harry Watrous, and the associates J. Appleton Brown and George De Forest Brush, aided by C. D. Weldon, Louis Moeller, and Edward Gay as Hanging Committee, has infused new life into the Autumn Academy, and has started it on new lines, which, if followed up in coming years, should make it a permanent event of importance in the New York art world.

As this is the first Academy display in some years in which any particular attention has been paid to sculpture, it is fitting that the sculptures shown should be given first notice. Charles Calverley and J. H. Hartley are the principal exhibitors of sculpture, Mr. Calverley having twenty-eight examples and Mr. Hartley twelve. Of the Calverley exhibits the best are a bust of Mrs. Harriet L. Packer, a bust of Bayard Taylor, several portrait medallions, and a portrait bust of a lady. This last is exceedingly refined in treatment and charming in expression.

It is difficult to select any one of Mr. Hartley's exhibits as the best, for all have a high standard of merit and are virile in execution and satisfactory in every way. The model for the bust of Rear Admiral Meade, United States Navy, the bronze of which is in the Corcoran Gallery, at Washington, has already brought the sculptor much deserved praise. Of his portrait busts those of George Inness, J. H. Dolph, and Thomas Moran are especially good, finely and strongly modeled, and admirable likenesses. A portrait bust of Charles Waldstein, the archaeologist, placed on a little pedestal, whose frieze bears appropriate archaeological bas reliefs, is particularly to be commended, as is also the bas relief of Daguerre.

Fernando Miranda shows his large statue, "Spirit of Research," a female figure with clinging draperies, which suggest a wet bathing suit and awkwardly posed, and which it has been suggested should be placed in the Boston Museum to take the place of the nude Bacchante of MacMonnies now in the Metropolitan Museum. There could be no objection to this statue by the Puritans of Boston on the ground of modesty, whatever might be their opinion of its merits. Prince Paul Troubetzkoy shows three clever pieces, a portrait of Signor Segantini, a study, and a statuette of an Indian chief on horseback in cire perdue. This last is vigorous, has good action, and rarely good expression. A panel of bas relief portraits by Ralph Goddard and a well-executed portrait bust of Buffalo Bill by Kuhne Beveridge complete the list of the more important sculptures shown.

The most striking pictures of the exhibition are L. C. Earle's "Consulting the Chart," an extremely good figure work, Gilbert Gaul's dramatic "Exchange of Prisoners," both in the East Gallery; John S. Sargent's portrait of Claude Monet, and J. Carroll Beckwith's "The Actor," both in the South Gallery, and Edward Gay's large and fine landscape, "El Dorado," in the North Gallery. Mr. Earle's canvas, which depicts two ships' officers studying a chart in a small cabin, is well composed, fresh in color, with figures strongly drawn and full of expression.

Mr. Gaul's picture describes an episode of Indian frontier war. A small group of men composed of two Indian chiefs—captives—two United States officers, and three or four soldiers, stand in front of a stockade in whose open doorway in the background are assembled a squad of soldiers, some with their arms in slings, and all in torn clothes, bearing evidence of a recent fight. One of the Indians in a red tunic has strode forward in the immediate foreground, and with hand raised to mouth to carry the voice, is hallooing to an unseen band of Indians evidently near by. Behind him a soldier is waving a white flag of truce on a sapling. At his right an officer spurred and booted stands with opera glasses glued to his eyes, evidently watching for a response from the Indian band. At the left a second Indian with hands bound behind him, stands grimly between two soldier guards. The picture is more of an illustration than a painting. It is essentially dramatic and full of life, and tells its story at a glance. The artist's faults of color are, however, too plainly evident, and do not entirely compensate for the excellent drawing and composition. The red of the first Indian's robe is too pronounced, and there is a muddiness in the blues of the soldiers' uniforms. The paint on the canvas is so fresh at present that softening time may modify the color.

Mr. Sargent's and Mr. Beckwith's portraits are by far the best in the display. The Sargent, which is simply a portrait profile head of the great impressionist, Monet, is in his happiest manner, and is a warm and glowing piece of color. Mr. Beckwith's portrait of an actor has much expression, is well posed, and is a fine piece of characterization. Mr. Gay's landscape, "El Dorado," one of his characteristic marsh scenes, with a glowing sunset sky reflected on the shallows and mud banks of a creek in the middle distance, over which wander a group of oystermen raking in the bivalves, while badly framed, has still such fine distance, clear atmosphere, and sincere feeling and sentiment as to make it easily the landscape of the exhibition.

Among other important pictures shown, and which must be mentioned in this first brief review of the exhibition, are a delicious little plein-air study, with remarkable sunlight and atmosphere, "A Summer Day," by Arvid Nyholm; Miss K. M. Huger's gray-paper pastel, "Across the Ferry," extremely delicate in treatment and very effective; a large figure piece by Louis Moeller, "Undecided," which has a good story and much character; Walter L. Palmer's impressionistic and strong "End of the Shower," with fine effect of sunlight through rain-washed air; a clever little impression by Homer Lee, "Cable Snow Plow—Bowery," and a portrait of a Spanish smuggler by Walter Satterlee which will surprise the artist's friends, an admirable character study, rich in color and well drawn.

Mention must also be made of William R. Leigh's rather effective "Portrait of Miss K.," although its somewhat daring color scheme has not been successfully carried out, and Wallace Bryant's well-posed and drawn, but too smoothly painted, "Portrait of Miss W.," in which the detail work in the curious and somewhat bizarre walking dress is well done; a panel of miniatures by Edward Fesser, in which only one—that of Bishop Potter—can be called really good, and some very daintily executed and charmingly colored miniatures by Mrs. Alice Trebule Tucker de Hass. There is also a somewhat dramatic, if impossible, figure piece by Charles Schryvogel, "A Close Call," two fleeing Indians on one horse, pursued by a mounted trooper, the foremost Indian aiming a revolver at the trooper. Both horses are galloping at such an angle, with feet off the ground, as to give the impression that they are falling sideways.

Mr. L. E. Van Gorder, whose progress is being closely watched by many admirers, sends an excellent picture of a Paris street, with a flower stand in the foreground. There is a dainty little figure and costume canvas, "In the Old Church Yard," by Percy Moran, and there are three of Robert C. Minor's strong and fine landscapes, which put to shame all others in their neighborhood. George Wharton Edwards, in "The Fog Bell, Maine Coast," shows a Winslow Homer subject with badly managed lights, but otherwise a strong piece of work, and J. C. Nicoll gives us a surprise in his landscape, "A Study from Nature," which is rich in color quality and has abounding sentiment.

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Books and Authors.

The Criterion, an illustrated art journal, issued in New York, is now in its eighth year of publication. Its columns are devoted to politics, literature, and art, and it is well illustrated. In the last number there is an excellent article on Henry George, with a capital sketch of his personal appearance.

A sound, practical book is the "Outlines of Industrial Chemistry," written by Frank Hall Thorp, instructor of industrial chemistry in the Massachusetts School of Technology. The publishers are the Macmillan Company.

"The Luxembourg Illustrated Library" contains such masterpieces of fiction as "Hypatia," "John Halifax, Gentleman," "Lorna Doone," "The Three Musketeers," and "Uncle Tom's Cabin." All these volumes are handsomely illustrated. The publishers are T. Y. Crowell & Co. of New York.

For the present season Messrs. Putnam's Sons announce a number of attractive volumes. Among these may be cited "On Blue Waters," by Edmondo De Amicis; "The Life and Letters of Thomas Kilby Smith, Brevet Major General United States Volunteers," by his son, Walter George Smith, and "Reminiscences of an Old Westchester Home," by Charles Pryer.

"Methodist Idylls," by Mr. Harry Lindsay, has been one of the late London successes. As a study of general religion Mr. Lindsay's volume has attracted much attention. The American publishers is M. F. Mansfield, New York.

Conspicuous for strength, power, and naturalness are the illustrations made by Gunning King, which find their place in Mr. George Gissing's "Spellbound," and published in the November number of the New Illustrated Magazine. As clever a man as is Mr. Gunning King and at work for an English magazine is to-day rather exceptional. There is a place for just such an artist in New York.

Miss Braddon, the indefatigable, has ready a new romance. The title is, "In High Places," and it has to do with Court life in the England and France of long ago.